SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCCXXVIII.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SERIAL No. 78.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1894-95.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.
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FOREWORD

The Directorate of Archives Government of Baluchistan was established in the year 1984. It's Archivist Mr. Habib Ahmad Khan, did some ground work in the field of classification and cataloguing of Government records.

It, nevertheless, did not achieve the goal in the sense in which similar organizations have attained in other provinces of the country.

The Directorate General of Archives has since undertaken the reprinting of rare official books on Baluchistan. It has already published and distributed a set of twelve volumes of the District Gazetteers of Baluchistan. We are now presenting a set of ten volumes of Annual Administration Reports of Baluchistan Agency (1886–1900).

Because of interest taken by Mr. S.R. Poonegar, the Chief Secretary Government of Baluchistan, Mr. Atta Mohammad Jaffar, the Additional Chief Secretary, Mr. Nasir-ud-Din Ahmad, Secretary S&GAD, Mr. Atta Shad, Secretary Information and Culture, Mr. Mohammad Yousaf Niazi, Additional Secretary Finance, the post of Director General of Archives was created and an additional charge of the post was entrusted to me on May 2nd, 1988.

I am glad that these rare volumes will be of some use for the researchers and scholars interested in the history of this province .

Quetta September, 1988.

A. Aziz Luni
Director General
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Quetta September, 1988.

No. 6096.

FROM

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JAMES BROWNE, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E.,
Agent to the Governor-General and
Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Dated Quetta, the 21st September 1895.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1894-95.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. BROWNE, *Major-General,*

Agent to the Govr.-Genl. and
Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1894-95.

I.—OFFICERS WHO HELD CHARGE OF THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY DURING THE YEAR.

Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E., held charge of the Office of Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan throughout the year.

2. The appointment of First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General was held by Captain W. C. R. Stratton up to the afternoon of the 10th November 1894, when he was relieved by Captain J. Manners-Smith, V.C., C.I.E., who held the appointment up to the end of the year.

3. Lieutenant P. T. A. Spence held charge of the appointment of Second Assistant to the Governor-General throughout the year.

4. On the 2nd April 1894 Captain A. H. McMahon, who was officiating as Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan *vice* Mr. H. S. Barnes, I.C.S., on furlough, made over charge of the duties of that office to Major Ivar MacIvor, C.I.E., who was in his turn relieved by Mr. J. A. Crawford, I.C.S., on the afternoon of the 30th November. The latter officer held charge of the appointment till the close of the year and was confirmed as Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan on the 20th March 1895.

II.—MOVEMENTS OF THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

5. On the 28th June, the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner left Quetta for Ziarat, returning to head-quarters on the 16th October 1894.

6. On the 7th January 1895, the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, accompanied by his First Assistant and the Agency Surgeon, left Quetta for Sibi. On the 12th January 1895, Sir James Browne, accompanied by his First Assistant, proceeded to Dadar with the object of discussing certain matters with His Highness the Khan of Kalat. After a stay there of a couple of hours, Sir James Browne and Staff left Dadar for Rindli, where later in the day His Highness the Khan returned the visit. The Agent to the Governor-General and Staff returned to Quetta on the 26th February 1895.

III.—EXTERNAL RELATIONS.

7. In December 1894, Malik Shahabuddin, the Chief of the Khoidadkhel Suleimankhels, asserted his claim to Chachobai, Hosein Nikah, and certain tracts of country south of the Kunder. He, however, expressed his readiness to refer the matter to His Highness the Amir and abide by his orders, but it is not known whether any reference was made to Kabul, no further communication having been received from Shahabuddin.

8. In paragraph 6 of the Administration Report for 1893-94, allusion was made to the arrangements in progress at the close of that year for the demarcation of the Baluch-Afghan section of the Indian-Afghan Boundary, *viz.*, the portion extending from Domandi, at the junction of the Gomal and Kunder rivers, to Koh-i-Malik Siah, on the Persian border.

Sardar Gul Muhammad Khan, the officer selected by His Highness the Amir to demarcate the portion of the line lying between Domandi and Chaman, had his first personal interview with the British Joint Commissioner (Captain A. H. McMahon, C.I.E.), on the 18th August 1894, but actual demarcation work did not begin till the following month.

From September 1894 work progressed up to the 18th February 1895, when the demarcation of the boundary line as far as a point half way between the Chaman railway station and the Mian Baldak hill was completed.

Final joint agreements and maps relating to the boundary from Domandi to Chaman, a distance of 330 miles, were signed by the British and Afghan Joint Commissioners on the 26th idem, and Sardar Gul Muhammad Khan, who had now reached the limit of the boundary which he had been deputed by his Government to demarcate, left the neighbourhood of Chaman.

His successor, Sardar Muhammad Umar Khan, arrived at Chaman on the 8th March, but the year closed without further progress in demarcation being made.

A copy of the joint agreement executed by Captain McMahon, C.I.E., and Sardar Gul Muhammad Khan, which has since been ratified by His Highness the Amir, is attached as Appendix I. p. 25.

9. The boundary between the Zhob District of the Baluchistan Agency and Dera Ismail Khan District of the Punjab, better known as the boundary between the Largha and Bargha Shiranis and the (Largha) Chuharkhel Shiranis and Zmarrais was finally settled. The boundary line between the Ustranas, on the Punjab side, and the Zmarrais, Musakhels, and Isots on the Baluchistan side was also defined by Captain Archer, Political Agent, Zhob, and Mr. Gee, who was placed on special duty by the Punjab Government. The greater portion of this line was settled by mutual agreement; but, in regard to a small and unimportant portion at the southern extremity, known as Nasir Wala Kach, Captain Archer and Mr. Gee did not agree, and separate reports were submitted by them for the orders of Government.

The portion of the boundary between the Kasranis on the Punjab side and the Isots and Jafirs on the Baluchistan side, which was left undetermined in the joint proposals submitted by Major MacIvor and Mr. Younghusband in 1892, was settled during the year, and has since been approved by the Government of India.

10. Under the orders of the Government of India, a joint Committee composed of Mr. M. L. Dames, Additional Commissioner of the Derajat Division, and Captain Archer, Political Agent, Zhob, enquired into the disputed rights in the Andarpur valley. The two officers, though in substantial agreement as to the facts affecting the rights of the various claimants, were unable to come to an

agreement regarding the line to be recommended as a boundary and submitted separate reports which have since been submitted to the Government of India for orders.

11. The affairs on the Sind-Kalat border remain unchanged.

IV.—EXTENT OF THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY.

12. The limits of the Baluchistan Agency during the year under review have been slightly increased owing to the demarcation of the Afghan-Baluch boundary, but the exact area in square miles has not been ascertained.

V.—REVENUE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT AND PROVINCIAL CONTRACTS.

13. The year 1894-95 was the second year of the new provincial contract, known as the "Special Revenue and Expenditure," administered by the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner.

The following table shows the total receipts and expenditure under the new contract for 1894-95 :—

RECEIPTS.	Amount.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount.
	R		R
Actual opening balance on 1st April 1894.	95,353	Civil expenditure and Civil Works	13,86,488
Government allotment . .	8,65,600	Public Works in charge of Public Works officers.	27,802
In Civil Department . .	5,43,184	Last instalment of Zhob Waterworks loan.	25,000
In Public Works Department (Rent of buildings).	4,948		
		Total expenditure .	14,39,290
		Closing balance .	69,795
TOTAL .	15,09,085	TOTAL .	15,09 085

The figures given above show a decrease both in the receipts and expenditure. The matter is fully explained in the Revenue Commissioner's report which forms Appendix II of this report.

14. The Revenue Settlement of the Quetta District was in progress during the year. The work of surveying and preparing the record of rights and the enquiry into claims to *muafis* and *Inams* in the Quetta Tahsil is nearly finished. The assessment of the Quetta Tahsil was not taken in hand before the close of the year.

In the Pishin Tahsil, surveying, etc., is being carried on.

VI.—QUETTA AND PISHIN AGENCY.

15. The personnel of the Agency remained unchanged.

16. Captain A. F. Bruce proceeded on thirty days' privilege leave from the 5th February 1895, during which period Mr. A. M. Anscomb carried on the work of the Assistant Political Agent's office in addition to his own duties as Treasury Officer at Quetta.

17. The following table shows the land revenue collected in the Quetta District, as also the total receipts and expenditure falling under the head "Special Revenues and Expenditure" during the year 1894-95, as compared with the two previous years:—

Quetta Revenues.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	R	R	R
Land Revenue	79,050	51,489	90,478
Total Receipts	2,54,621	2,20,645	2,57,457
Total Expenditure	1,83,264	1,90,223	1,63,416

18. The land revenue collections in the Pishin District during the year amounted to R69,151, as compared with R95,469 in the preceding year, and the total receipts for 1894-95 were R94,518, as against R1,27,328 of the year 1893-94.

19. The increase in the land revenue receipts of the Quetta District, and the decrease in that of the Pishin District, are explained in the Political Agent's report which is marked Appendix III.

VII.—THAL CHOTIALI.

20. The office of Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner was held by Captain C. A. Kemball from 1st April to 19th September 1894, when he proceeded on three months' privilege leave, making over charge to Captain H. L. Showers, who was relieved by Major I. MacIvor B.A., C.E., C.I.E., on the 1st December. Major MacIvor held charge up to the end of the year.

21. The appointment of Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner was held by Captain H. L. Showers throughout the year.

22. The total revenue receipts of the Thal Chotiali District during the year amounted to R2,12,225, as compared with R2,97,339 of the previous year, which shows a decrease of R85,114.

23. The land revenue collections of the District amounted to R1,62,030, as against R2,46,243 in the previous year, which shows a decrease of R84,213. The decrease is chiefly due to the fall in prices of grain.

24. The following are some of the most important tribal feuds which occurred during the year.

(a) Lunis *versus* Marris.

On the 18th September 1894, three Bijerani Marris murdered one Sher Khan, son of Darwesh Khan, Waliani Luni Muccadam, but were handed over to the Political Agent by the Marri Chief and the case was decided by the Sibi jirga.

(b) Bugtis.

A quarrel in the Mengwani sub-section of the Saidani Bugtis at first arose between children, but afterwards resulted in a fight between the men, in which five men were killed. Shahbaz Khan, the Bugti Chief, on getting news of the quarrel, took prompt action and prevented further dispute. The case was satisfactorily settled by the last Sibi jirga, the injured party being compensated according to tribal custom.

(*c*) VANECHIS *versus* PECHIS, AND ABDULANI *versus* SHEIKH.

Quarrels occurred during the year between these sections of the Tarin tribe inhabiting the Harnai valley, but were easily disposed of by jirga.

(*d*) BUGTIS *versus* MAZARIS.

Towards the close of the year two Bugtis were killed near Kashmore by the Mazaris of the Dera Ghazi Khan District, and it was feared that this event would lead to serious disturbances on the part of the Bugtis. The Bugti Chief was however able to restrain his tribe by taking prompt measures, and the case will, it is hoped, be settled without any chance of retaliation.

25. The Political Agent's report is attached as Appendix IV.

VIII.—ZHOB POLITICAL AGENCY.

26. The appointments of Political Agent and Assistant Political Agent where held by Captain C. Archer and Lieutenant A. McConaghey, respectively throughout the year.

27. The following table shows the land revenue collected in the Zhob Agency, and also the total receipts and expenditure of the District during the past two years :—

Zhob Revenues.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	R	*R*
Land Revenue	3,70,261	2,57,410
Total Receipts	3,94,993	2,89,819
Total Expenditure	6,18,245	6,14,445

28. The large decrease in the land revenue is mainly due to the heavy fall in the prices of all food-grains. The harvests of 1894-95 were also less plentiful than those of the previous year, which were unusually good.

29. A very serious intertribal case between the Largha and Bargha Shiranis occurred during the year. On the 30th June 1894, one Batai Khidderzai of Largha (with his brother, Dalai) carried off a woman named Lohani, the wife of Bahawal Chuharkhel of Loara in Bargha. The Loara people on discovering this followed the runaways, but were unable to overtake them. On arrival at Mannar (Batai's village) they found no men there, but they carried off Mussamat Ganai, wife of Dalai, as a hostage for the return of their woman. In the month of October the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lower Zhob, met the Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Largha Shiranis, and the case was referred to a jirga of twenty-two members from both provinces. The jirga were unable to agree, thirteen members finding that both women should be given back and certain compensation paid by each side, while nine were of opinion that Ganai should be given back and Lohani retained by Batai, who should pay a certain amount as compensation. The matter was still under consideration when on the night of the 23rd December the woman Ganai escaped from Fort Sandeman, where she was in charge of a Ghilzai headman, and made her way back to Largha. This greatly incensed the Chuharkhels, and it was with great difficulty that they were restrained from taking the law into their own hands. As the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, was pre-occupied with the Waziri expedition, it was impossible for him to meet the Political Agent, but at last, in March 1895, a meeting

took place at Mughal Kot in Largha when the case was again referred to a jirga of eight members, of which six were of opinion that Lohani should be given back, and two that the case should be settled by a money payment.

The proceedings of the jirga were submitted by the Political Agent, Zhob, and the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan. The case was under submission to the Government of India when the year closed.

30. The tribes within the Zhob District remained quiet during the year, but the Waziris continued to be active and committed nineteen serious offences, details of which are given in the Political Agent's report which is marked Appendix V.

31. In December 1894, ex-Sipah Salar Ghulam Haidar Khan, Tokhi, who had been a refugee in Baluchistan since 1886, returned to Afghanistan at the invitation of His Highness the Amir. He, however, with several of his companions, died shortly after leaving Ghazni and before reaching Kabul. His death is popularly attributed to poisoning.

IX.—KALAT AGENCY.

32. Major H. M. Temple held charge of the Office of Political Agent, Kalat, up to the 20th March 1895, when he proceeded on three months' privilege leave to England, making over charge to Lieutenant P. T. A. Spence, as a temporary measure.

33. On the application of His Highness the Khan for the services of an European Officer to re-organise and superintend the training of his troops, the Government of India was pleased, on the recommendation of the Agent to the Governor-General, to appoint Lieutenant E. LeMesurier of the 6th Bombay Cavalry to be Military Adviser to the Khan.

34. The receipts of the Kalat Agency amounted to R68,978 during the year 1894-95, as against R77,014 in the preceding year. The following figures show the revenue derived from the two different sources, of which the Kalat Agency receipts are made up, *i. e.*, (*a*) Revenue taken from the Kalat lands watered by Sind Canals; and (*b*) Receipts from the administration of the Bolan Pass:—

Kalat lands.

	R
1892-93	56,694
1893-94	44,540
1894-95	40,648

Bolan Pass.

	R
1892-93	26,019
1893-94	32,479
1894-95	28,329

35. The decrease of R3,892 in the receipts from Kalat lands is chiefly due to the deficiency of canal water. The decrease of R4,150 in the receipts of the Bolan Pass is due to the completion of a large portion of the works on the Mushkaf State Railway and the consequent reduction in the floating population attracted to the pass for commercial purposes.

36. The sanction to the appointment of a Munsiff in the Bolan Pass was extended for another year, *i.e.*, up to June 1896. The receipts of this Court from the sale of stamps and realisations on account of fines, more than cover the costs of establishment and contingencies.

37. In the Darbar* held at Quetta on the 7th November 1894 by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, His Highness the Khan of Kalat was invested with the Insignia of the G.C.I.E.

38. The notorious Gauhar Khan, ex-Sardar of the Jhalawans, continued to give trouble during the year, and all attempts to capture him have proved unsuccessful. The work of surveying and preparing estimates of the proposed new canal in Kalat territory was completed by Mr. Herbert. The project has for the present been abandoned.

39. Sardar Sir Assad Khan, K.C.I.E., Chief of the Sarawans, a loyal and faithful supporter of the British Government, died at Sirki near Quetta on the morning of the 4th September 1894. His remains were removed from Quetta on the same day by special train to Mithri for interment. The Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin, attended at the railway station on behalf of the Agent to the Governor-General and Khan Bahadur Ahmad Yar Khan, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Quetta, was deputed to accompany the remains to Mithri and to be present at the funeral as the representative of the Agent to the Governor-General. Diwan Ganpat Rai, C.I.E., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi, also attended the funeral ceremonies on behalf of the Agent to the Governor-General. Ghaus Bakhsh, son of the late Sardar Sir Assad Khan, has been appointed Sardar of the Sarawans in place of his father.

40. The Political Agent's report is attached as Appendix VI.

X.—SOUTHERN BALUCHISTAN AGENCY.

41. Major H. L. Ramsay held charge of the Agency up to the 21st October 1894, when he was relieved by Captain W. C R. Stratton, who, however, proceeded on leave to England shortly after, making over charge, as a temporary measure, to Captain H. L. Showers, on the 22nd November. Captain C. A. Kemball received charge of the Agency from Captain Showers on the afternoon of the 23rd December 1894, and held it up to the end of the year.

42. The political control of Kej Makran, which formerly devolved on the Political Agent in Southern Baluchistan, was transferred to the Political Agent, Kalat, during the year.

43. In January 1895, Captain Kemball proceeded on a lengthened tour through Makran, including a visit to Mand, where he met Sartip-Zain-ul-Abadin Khan, the Governor of Persian Baluchistan. He settled a large number of complaints brought by the Persian Government against the Rinds of Mand, as well as the counter claims preferred by the Rinds against Persian subjects. Subsequently the Political Agent proceeded to Mashkhel, where he enquired into the differences between Sardar Sir Naoroz Khan, Naoshirwani, and the Persian Government regarding the Persian boundary. Captain Kemball had not concluded his tour when the year closed.

44. Mir Shahdad, the ex-Naib of Kej, who, on the 23rd February 1891, made a murderous attack on Major A. M. Muir, the then Political Agent, and had since absconded, surrendered to Captain Kemball on the 27th February 1895. Shahdad was sent to Quetta, where the Agent to the Governor-General handed him over to His Highness the Khan of Kalat for trial. His Highness sentenced Mir Shahdad to a term of seven years' imprisonment.

45. While the Political Agent was at Mashkhel, news was received that Lieutenant H. W. M. Parker, 6th Bombay Mountain Battery, who had been left behind at Panjgur with a portion of the Political Agent's escort, had been

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* Chapter XXVI of this Report.

treacherously attacked by a Ghazi on the 30th March 1895. Subsequently the Ghazi, whose capture was at once effected by men of Lieutenant Parker's Battery, was executed and his body burned. Lieutenant Parker who was seriously wounded in the left shoulder and lungs gradually recovered, and has since been invalided to England.

46. Wadera Sahib Khan, Chutta, to whom the unsatisfactory state of the Sind-Las Bela Frontier for several years past was due in a great measure, died in the Sibi Jail in February, where he was under confinement as a political prisoner. The question of the appointment of a successor and heir to Sahib Khan, as Sardar of the Chutta tribe, was under consideration when the year closed.

The Political Agent's report is attached and marked Appendix VII.

XI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

47. A report on the operations of the Public Works Department for 1894-95 will be found at Appendix VIII.

48. The report also contains statistics on the working of the Postal and Telegraph Departments during the year.

XII.—FORESTS.

49. Mr. A. M. Reuther held charge of the Office of Deputy Conservator of Forests in Baluchistan from the 1st April to 21st November 1894, when he was relieved by Mr. C. F. Elliott, the permanent incumbent, who held charge from the 22nd November 1884 to the 24th February 1895 and was on transfer to the Punjab, again relieved by Mr. A. Reuther, who held charge throughout the remainder of the year.

50. A copy of the Report on the Forest Administration of the Baluchistan Agency for 1893-94 will be found at Appendix IX, together with a copy of the Resolution thereon by the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner and a copy of the remarks of the Government of India on the Report and Review.

51. The chief features of the report are noted below:—

(1) Area of reserved forests		84,466 acres or 132 square miles.
(2) Breaches of the forest law		126
(3) Forest fires		2
(4) Outturn	Timber	8,280 cubic feet.
	Firewood	5,08,223 "
	Grass, etc.	7,780 rupees.
(5) Receipts		21,395 "
(6) Expenditure		63,829 "
(7) Deficit		42,434 "

52. A sum of R1,236 included in the receipts and of R18,216 shown as expenditure is on account of the Shebo plantation, which was previously worked under the orders of the Military Department, and was during the year 1892-93 transferred to the control of the Baluchistan Forest Department.

53. The total area of State (Reserved) Forest in Baluchistan at the close of the year 1892-93 was 68,087 acres or 106 square miles. This erroneously included a small area of three acres known as the "Quetta Nursery," which was never declared as State Forest and which has been shewn in the Forest Report for 1893-94 under the head "unclassed Forests." During the year 1894-95 an area of 16,382 or 26 square miles was added to the existing State Forest Reserves in Baluchistan, of which 10,900 acres are in the Thal Chotiali District and 5,482 in the Quetta-Pishin District.

54. Besides the above, an area of 500 acres or one square mile of irrigable land at Khushdil Khan, in the Pishin plain, was acquired by the State during the year and made over to the Forest Department for the formation of a fuel and fodder reserve.

55. In August 1894, the Deputy Conservator of Forests in Baluchistan was invested with the powers of a Conservator of Forests.

XIII.—MEDICAL.

56. The Office of Agency Surgeon and Administrative Medical Officer in Baluchistan was held by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Fullerton, M.B., up to the 7th June 1894, when he proceeded on furlough to England, making over charge to Surgeon-Major P. A. Weir, M.A., M.B., who held charge of the office till the close of the year. Surgeon-Captain W. R. Edwards, M.D., Civil Surgeon, Quetta, also proceeded to England on furlough with effect from the 11th March 1895, making over charge to Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. Scott-Reid, M.B., who held charge of the Civil Surgeoncy throughout the remainder of the year.

57. A new dispensary was opened at Sinjawi during the year. It has been arranged that this dispensary will move to Ziarat during the summer and remain at Sinjawi during the rest of the year. Sanction was accorded to the payment to the Military Hospital Assistants at Mughal Kot, Mir Ali Khel, Niya Obo, Murgha, Marratangi, and Drug, of a monthly allowance of R5 each in return for the medical aid afforded by them to the civil population, as a constant demand for such help was being made by the people living in the neighbourhood of these outposts.

58. The Public Works Department Dispensary in the Fort Sandeman District was discontinued from the 26th August 1894, the work for which it was kept up having been completed.

59. The total number of patients treated at the several Dispensaries in Baluchistan in 1894 was 1,49,622,* as compared with 1,39,979* in the previous year.

* Figures for Killa Saifulla omitted.

60. The year was not an unhealthy one. The greatest prevalence of sickness was in spring, when chest complaints and rheumatic affections were common, and in summer and autumn when fevers were in excess of other diseases. As usual malarial fever also prevailed in the summer and autumn, and in the earlier winter months.

61. There was no outbreak of cholera in Baluchistan during the year. The Hospital Assistant at Musakhel, however, returned one case among his out-patients: but his diagnosis was considered doubtful, and enquiry led to the belief that it was not a real case of cholera.

62. Sporadic cases of small-pox were reported at various intervals of the year from most of the Districts, and the vaccinators were kept hard at work extending the protective influence of vaccination. On the advice and suggestion of the Agency Surgeon, the Jam of Las Bela has agreed to introduce the system of vaccination into his State. The Las Bela State has also undertaken to take steps to prevent the water in the pools and wells along the route to the sacred shrine at Hinglaj from being polluted.

63. The Agency Surgeon's report forms Appendix X of this report.

XIV.—SURVEYS.

64. During the year an area of 2,715 square miles in Upper Zhob and 900 square miles in the Las Bela State was surveyed on the scale of one inch equals two miles.

An area of 20,000 square miles west of Kharan was surveyed on the scale of one inch equals four miles, thus filling in all unsurveyed areas which existed in Baluchistan.

65. Survey work in connection with the settlement operations in the Pishin District was in progress during the year.

XV.—GEOLOGICAL.

66. Messrs. W. B. D. Edwards and F. H. Smith, Assistant Superintendents, and Sub-Assistant Lala Hira Lal of the Geological Survey of India, were deputed to Baluchistan for duty during the year 1894-95. Lala Hira Lal worked in the hills lying due east of Sibi and south-east of Khattan.

67. Mr. T. H. D. LaTouche, Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, was also deputed during the year to undertake the geological examination of the economic resources of Baluchistan.

XVI.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

68. During the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy at Quetta, His Grace the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bombay represented to the Agent to the Governor-General the very pressing necessity for providing church accommodation for the Catholic soldiers of the Quetta garrison, and asked that His Excellency might be moved to sanction a special grant of money for the purpose of building a new church. The matter was brought to His Excellency the Viceroy's notice by Sir James Browne with the result that the Director-General of Military Works was directed to submit a design and estimate for a new church.

69. A similar application for a grant-in-aid of R5,000 on behalf of a new church, which was at the time in course of construction, was made by the Reverend J. S. Shaw, Church of Scotland Chaplain, Quetta. Before passing final orders in this case, the Government of India asked to be furnished with the plans and estimates of the church, and also enquired whether in the event of the grant-in-aid applied for being sanctioned any, and, if so, how many, sittings would be reserved for the use of the troops in future. The necessary plans and estimates, as also a photograph of the new church, have been submitted to the Government of India, who have also been informed that the church will provide sitting accommodation for three hundred persons, and that the whole of this will be available exclusively for the troops.

70. The Reverend E. J. Warlow, M.A., Chaplain, Church of England, was relieved by the Reverend F. E. D. Cobbold during the year, while the Reverend Father J. Belz, S. J., of the Church of Rome, was relieved by the Reverend Father Hillen Kamp, S. J. The Reverend G. I. Stone, Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was removed to Karachi in December last and has not been replaced. The Reverend James Shaw of the American Presbyterian Church and the Reverend H. Gough of the Church Missionary Society continued in office during the year.

XVII.—HORSE-BREEDING OPERATIONS.

71. The post of Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Derajat and Baluchistan, was held during the year by Veterinary Captain H. M. Maxwell. This Officer proceeded on sixty days' leave from 3rd July to 30th September 1894, and during this period Lieutenant-Colonel G. Gaisford, Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin, was in charge of the Office of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, in addition to his own duties.

72. During the year sanction was accorded to the purchase of four donkey stallions for mule-breeding for the Agency, but only two were purchased, as sufficient funds were not available in the Budget grant for the purchase of the remaining number.

73. The thirty-seven Government horse stallions allotted to this Agency at the commencement of the year were distributed as follows :—

Quetta and Pishin	18
Thal Chotiali	12
Kalat	4
Zhob	3

In addition to these, four horse stallions were sent from Jacobabad to Quetta for the summer. Out of the two donkey stallions allotted to Baluchistan, one was given to the Quetta-Pishin Agency and the other to the Zhob Agency.

74. In the Quetta-Pishin District, 1,157 mares were served during the year, as against 786 in the past year, and in the Thal Chotiali District 373, as against 423 during the previous year. The number of mares served in the Zhob and Kalat Agencies was considerably less.

HORSE SHOWS.

Quetta.

75. The annual horse show and district fair was held at Quetta on the 12th and 13th October 1894 and proved a great success. The number of horses exhibited at the Show during the past three years was—

1892-93	626
1893-94	858
1894-95	1,342

76. The number of horses exhibited in 1894-95 was considerably in excess of the exhibits during previous years. But even this number might have been largely exceeded, as a number of horses, which were attracted from Afghan territory to the Quetta Fair, were purchased privately and removed to India before the Show commenced.

77. The local bred stock has begun to shew a marked improvement over previous years exhibits.

78. The number of remounts purchased at the Show was—

For Native Cavalry	283
,, Rearing Department	12
,, Private individuals	281
TOTAL	576

79. The following cattle were also exhibited :—

Bulls	16
Oxen	7
Cows	10
Sheep	25
Goats	34
Camels	8
TOTAL	100

80. The fee of R2, which was levied during the previous year on each horse sold at the Fair 1893, was abolished under the orders of the Government of India. The total expenditure incurred on the Fair amounted to R2,166-6-4, as against R1,751-8-9 in the previous year.

Sibi.

81. The Sibi Horse Show was held on the 11th February 1895 and three following days, and was also a marked success.

The number of animals exhibited during the past three years was—

1892-93	1,332
1893-94	1,196
1894-95	1,471

82. A special feature of the Show was the large number (400) of cattle stock exhibited, and of which, the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department in Baluchistan, reports, at least one-half were up to the highest standard required for siege-train bullocks.

83. The total number of remounts purchased at the Show was—

For Native Cavalry	26
" Rearing Department	11
" Levies	3
" Others	1

Three camels were purchased by the Officer Commanding the 7th Bombay Lancers.

84. The total amount contributed towards the Show was—

	R
By Local Funds	2,100
" Imperial	1,100
Balance of last year	83
TOTAL	3,283

and the expenditure amounted to R3,278. A sum of R2,427 was distributed in prizes, as against R2,617 paid last year.

85. During the Show, 122 mares were branded by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department in Baluchistan.

XVIII.—POLICE.

86. The following statistics shew the strength of the regular police force in Baluchistan:—

District or Agency.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File.		Total.
		Mounted.	Foot.	
Quetta-Pishin (including Bolan Pass)	13	62	448	523
Thal Chotiali	8	33	252	293
Zhob	5	35	151	191
South Eastern Baluchistan	...	...	10	10
TOTAL	26	130	861	1,017

87. An additional Deputy Inspector, 2nd grade, was appointed to the Quetta-Pishin Police to replace Surmukh Singh, who was transferred to Baluchistan from the Punjab for duty with the ex-Khan of Kalat at Loralai. The Deputy Inspector is on Foreign service and is paid by the Kalat State.

88. The working of the Police was generally satisfactory during the year.

89. The Government of India sanctioned the grant of a personal allowance of R50 a month to Khan Bahadur Ahmed Yar Khan, Native Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Quetta, with effect from the 1st April 1895.

XIX.—HEINOUS CRIME.

90. There was some increase in cases of heinous crime during the year under review.

91. In the Quetta-Pishin District there were twelve cases of murder, six of attempt to murder, and two of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Of the murder cases, three were committed by Faiz Muhammad, a Tarin outlaw of Pishin, five were traced to Ghilzai Pathans whose only object was plunder; three cases are attributed to enmity arising from long standing tribal disputes, and one case, the murder of a prostitute, is believed to be due to a desire to rob her of her jewels.

92. In the Thal Chotiali District, there were fourteen cases of murder and two of attempt to murder. Of these, nine cases were traced by the Police.

93. No serious offences were reported from the Bolan Pass.

94. In the Zhob Agency, there were two cases of Ghaza, thirteen cases of murder, six cases of attempt to murder, and five cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The Ghazis in both cases were caught and executed. Nine murder cases were traced and two are still under investigation.

XX.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

95. The following table shows particulars of the civil and criminal work disposed of in Baluchistan during the year 1894-95 :—

Designation of Officer.	Original.			Appeal.	
	Civil cases.	Execution of decree cases.	Criminal cases.	Civil cases.	Criminal cases.
Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner	...	...	...	69	34
Revenue Commissioner	...	...	...	1	3
Quetta-Pishin.					
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin	81	10	71	89	29
Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin	20	19	73	15	...
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta	66	69	458	49	...
Ditto ditto Pishin	60	44	227	...	...
Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta	529	405	813	...	...
Senior Munsiff, Quetta	163	87	24	...	...
Munsiff, Quetta	2,560	1,878	26	...	...
Native Assistant, Khojak	142	79	91	...	...
Tahsildar, Quetta	33	11	29	...	...
Ditto Pishin	223	80	53	...	...
Naib-Tahsildar, Quetta	55	10	19	...	...
Ditto Pishin	137	23	16	...	...
Thal Chotiali.					
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali	1	...	2	18	11
Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Thal Chotiali	8	5	13	2	1
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi	39	33	197	27	9
Ditto ditto Duki	1	...	14	...	2
Tahsildar, Sibi	80	64	107	...	...
Ditto Shahrig	45	21	63	...	...
Ditto Duki	46	12	24	...	...
Ditto Barkhan	98	15	29	...	...

Designation of Officer.	Original. Civil cases.	Original. Execution of decree cases.	Original. Criminal cases.	Appeal. Civil cases.	Appeal. Criminal cases.
Munsiff, Sibi	822	346	72	...	...
Naib Tahsildar, Sibi	142	45	18	...	...
Ditto Shahrig	82	32	23	...	...
Ditto Duki	2	...	2	...	...
Ditto Barkhan	24	2	2	...	...
Ditto Sinjawi	34	18	24	...	...
Ditto Kohlu	17	1	5	...	...
Kalat.					
Political Agent, Kalat	1	...	3	50	7
Native Assistant, Bolan Pass	233	177	174	...	...
Munsiff, Bolan Pass	1,460	778	92	...	...
Zhob.					
Political Agent, Zhob	...	...	11	2	8
Assistant Political Agent, Zhob	3	2	4	6	...
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lower Zhob	39	17	49	...	...
Ditto ditto Upper Zhob	15	2	19	3	...
Tahsildar, Lower Zhob	106	45	23	...	...
Ditto Upper Zhob	6	4	7	...	...
Ditto Bori	101	30	59	...	...
Ditto Musakhel	11	4	16	...	...
First Naib Tahsildar, Lower Zhob	104	58	1	...	...
Second, ditto, ditto	67	35	...	...	...
First, ditto, Upper Zhob	7	2	6	...	...
Second, ditto, ditto	...	...	...	...	...
Naib Tahsildar, Bori	122	24	20	...	...
Ditto, Musakhel	3	2	3	...	...

96. In addition to the above, 1,507 miscellaneous and 155 jirga cases were disposed of in the Quetta-Pishin District, 475 miscellaneous revenue and 349 jirga cases in the Thal Chotiali District, 96 jirga cases in the Kalat Agency and 533 miscellaneous revenue and 2,787 jirga cases in the Zhob Agency. Out of the 349 jirga cases in the Thal Chotiali District, 73 were inter-provincial cases between the Punjab and Baluchistan and one between Sind and Baluchistan. Out of the 2,787 jirga cases of the Zhob Agency, 64 were between the Punjab and Baluchistan and one between Sind and Baluchistan.

97. A statement showing the political cases decided by the Sibi jirga is marked as Appendix XI.

98. In September 1894 Mr. Beahan, Municipal Secretary, Quetta, was invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class in respect of offences punishable under Section 34 of the Police Act (V of 1861).

99. In December 1894, the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes was conferred on the officials noted below :—

Officers.	Local limits.	Value of suits.
Mr. S. H. King, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta.	District and town of Quetta.	Suits not exceeding R500 in value.
Captain A. M. Anscomb, Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Quetta Treasury.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Pandit Nand Lall, Munsiff, Quetta	Ditto.	Suits not exceeding R100 in value.

100. The following Acts of the Governor-General in Council were extended to British Baluchistan, and also made applicable to the Agency territories:—

Act VI of 1882 (the Indian Companies Act).

Act XII of 1886, [the Petroleum Act (to Sind-Pishin State Railway)].

XXI.—EDUCATION.

101. Though the European School at Quetta was opened some three years ago, it only earned a grant-in-aid from Government (amounting to R639) for the first time in 1894-95.

102. The number of boys in the Sandeman High School on the 31st March 1895 was 248, against 222 on the 31st March 1894. Six boys successfully passed the middle school test, and the same number the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University. Three new primary schools were opened during the year in the Quetta-Pishin District, *viz.*, at Samungli, Khudadadzai, and Alizai.

103. The various schools in Quetta were inspected by Mr. Haden Cope, M.A., Inspector of Schools in the Punjab, in October 1894, who was well pleased with the results. He, however, again impressed upon the authorities the necessity for having a boarding school for boys. The matter has been taken up by the local authorities, and funds are being raised by private subscription for the purpose.

104. A new primary school was started at Sharigh in the Thal Chotiali District. The number of boys in this school on the 31st March 1895 was twenty-seven.

105. A new Sindhi class was added during the year to the Sibi School. The number of boys attending this school increased during the year from ninety to one hundred and ten.

106. The only school in the Bolan District is the one at Mach, the average attendance at which was nine boys during the year.

107. Two new schools were also started in the Zhob Agency, *viz.*, at Loralai and Killa Saifulla, which are maintained by the Loralai Town Fund.

XXII.—LOCAL FUNDS.

108. The following table shows the Local Funds maintained in the Baluchistan Agency and their total receipts (with opening balances) and expenditure for the year 1894-95:—

Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts in 1894-95.	Total receipts.	Expenditure.
	R	R	R	R
Quetta Municipal Fund	15,932	2,58,973	2,74,905	2,27,429
Sibi ditto do.	13,593	30,862	44,455	25,545
Loralai Town Fund	5,433	10,849	16,282	11,973
Pishin Bazar do.	25,099	43,768	68,867	49,218
Quetta Police do.	11,678	18,552	30,230	11,575
Thal Chotiali Police Fund	7,971	6,267	14,238	4,075
Zhob Police Fund	5,184	7,258	12,442	7,454
Zhob Levy Corps Fund	35,526	85,597	1,21,123	86,121
Local Levy Fine do.	355	601	956	522
Shahrig Bazar do.	19,988	21,670	41,658	16,762
Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	5,029	57,381	62,410	60,967
Bolan Bazar Fund	30,841	35,655	66,496	45,931

109. A loan of R77,186, bearing interest at 4½ per cent. a year and re-payable from the Quetta municipal revenues by annual instalments of

R10,000 (including both principal and interest), was sanctioned by the Government of India for the execution of the surface drainage scheme of the town of Quetta, and the contribution of the municipal share towards the cost of a settling tank constructed in connection with the Quetta Water-works scheme. The work was in progress during the year.

110. The appointment of a Municipal Secretary for Quetta on a salary of R300 per mensem was sanctioned by the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, and Mr. Beahan, an Assistant Engineer of the Roorkee College, was appointed on the 17th April 1894 and placed in charge of the Quetta Municipal Administration, the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, being at the same time relieved of this work. Mr. Beahan, however, resigned on the 31st December 1894, and Sergeant Anderson, whose services were lent by the Military Works Department, was appointed in his place, with effect from the 1st January 1895. The pay of the appointment has since been increased to R300-20-400 per mensem.

111. The question of local self-government for the town Quetta was under consideration during the year.

XXIII.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

112. A statement showing the outward and inward traffic of Baluchistan carried by rail during the year 1894-95 will be found at Appendix XII of this report. It shows that the total number of maunds thus carried was—

	Mds.
Imports	28,37,626
Exports	15,24,284

113. The value of the trade with Afghanistan passing through Chaman during the year under review was—

	R	a.	p.
Imports	7,70,215	0	3
Exports	63,829	8	0

This shows a considerable falling off when compared with the figures for the past year which were—

	R
Imports	7,81,144
Exports	1,14,558

114. The value of the trade passing through Samungli and Mian Gundi during the past two years was—

		1893-94. R	1894-95. R
Samungli	Imports	2,41,159	2,32,908½
	Exports	54,491	78,212
Mian Gandi	Imports	2,24,790	2,28,342¾
	Exports	1,44,611	2,51,981

XXIV.—VOLUNTEERS.

115. Major S. W. Sutton was in command of the corps throughout the year.

116. The corps was inspected on the 29th October 1894 by Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. L. Morgan, C.B., Commanding Royal Artillery, and the inspection report submitted by that officer was considered by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India to be very satisfactory and creditable to all ranks. The Government of India also expressed their concurrence with the views of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

117. The corps made satisfactory progress during the year, the number borne on the rolls of the company rising at one time to ninety. The figure of merit improved nearly 6 per cent., *viz.*, from 66·46 in the year 1893 to 72·23 in 1894; and the percentage of extra-efficients rose from 75·86 to 88·75.

118. With reference to the remark in last year's report, that an application had been made to the Government of India for a grant-in-aid of R1,800 to meet the deficit on account of the cost of the drill hall constructed for the Corps, the Government of India expressed their regret at being unable to assist the Baluchistan Volunteer Corps by a grant during the present financial year.

XXV.—MILITARY.

(*a*) MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

119. On the 14th April 1894 a detachment of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers left Quetta for Poona.

120. No. 3 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners, arrived in Quetta from Roorkee on the 22nd March 1895 in relief of No. 4 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners, which left for Kirkee on the 27th of the same month.

121. The 1st Bombay Infantry arrived in Quetta from Baroda on the 24th March in relief of the 9th Bombay Infantry, which left for Ahmednagar on the 27th idem.

(*b*) PERSONNEL.

122. Major-General George Luck, C.B., held command of the district up to the 19th March 1895, when he proceeded to England to join his appointment as Inspector-General of Cavalry in Great Britain and Ireland; and the command of the district then temporarily devolved on Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. L. Morgan, C.B., R.A. (as senior officer), with effect from the 20th March 1895.

XXVI.—VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA TO QUETTA.

123. On the 2nd November 1894, Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E., Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, accompanied by Captain J. Manners-Smith, V.C., C.I.E., left Quetta for Sibi, by ordinary train, to receive His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

124. On the morning of the 3rd instant Sir James Browne who joined the Viceroy's special train at Sibi received His Excellency on arrival of the train at Harnai. The special train reached Quetta at 5-5 P.M. His Excellency Sir George White, the Commander-in-Chief in India, Major-General Luck, C.B., Commanding the Quetta District, His Highness the Khan of Kalat, the Jam of Las Bela, and all the civil and military officers of the station were present on the platform to receive His Excellency. The principal Sardars and Maliks of Baluchistan, the members of the Quetta Punchayat, and others had also assembled to welcome His Excellency. On alighting from his carriage, the Viceroy was introduced by Sir James Browne to His Highness the Khan of Kalat, the Jam of Las Bela, and the principal Sardars and Maliks with whom His Excellency exchanged a few words, and afterwards inspected the guard-of-honour which consisted of a hundred rank and file of the Lancashire Fusiliers.

An address was presented to His Excellency on behalf of the inhabitants of Quetta, and a copy of it, together with a copy of His Excellency's reply, will be found at Appendix XIII.

His Excellency then drove off to the Residency, accompanied by Sir James Browne and escorted by a detachment of cavalry.

125. In the evening, at 10 P.M., a Levée was held by His Excellency the Viceroy in the Darbar Hall, which was attended by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, the General Officer Commanding Quetta District, His Highness the Khan of Kalat, the Jam of Las Bela, and all the commissioned civil and military officers and other civil gazetted officers present in the station.

126. On the 4th November (Sunday) His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Elgin attended Divine service at St. Mary's Church at 11 A.M., after which they drove through the town and visited the Civil Hospital and the Lady Dufferin Hospital.

127. On Monday the 5th instant His Excellency visited Chaman returning to Quetta the same evening.

128. On Tuesday, the 6th instant, His Excellency drove to Baleli, where he witnessed a bombardment of the Baleli Forts and a march past of the troops. His Excellency returned to Quetta by special train the same evening.

129. On Wednesday, the 7th instant, at noon, His Excellency the Viceroy received visits from His Highness the Khan of Kalat and the Jam of Las Bela at the Residency. On the same day His Excellency paid a return visit to His Highness the Khan in the Darbar Hall, and a deputation from His Excellency consisting of the Foreign Secretary, the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, and two Aides-de-camp to His Excellency, paid a return visit on behalf of His Excellency to the Jam of Las Bela in the Darbar Hall.

His Excellency the Viceroy paid a short visit to the Fort, Arsenal, and Mobilisation Store Depôt during the day.

130. Her Excellency Lady Elgin, in company with Lady Browne, inspected the Lady Sandeman Girls' School.

131. At 3-15 P.M. His Excellency the Viceroy held a grand Darbar on the Race Course for the investiture of His Highness the Khan of Kalat as a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire, and for the reception of Native Chiefs, Sardars, and other Native gentleman of Baluchistan.

132. The Grand Stand, where the Darbar was held, was artistically arranged and supported by poles draped in red and white cloth. The platform was gorgeously decorated with bunting and flags. On either side of the Race Course leading to the Grand Stand coloured poles with bannerets formed the main approach, which commenced at the triumphal arch and terminated at the dais. This approach was lined on either side by troopers of the 7th Bombay Lancers. The troops of the garrison, consisting of No. 5 Mountain Battery and the 7th and 28th Companies of the Southern Division, Garrison Artillery, in action; also the Lancashire Fusiliers, the 40th Pathans, 9th Bombay Infantry, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and the 24th and 26th Baluchistan Regiments, in quarter column, were drawn up on the ground facing the Darbar. On either side of the passage leading to the dais were seated on the right the Sarawan Sardars and their followers, and on the left the Jhalawan Sardars and their followers.

133. At 2-45 P. M. the Jam of Las Bela, accompanied by Captain W. C. R. Stratton, Political Agent in Southern Baluchistan, arrived under a salute of nine guns and was received by an Aide-de-camp to His Excellency the Viceroy and conducted to his seat. Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E., with his staff, followed shortly after under a salute of thirteen guns. His Highness the Khan of Kalat, accompanied by Major H. M. Temple,

Political Agent, Kalat, arrived at 3 P. M. under a salute of nineteen guns, and was met at the entrance to the Race Course by an officer of the Baluchistan Agency, and an Aide-de-camp to His Excellency the Viceroy. On arrival at the Darbar His Highness was received by the Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department and the Agent to the Governor-General, by whom he was conducted to his seat. His Excellency Sir George White, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., V.C., Commander-in-Chief in India, followed next, under a salute of seventeen guns, and on alighting, was received by an officer of the Baluchistan Agency. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, wearing the robe and insignia of the Grand Master of the Order of the Indian Empire, accompanied by the Foreign Secretary (wearing the mantle and badge of the Secretary to the Order), His Excellency's Private and Military Secretaries, and two Aides-de-camp, arrived at 3-15 P.M. under a royal salute of thirty-one guns, the guard-of-honour presenting arms and the band playing the National Anthem. All present in the Darbar rose and remained standing until His Excellency had taken his seat on the throne.

134. After all had resumed their seats, Major-General Sir James Browne rose and introduced to His Excellency His Highness the Khan of Kalat and the Jam of Las Bela, and then addressed the Viceroy. In his speech he alluded to the genius of the late Sir Robert Sandeman, which had brought about the pacification of Baluchistan, and converted its wild tribes into loyal subjects of the Crown. Sir James Browne proceeded to give a brief description of the personality of the different tribes inhabiting the Baluchistan Agency, including the Kalat Confederacy. The Agent to the Governor-General then alluded in a few words to the untimely death of Sardar Sir Assad Khan, K.C.I.E., the late Sardar of the Sarawans, and also brought to His Excellency's notice the valuable services rendered by Native Officials of the Agency, making special mention of Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram, C.I.E., Dewan Gunpat Rai, C.I.E., and Khan Bahadur Hak Nawaz Khan, C.I.E.

135. The Secretary of the Order of the Indian Empire then rose, and advancing to the front of the dais, addressed His Excellency the Viceroy as follows:—

"Your Excellency is charged by Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, to invest His Highness Beglar Begi Mir Mahmud Khan, Wali of Kalat, C.I.E., here present, with the dignity of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, of which your Excellency is Grand Master."

The Grand Master thereupon commanded the Secretary to read the Sovereign's grant conferring the dignity of a Knight Grand Commander on His Highness the Khan. At this point all present, with the exception of the Grand Master, rose and remained standing until the proclamation was made. After the grant was read the Secretary of the Order and the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department conducted His Highness the Khan of Kalat to a table conveniently placed on the left of the dais, on which the Insignia were laid, and there decorated His Highness with the Riband, Badge, and Star, and robed him with the mantle of the Order. His Highness the Khan of Kalat was then conducted by the Secretary to the front of the dais where he made his reverence to the Grand Master. The Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department next removed from the table the collar of the Knight Grand Commander and delivered it to the Grand Master who, remaining seated, invested His Highness the Khan of Kalat with the collar and addressed the following admonition to His Highness :—

"In the name of the Queen-Empress of India, and by Her Majesty's command, I hereby invest you with the Honourable Insignia of the Order of the Indian Empire, of which Most Eminent Order Her Majesty has been graci-

ously pleased to appoint you to be a Knight Grand Commander."

A salute of nineteen guns was fired, and the newly invested Knight Grand Commander made his reverence to the Grand Master and was conducted by the Secretary to his seat at His Excellency's right hand, in front of which he remained standing.

The Secretary of the Order then proclaimed the full titles of His Highness the Khan of Kalat, that is to say—

"His Highness Beglar Begi Mir Sir Mahmud Khan, Wali of Kalat, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire."

The guard-of-honour presented arms, the band playing "God Save the Queen," after which all resumed their seats.

136. The Viceroy and Governor-General of India then delivered an address* to the Chiefs, Sardars, and Native gentlemen assembled in Darbar. A Persian translation of the address was read by Mirza Abdulla Khan, Mir Munshi, Baluchistan Agency.

* *Vide* Appendix XIV.

137. Khillats were next presented; the recipients in each case being presented to His Excellency by the Political Agents of their respective districts.

138. The Darbar ceremonies were then brought to a close.

139. After a brief pause, His Excellency the Viceroy left the Darbar, attended by the Foreign Secretary and His Excellency's personal staff, the same ceremonies being observed as attended His Excellency's arrival. The Viceroy was followed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, His Highness the Khan of Kalat, the Agent to the Governor-General, and the Jam of Las Bela, with the same ceremonies as were observed on their arrival.

140. At 9-30 A. M., on the 8th November, His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by the Agent to the Governor-General, left Quetta by special train for the Bolan Pass, and at the same hour Her Excellency Lady Elgin left in the viceregal train by the Harnai route. His Excellency arrived at Sibi at 7-15 P. M. and joined the viceregal train there at 8-9 P. M.

XXVII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) Distinguished Visitors.

141. Mr. H. E. M. James, C. S., the Commissioner in Sind, arrived in Quetta on the 2nd May 1894, and, in company with the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, visited Shelabagh and Chaman on the 4th and 5th idem. He returned to Karachi on the 10th May 1894.

142. Sir Khurshid Jah, K.C.I.E., one of the chief nobles of Hyderabad, Deccan, visited Quetta and Chaman in June 1894.

143. Captains Matsuishi and Utentomiya of the Japanese Army, accompanied by Mr. M. H. Reich of the North-Western Provinces Police, arrived in Quetta from Karachi on the 4th October 1894. Lieutenant Beddoes of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers was deputed by the General Officer Commanding the Quetta District to be in attendance on them during their stay here, and he accompanied them to the principal places of interest. The Japanese officers also visited Chaman and then proceeded to Rawalpindi.

144. His Excellency General Sir George Stewart White, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., V.C., Commander-in-Chief in India, arrived in Quetta by ordinary mail train on the 2nd November 1894. His Excellency left Quetta on the 8th November 1894 for Karachi.

145. Certain members of the American Railway Committee, under the presidency of Major Pangbownee, paid a visit to Quetta and Chaman in January 1895.

(*b*) SANDEMAN MEMORIAL FUND.

146. Land and water for the Sandeman Memorial were purchased during the year for a sum of R8,000. On the special representation of the Agent to the Governor-General, the Government of India sanctioned the construction of the Sandeman Memorial Jirga Hall at Quetta under the supervision of the local Public Works Department, and at the same time ruled that the usual charge on account of establishment would not be levied; the Memorial Fund being merely charged the actual expenditure on tools and plant, instead of the usual charge of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the cost of the work.

The work of building the Memorial Hall was in progress when the year closed.

(*c*) THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN FUND FOR MEDICAL RELIEF, BALUCHISTAN BRANCH.

147. Lady Browne continued to hold charge of the office of Lady President of the Baluchistan Branch of the Dufferin Fund during the year.

148. The Lady Sandeman Zenana Dispensary remained in charge of Ram Rakhi, Hospital Assistant, till the 5th of June 1894, when she was dismissed. She was replaced by Miss Anthoni, Assistant Surgeon, whose services were engaged through the Principal of the Calcutta Medical College. Miss Anthoni remained in charge of the Dispensary during the rest of the year.

149. The number of patients treated in this Dispensary during the year amounted to 3,703, as against 7,703 in the past year.

150. Since Miss Anthoni has taken charge of the Lady Sandeman Zenana Dispensary, applications have been received from several patients for admittance as in-door patients. There is, however, no in-patient accommodation at present, and it is doubtful whether funds will admit of such accommodation being provided for for some time to come.

151. Mrs. Swift remained in charge of the Khan Bahadur Burjorji Patel Dispensary throughout the year. The number of in-door patients treated in the Dispensary during the year was 137 as against 88 in the previous year.

152. The accounts of the Branch Fund were as follows:—

RECEIPTS.	R	a.	p.	EXPENDITURE.	R	a.	p.
Opening balance . . .	322	10	8	Expenditure . . .	2,784	5	5
Receipts	3,146	2	0	Closing balance . .	684	7	3
TOTAL .	3,468	12	8	TOTAL . .	3,468	12	8

(*d*) CAMEL CARRIAGE CONTRACT.

153. The camel carriage contract agreement, which was sanctioned by the Government of India on the 27th August 1892, expired on the 1st October 1894. A representative committee under the presidency of Major I. MacIvor, C.I.E., Officiating Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, assembled at Quetta on the 10th and 14th November 1894 to discuss the question of the camel carriage supply.

154. After a lengthy discussion, the Committee decided that—

(I) In regard to the Kalat and Quetta-Pishin Agencies it was no longer necessary to grant to a single contractor the monopoly of the right of supplying camel carriage and the rates to be paid, at any rate in times in which no special pressure existed, might safely be left to the ordinary laws of supply and demand, the various Departments making their separate contracts, and the District officials undertaking to assist in the supply of camels at daily rates for the baggage of private persons, officials, etc. The Committee considered, however, that the rates given should not ordinarily exceed those laid down in the contract which had just expired. In case it was found necessary in any instance to go beyond these rates, a report should be made without delay to the Revenue Commissioner, who should endeavour to make arrangements to prevent the rates being run up by Departments bidding against each other.

(II) It was, however, considered still necessary to grant a single contract for the Thal Chotiali and Zhob districts, and finally it was agreed that, while the maundage rates for the carriage of stores were sufficient, the rates for camels employed by the day and the month were in some cases insufficient and required revision. It was also agreed that the conditions of the former contract required revision and in some points should be made more stringent, and that it was necessary to take adequate security from the contractor for the fulfilment of his contract

155. The proceedings of the Committee were submitted to the Government of India, who were asked to approve the terms of the new contract as contained in the draft agreement and to authorise the Agent to the Governor-General to formally accept it with a view to its being given out with the least possible delay. Pending the formal approval of the Government of India, the Agent to the Governor-General provisionally sanctioned the transport work being carried on on the terms of the proposed contract.

The orders of Government on the subject had not been received when the year closed.

(e) Darbar at Sibi.

156. The annual Darbar was held at Sibi on the 14th February 1895, and was attended by the Revenue Commissioner, all the political and civil officers in the Agency, and by the leading Sardars and Native gentlemen present at Sibi. Major-General G. Luck, C.B., Commanding the Quetta District, and several other military officers also attended.

157. After the usual preliminaries, Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E., Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, rose and thanked the European military and civil officers present for their attendance at the Darbar, which, he said, gave the Natives of the country a proof of the interest taken by British officers in their welfare, and showed that they supported the political officers in the administration of the country.

158. The Agent to the Governor-General then addressed the Sardars and other Native gentlemen assembled saying, that it was a matter of satisfaction that the relations between the British and Kalat Governments had been friendly during the year, and that no disturbances had occurred in the Kalat Agency. The Sardars had shown loyalty and had been friendly towards that State, and there had been no disputes between His Highness the Khan and

themselves as had been the case during the administration of the late Khan. He trusted that this state of affairs would continue. Turning to Passand Khan, brother of Gauhar Khan, the outlaw, and other Jhalawans, who had lately come in to pay their respects, the Agent to the Governor-General expressed his satisfaction that the Jhalawan tribesmen had opened their eyes to the fact that it was useless for them to commit outrages against the Kalat State.

159. Alluding to the other parts of Baluchistan, the Agent to the Governor-General observed that peace and tranquillity had continued in the Thal Chotiali Agency during the year, and that there were only a few Sardars or tribes in the district with whom fault could be found. He commended the conduct of the Bugti Sardar, who always brought in offenders of his own tribe when requested to do so by the Political Agent; while on the other hand he commented unfavourably upon the action of the Marris, who had shown disregard for orders as evidenced by the case in which the life of a Luni had been taken. He expressed a hope that the Marri Sardar would, in future, do his best to surrender offenders and to impress upon his tribe the necessity for refraining from misbehaviour. As regards Zhob, the boundary between the Kakar country and Afghanistan had been demarcated, and the Agent to the Governor-General exhorted the people now to set to work and cultivate their excellent lands which had, up to the present, been lying waste.

160. The Agent to the Governor-General commented favourably on the services of Sardars Muhammad Akbar Khan and Bangal Khan with the Baluch-Afghan Boundary Commission. He also observed that it had been brought to his notice by the Officer Commanding the 29th Bombay Infantry (2nd Baluchis) that some opposition had been shown towards the enlistment of Baluchis in the regiment. He assured the Baluchi and Brahui Sardars that there was not the slightest intention to interfere with their custom in regard to the cutting of the hair and the dress prejudices of recruits, and expressed a hope that in future there would be no attempt to restrain recruits from enlisting in the Baluch regiments.

161. He also noted with pleasure the great improvement made in the horse-breeding industry throughout the country, but pointed out that it was important that breeders should allow their colts and fillies to run free (instead of tying them up), which would tend to the development of the bone and muscle of the young animals.

162. On the conclusion of his speech, the Agent to the Governor-General distributed the usual khillats to persons whose services had been commended.

The following special rewards were also granted:—

(i) Ressaldar-Major Sardar Khan of the Zhob Levy Corps received His Excellency the Viceroy's *Sanad* for the title of Khan Bahadur conferred on him on the 26th May 1894.

(ii) Sardar Sohbat Khan Gola, Zemindar in Kalat, received His Excellency the Viceroy's *Sanad* conferring on him the title of Khan Bahadur.

(iii) Khan Bahadur Hak Nawaz Khan was presented with the badge of a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.

J. BROWNE, *Major-General,*

Agent to the Governor-General and
Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

themselves as had been the case during the administration of the late Khan. He trusted that this state of affairs would continue. Turning to Fateand Khan, brother of Ganhar Khan, the outlaw, and other Chakranis, who had lately come in to pay their respects, the Agent to the Governor-General expressed his satisfaction that the Bolan tribesmen had opened their eyes to the fact that it was useless for them to commit outrages against the Kalat State.

158. Alluding to the other parts of Baluchistan, the Agent to the Governor-General observed that peace and tranquillity had continued in the Zhob-Chagai-Agency during the year, and that there were only a few Sardars or tribes in the district with whose fault could be found. He commended the conduct of the Hoti Sardar, who always brought in offenders of his own tribe when requested to do so by the Political Agent; while on the other hand, he commented unfavourably upon the action of the Marris, who had shown disregard for orders as evidenced by the manner in which the life of a Marri had been taken. He expressed the hope that the Marri Sardar would, in future, do his best to surrender offenders and to impress upon his tribe the necessity for refraining from misbehaviour. As regards Chuh, the boundary between the Kalat country and Afghanistan had been demarcated, and the Agent to the Governor-General exhorted the people now to set to work and cultivate their excellent lands which had, up to the present, been lying waste.

160. The Agent to the Governor-General commented favourably on the work of Sardars Muhammad Akbar Khan and Rasul Khan with the Baluch-Afghan Boundary Commission. He also observed that it had been brought to his notice by the Officer Commanding the 29th Bombay Infantry (2nd Baluch) that some opposition had been shown towards the enlistment of Jadgals in the regiment. He assured the Baluch and Brahui Sardars that there was not the slightest intention to interfere with their custom in regard to the cutting of the hair and the dress prejudices of recruits, and expressed a hope that in future there would be no attempt to restrain recruits from enlisting in the Baluch regiments.

161. He also noted with pleasure the great improvement made in the horse-breeding industry throughout the country, but pointed out that it was important that breeders should allow their colts and fillies to run free (instead of tying them up), which would tend to the development of the bone and muscle of the young animals.

162. On the conclusion of his speech, the Agent to the Governor-General distributed the usual khillats to persons whose services had been commended.

The following special rewards were also granted:—

(i) Risaldar-Major Sardar Khan, of the Zhob Levy Corps received His Excellency the Viceroy's sanad for the title of Khan Bahadur conferred on him on the 29th May 1924.

(ii) Sardar Sobidar Khan Zehri, Zamindar in Kalat, received His Excellency the Viceroy's sanad conferring on him the title of Khan Bahadur.

(iii) Khan Bahadur Mir Nawab Khan was presented with the badge of a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.

F. W. JOHNSTON, Major-General,

Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

APPENDIX I.

Joint agreement executed by the Joint Afghan and British Commissioners of the Indian Afghan Boundary Commission.

We, the undersigned Commissioners, deputed by our respective Governments to demarcate the boundary line between the territories of the Government of India and His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan, westwards, from the junction of the Kundar and Gomal rivers, have arrived at the following mutual agreement regarding that boundary line, in accordance with the maps and instructions furnished to us by our respective Governments.

***Clause No. 1.*—The boundary line to which we have mutually agreed runs from Domandi *i.e.*, the junction of the Gomal and Kundar rivers, along the line of the watercourse of the Kundar river as far as the junction of the Kundar and Kundil rivers. It thence runs along the watercourse of the Kundil river, which is here generally known as the Zhizha as far as the junction of the Kundil and Sharan Toi rivers. From the junction of the Gomal and Kundar to the junction of the Kundil and Sharan Toi rivers we consider that it is not only unnecessary but impracticable to erect boundary pillars. The centre of the flowing stream of the Kundar and Kundil rivers forms in itself a well defined and natural boundary, and any boundary pillars erected along this line would be liable to be carried away by floods.**

***Clause No. 2.*—From the junction of the Sharan Toi and Kundil rivers the boundary line, which we have mutually agreed to, follows the centre of the river bed of the Sharan Toi river upwards from its junction with the Kundil about one and a quarter miles to boundary pillar No. 1, which has been erected on a rocky knoll on the south bank of the Sharan Toi river. From thence it runs north-west in a straight line to boundary pillar No. 2 which has been built on a prominent peak on the east bank of the river at the lower entrance of the Tangi through which the river issues onto the plain. Thence it runs northward to boundary pillar No. II (1), which is on a conspicuous peak on the west bank of the river at the upper entrance of the same Tangi. Thence it runs in a straight line northwards to boundary pillar No. III, which has been erected on the top of a prominent peak, known as Orzal Ghara, which is situated between the two main branches of the Sharan Toi river, *i.e.*, the Sara Chahan nullah and its branches on the west and the Ghbargai nullah and its branches on the east.**

From boundary pillar No. III, *i.e.*, Orzal Ghara, the boundary line runs westwards in a straight line to boundary pillar No. IV on a conspicuous peak of the Pinakai range, and thence runs north-west in a straight line to boundary pillar No. V, which has been erected on the most northern of a line of high prominent peaks which form the southern branch of the Shahghar range. The line, marked by boundary pillars Nos. III, IV, V, follows approximately the watershed between the Orzal Ghara and Shahghar of the water which drains to the north and east and the water which drains to the south and west.

From boundary pillar No. V, the boundary line then runs south-west following the crest of the line of peaks, which form the southern branch of the Shahghar range. Pillars Nos. V (1), V (2), and VI have been erected on prominent peaks of this line. Pillar No. VI is on the top of the most southern peak of this branch, which here juts out into the Kosaka plain.

From pillar No VI, the boundary line runs westwards in a straight line to boundary pillar No. VII, which has been erected on a conspicuous knoll situated about 450 yards almost due north of the old Lowana and Taraki fort commonly known as Killa Zara, and about 850 yards from the nearest point of the northern bank of the Tirwah river.

***Clause No. 3.*—With regard to the boundary line from boundary pillar No. VII, considerable difficulty has been experienced by us in arriving at a settlement owing to the joint ownership by the Shabeh Khel Tarakis and Lowanas of the Tirwah lands. By an ancient settlement of very many years ago, which these two tribes had agreed upon between themselves, the water of the Tirwah canal was divided by agreement into twenty-one shares *i.e.*, twenty-one Shabana roz, as follows, *i.e.*, twelve shares, *i.e.*, twelve Shabana roz were fixed as the property of the Lowanas, and nine shares, *i.e.*, nine Shabana roz, as the property of the Shabeh Khel Tarakis. This division of the water still remains in force, and we have jointly agreed that it should remain in force hereafter as before.**

As regards the land, the Lowanas and Shabeh Khel Tarakis were not agreed as to the boundary line separating their respective shares, and it has been necessary for us to settle

this matter. After some discussion the Lowanas and Shabeh Khel Tarakis agreed to settle their boundary by oath. The joint agreement recorded by them is attached to this agreement. Oath was given by the Lowanas to the Shabeh Khel Taraki maliks Ghulam Rasul, son of Gul Khan, and Sadik, son of Alam Khan, who, taking the Koran, marked out their boundary, from the point where the Tirwah canal leaves the bank of the Tirwah river near Killa Zara. We have jointly agreed to this settlement of the boundary line thus arrived at, between the Lowanas and Shabeh Khel Tarakis.

We have also jointly agreed to the following matters connected with the other rights above named, of the Shabeh Khel Tarakis and Lowanas, *i.e.*, (1) the joint rights to the water of the Tirwah river of the two tribes, Lowanas and Shabeh Khel Tarakis, residing in Tirwah, as far as the head of the water jointly owned by these two tribes, *i.e.*, up to the place which is known by the name of Wruskai Karbore *i.e.*, the western point of the Karbore hill, above which point the Lowanas and Tarakis have no concern, will be according to the following shares—*viz.*, the Lowanas to have twelve Shabana roz, and the Tarakis nine Shabana roz as hitherto from ancient times. Both tribes shall be responsible for the clearing of the water canal according to ancient custom and according to the above-mentioned shares. (2) Neither of the parties, *i.e.*, neither Lowanas nor Tarakis shall, independently of each other, or against the wishes of each other, make a new course anywhere as far as the point where the old water canal ends in the cultivated land, *i.e.*, the point where boundary pillar No. A III has been erected, for the old water canal of Tirwah, which passes through the Lowana and Taraki lands. (3) The thoroughfare of both these tribes, *i.e.*, Lowanas and Shabeh Khel Tarakis through any place where there may be no cultivation, will be allowed in any direction within the Taraki and Lowana boundaries in Tirwah.

We have jointly agreed that the boundary line between the lands of the above two tribes should be the boundary line between the territories of our respective Governments. This boundary line runs as follows:—Starting from boundary pillar No. VII it runs southwards in a straight line about 380 yards to a boundary pillar No. A I on the north bank of the Tirwah joint canal opposite Killa Zara, which is situated a few yards away on the other side of the canal. Thence it follows the line of the joint canal as far as boundary pillar No. A II, which has been built on the south bank at the point where present cultivation commences. Thence it runs eastwards along the same joint canal as far as boundary pillar No. A III, which has been built at the point where the existing joint canal ceases. From here it runs eastwards in almost a straight line to a prominent peak on the Ghwaimar hill, where boundary pillar No. A IV has been built. Between boundary pillars A III and A IV five smaller boundary marks A III (1), A III (2), A III (3), A III (4), A III (5) have been made to mark the line of boundary as laid down by the maliks on oath.

From pillar A IV the boundary line runs south-westwards in a straight line to a southern peak of the Ghwaimar hill where a boundary pillar No. A V has been erected. From here it runs westwards in a straight line to a rocky prominence on the east bank of the Tirwah river where boundary pillar A VI has been erected. The boundary line then runs upwards along the centre of the bed of the Tirwah river until it arrives opposite to the point at which the Tirwah canal turns off from the bank of the Tirwah river near Killa Zara. At this point boundary pillar No. A VI (1) has been erected on the south bank of the Tirwah river. The boundary line here leaves the river and goes west in a straight line 280 yards to boundary pillar No. A VI (2) erected on a knoll. From here the boundary line runs in a straight line north-westwards up a spur of the Sraghar hill to boundary pillar No. VIII and thence up the same spur in a straight line to boundary pillar No. IX, which is on the top of the most northern of the high peaks of the Sraghar range. From here the boundary line runs in a straight line west 5 miles to boundary pillar No. B I erected in the plain and thence in a straight line north-west for 2¾ miles to boundary pillar No. B II erected on a small prominent hill. From here the boundary line runs in a straight line to Khizr Chah (well), and from Khizr Chah (well) in a straight line north-westwards to boundary pillar No. XI, which is built on the top of a prominent hill locally called Roza Khurak. The boundary pillar No. X, which should have been built at Khizr Chah (well), has not been erected there owing to the low-lying position of the land round Khizr Chah, but has been built outside the British boundary on the top of a prominent hill 258 yards north-east of Khizr Chah in order that it may be seen from the boundary pillar on the Sraghar mountain, and that on Roza Khurak. The old karezes and cultivated lands belonging to the Tarakis on the Tirkha nulla and elsewhere between Sraghar and Khizr Chah are thus left on the north of the boundary line marked by pillars

Nos. IX, BI, B II, and the pillar marking Khizr Chah, *i.e.*, No. X, and are, therefore, included in Afghan territory.

We have agreed that the Khizr Chah (well) should be open to all persons whether living in British or Afghan territory.

From boundary pillar No. XI, it runs north-west in a straight line to boundary pillar No. XII, which has been erected on a prominent peak of a southern spur of the Inzlan range.

Clause No. 4.—We have jointly agreed that from boundary pillar No. XII, the boundary line runs south-westwards in a straight line to boundary pillar No. XIII erected on a prominent knoll on the edge of the Surzangal plain. From here it runs south-westwards in a straight line to boundary pillar No. XIV which has been erected on the east bank of the Kand river between the Inzlan and Multani hills. From this point the boundary line follows the centre of the river bed of the Kand river, which forms a well defined natural boundary as far as the junction of the Loe Wuchobai nullah and the Kand river, some 2 miles east of Rashid Killa. Boundary pillar No. XV has been erected on the east bank of the Loe Wuchobai nullah, at the point where it joins the Kand river.

We have jointly agreed that the Kakars should continue to enjoy, as hitherto, the right of grazing over the tract of land named Man Zakai, situated on the north bank of the Kand river between Rashid Killa and Ata Muhammad Killa.

We have also jointly agreed that the water of the Kand river belongs jointly to the subjects of the British Government and His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan. The Afghan subjects have the right of repairing and maintaining their existing *bands* at Tang Bara, and the two Anizai Wastas and Wand, for the purpose of irrigating their lands on the north bank of the Kand. Should subjects of either the British Government or His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan wish to erect a new *band* in the Kand river, they must first obtain the permission of the district officers, who may be concerned, of both Governments.

Clause No. 5.—We have jointly agreed that from boundary pillar No. XV the boundary lines leaves the Kand river and runs along the east bank of the Loe Wuchobai nullah, through boundary pillar No. XV (1), to boundary pillar No. XVI, which has been erected on a small knoll on the east bank of the nullah. From here the boundary line leaves the bank of the Loe Wuchobai nullah and runs in a straight line to boundary pillar No. XVII, which has been built at a distance of three-quarters of a mile to the east of the Loe Wuchobai nullah on a prominent knoll. From here the boundary line runs in a straight line crossing the Loe Wuchobai nullah to boundary pillar No. XVIII, which has been erected on the watershed between the Tanda and Loe Wuchobai nullahs. From No. XVIII, the boundary line runs in a straight line to boundary pillar No. XIX, which has been erected on a prominent peak on the main watershed between the nullahs flowing into the Loe Wuchobai nullah on one side and the nullahs flowing into the Tanda nullah on the other. The boundary line then runs eastwards and then southwards along the crest of this watershed through boundary pillars Nos. XIX (1) and XIX (2) erected on prominent peaks to boundary pillar No. XIX (3), which is also on a prominent peak of the same watershed. From boundary pillar No. XIX (3), the boundary line turns eastwards and runs, as shewn in the map attached, in a straight line through boundary pillar No. XX to boundary pillar No. XXI, which has been erected about a quarter of a mile to the east of the main branch of the Tirkha nullah on the edge of the Pinakai plain. From here the boundary line crosses the western extremity of the Pinakai plain and runs south-eastwards in a straight line to boundary pillar No. XXII, which has been erected on a prominent peak of the mountain lying between the Alajirgha and Ghazluna nullahs. From thence it runs in a straight line to pillar No. XXIII, erected on a knoll in the plain between the above two nullahs. From here it runs southwards in a straight line to boundary pillar No. XXIV, which has been erected between and at the junction of the Alajirgha and Ghazluna nullahs. From here the boundary line follows the centre of the Psein Lora. Pillars Nos. XXIV (1), XXIV (2), and XXIV (3) have been erected to more clearly mark the course of this river. From boundary pillar XXIV (3), the course of the Psein Lora is naturally clearly defined and further boundary pillars have been considered unnecessary. The boundary line follows the Psein Lora, which, from the junction of the Tokarak river, is known as the Kadanai river, and runs along the centre of the river bed of the Psein Lora and Kadanai for nearly 39 miles to boundary pillar No. XXV, which has been erected on the south bank of the river on a prominent knoll about one mile above the junction of the Loe Ghbargai nullah with the Kadanai river. Here the boundary line turns westwards and leaves the Kadanai river.

We have also jointly agreed on the following matters relating to the portion of the boundary line defined in this clause :—

Firstly—that the rights attaching to the Psein land which is within Afghanistan and close to and to the west of boundary pillars Nos. XVI, XVII, and XVIII of water from the Kakars, who own the right to the water of the Loe Wuchobai nullah above that, will remain as hitherto.

Secondly—that the Kakar tribe should continue to enjoy the rights of grazing, as hitherto, throughout the country lying between the Kand river, and Loe Wuchobai nullah and Babakr Chahan and Sam Narai.

Thirdly—that the Pseins should continue to enjoy the right of grazing, as hitherto, in the tract of land commonly known as Psein Dagh, which is situated on the south of the Psein Lora.

Fourthly—that the water of the Psein Lora and Kadanai river belongs jointly to the people residing on both banks of the river.

If any of the subjects of the British or Afghan Governments wish to construct a new water channel leading from the Psein Lora or Kadanai river, they must first obtain the permission of the district officers concerned of both Governments.

Clause No. 6.—We have jointly agreed that the boundary line leaves the Kadanai river at boundary pillar No. XXV and runs westwards in a straight line to boundary pillar No. XXVI, and thence in a straight line to boundary pillar No. XXVII, and thence in a straight line to boundary pillar No. XXVIII, which has been erected on a conspicuous knoll on the south bank of the Kadanai river. The boundary line turning north-westwards crosses the Kadanai river and ascends the hills on the north of the river in a straight line up the spur which forms the western watershed of the Kalagai nullah to boundary pillar No. XXIX, which has been erected on a conspicuous knoll on that watershed. Thence the line runs in a straight line to boundary pillar No. XXX, which has been erected on the southern watershed of the Kalaka nullah. The boundary line now turns westwards and runs along the crest of the southern watershed of the Kalaka nullah through boundary pillars Nos. XXXI, XXXII, to pillar No. XXXIII. Beyond pillar No. XXXIII the boundary line leaves the watershed of the Kalaka nullah and runs along the crest of the watershed dividing the two Sarghash Luna nullahs through boundary pillars Nos. XXXIV and XXXV.

Here the line crosses the southern Sarghash Luna nullah and runs in a straight line to boundary pillar No. XXXVI, which has been erected on a conspicuous knoll on the south of that nullah. From here again turning westwards the line runs in a straight line to boundary pillar No. XXXVII, which has been erected on the east bank of the Kadanai river. From here crossing the Kadanai river the boundary line runs in a straight line to boundary pillar No. XXXVIII, which has been erected on a conspicuous peak on the south bank of the Kadanai river opposite the junction of the Kadanai river and the Kalaka nullah. At this pillar the boundary line turns south-westwards and runs for about 1¾ miles along a well defined watershed through pillar No. XXXIX to pillar No. XL, which has been erected on a conspicuous peak of the Asdabra hills. Then, turning north-westwards the boundary line runs along a well-defined watershed for about 1¼ miles through boundary pillars Nos. XLI, XLII, to No. XLIII, which has been erected on the south bank of the Kadanai river.

From pillar No. XLIII the boundary line runs along the centre of the river bed of the Kadanai river for about one mile to boundary pillar No. XLIV, which has been erected on a conspicuous knoll on the south bank of the Kadanai river. Thence it runs in a straight line crossing the Kadanai river to boundary pillar No. XLV, erected on a knoll on the north bank of the Kadanai river. Thence it ascends the hills on the north of that river in a straight line to boundary pillar No. XLVI, and thence in a straight line to boundary pillar No. XLVII which has been erected on a conspicuous peak on the watershed between the Tsah and Minja nullahs on the west and the Tanga nullah on the east. The boundary line thence follows this crest of this watershed through pillar No. XLVIII to pillar No. XLIX. Thence turning northwards it follows the crest of the watershed of the Tsah nullah to boundary pillar No. L, which is on a conspicuous peak on the crest of the watershed between the nullahs flowing into the Kadanai river on the south and the Salasun river on the north. The boundary line now runs along the crest of this watershed through boundary pillars Nos. LI, LII, to pillar No. LIII, which has been erected on a high conspicuous peak commonly known as Manik Suka. From pillar No. LIII the boundary line runs along the crest of the well-defined watershed between the Khwara and Shishga and Shahidan nullahs on the south and the nullahs flowing into the Sinzalah nullah on the north, through boundary pillar No. LIV to boundary pillar No. LV.

From here the boundary line runs along the crest of the southern watershed of the Loe Manah nullah to the head of the Dori nullahs. It then runs along the crest of the watershed between two of the three Dori nullahs, *i.e.*, the western and middle of the three Dori nullahs through boundary pillars Nos. LVI, LVII, and LVIII to the junction of the western and middle Dori nullahs. It then follows the centre of the river bed of this nullah for a short distance to its junction with the Kadanai river.

From here the boundary line crossing the Kadanai river, runs in a straight line to boundary pillar No. LIX, erected on a conspicuous knoll on the south of the Kadanai river and to the east of the junction of the Tozana nullah and Kadanai river. It then ascends the hills and runs along the crest of the eastern and southern watershed of the Tozana nullah through boundary pillars Nos. LIX (I), LX, LXI, LXII, LXIII to pillar No. LXIV.

From here the line runs along the southern watershed of the Wala nullah to pillar No. LXV, which has been erected on a conspicuous peak on the crest of the watershed of the main range, which is the northern continuation of the Khwaja Amran range, and which here separates the drainage flowing into the Kadanai river on the west and into Toba on the east. The boundary line turning southwards follows the crest of this main watershed and runs through boundary pillars Nos. LXVI, LXVII, LXVIII, LXIX, LXX, and LXXI, all erected on conspicuous peaks. The line then continues to run along the crest of the watershed and, passing through pillar No. LXXII, which has been erected on the crest of the Psha Kotal, it runs along the watershed to pillar No. LXXIII, erected on a high conspicuous peak immediately south of that Kotal.

From here the boundary line runs in a straight line which has been marked by pillars Nos. LXXIV, LXXV, LXXVI, LXXVI (1), LXXVII, LXXVIII, erected on conspicuous peaks and knolls to pillar No. LXXIX, which has been erected on a conspicuous peak above the upper Sherobo spring.

From here the boundary line runs in a straight line through pillars Nos. LXXX, LXXXI, LXXXII, LXXXIII, LXXXIV, LXXXV, LXXXVI, LXXXVII, LXXXVIII, to pillar No. LXXXIX, which has been erected on the point half-way between the New Chaman Fort and the Lashkar Dand outpost.

From this point the boundary line runs in a straight line through pillars Nos. XC and XCI to pillar No. XCII, which has been erected at the point half-way between the New Chaman railway station and the hill known as Mian Baldak.

With regard to the Sherobo spring, we have jointly agreed that the rain or subterranean water, which now flows down from above or may hereafter do so in the Sherobo nullahs, belongs to the Sultanzai Nurzai residents of Sherobo, and that no one on the part of the British Government will stop this water from above.

Clause No. 7.—Six maps are attached to this agreement to illustrate the position of the boundary line and the boundary pillars defined in each of the above six clauses. This joint agreement, and the maps attached to it, supersede the joint agreements and the maps signed by us at various times previous to this.

Sd. A. H. McMAHON, *Captain*,	Sd. SARDAR GUL MUHAMMAD KHAN,
British Commissioner,	*Deputy Governor*,
Indo-Afghan Boundary Commission,	*Afghan Commissioner*,
Baluchistan Section.	*Indo-Afghan Boundary Commission.*
February 26th, 1895.	*30th Shaban, 1312 A. H.*
	26th February 1895 A. D.

Translation of a joint agreement executed by the Lowanas and Tarakis with regard to lands in Tirwah.

This day, the 24th of the month of Rabi-ul-Awal, 1312 Hijrah (corresponding with the 25th September 1894), the matter of decision regarding lands situated in Tirwah between the Lowana and the Shabeh Khel Tarakis, inhabitants of Tirwah, was discussed in the presence of Khan Bahadur Hak Nawaz Khan and Abdur Rahman Khan, representatives of the British Commissioner, and Khan Sahib Mansur Khan, appointed on behalf of Sardar Gul Muhammad Khan. After discussion we agreed in this manner that we Lowana maliks, namely, Khan Zaman, Shamak, Garrai Khan, and Morad Khan, on our own behalf and on behalf of the rest

of the Lowana people appointed Ghulam Rasul and Sadik, the maliks of the Shabeh Khel Tarakis, as absolute agents, that both of them may take up in their hands the holy Koran and divide the aforesaid disputed lands. Whatever line of boundary they may fix in those disputed lands between us, the Lowana people and the Shabeh Khel Tarakis, we, both the tribes, accept. If hereafter any one of us of either tribe should infringe this, our decision, all the disputed lands shall belong to that (of the two) tribe which abided by its agreement. These few lines have therefore been written as agreement and to serve as a bond for the future.

□ Seal of Khan Zaman, son of Azak Khan, Lowana Malik.
○ Mark of Garrai Khan, son of Saleh, Lowana Malik.
□ Seal of Shamak, son of Azak Khan, Lowana Malik.
⊖ Mark of Morad Khan, son of Omar Khan, Lowana Malik.
(Signed) Abdur Rahman, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Upper Zhob.
(Signed) Hak Nawaz Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
(Signed) Mansur Khan, Hakim of Mukur.
+ Mark of Sadik Khan, son of Alam Khan, Taraki Shabeh Khel.
□ Seal of Ghulam Rasul Khan, son of Gul Khan, Taraki Shabeh Khel.
+ Mark of Khudai Rahm, son of Ghulam, Taraki Shabeh Khel.
○ Seal of Mulla Alwan, son of Wahab, Taraki Shabeh Khel.
+ Mark of Sultan Mahmud, son of Shah Morad, Taraki Shabeh Khel.
+ Mark of Saidad, son of Khalikdad, Taraki Shabeh Khel.

APPENDIX II.

Annual Report of the Revenue Commissioner's Office for 1894-95.

I.—PERSONAL.

The permanent incumbent of the Revenue Commissionership, Mr. H. S. Barnes, was on furlough till October 1894, when he was appointed to officiate as Resident in Kashmir Major McIvor, C.I.E., officiated as Revenue Commissioner from the 2nd April till the afternoon of the 30th November 1894. He was then relieved by Mr. J. A. Crawford, who held the appointment till the close of the year, and was confirmed in it on the 20th March 1895.

Khan Bahadur Kazi Jalaluddin was Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner throughout the year.

The post of Settlement Superintendent was held by Sayad Rasul from the 1st April 1894 to the 12th January 1895, when he was appointed Tahsildar of Quetta; and by Munshi Ghulam Rasul from the 16th January to the 31st March 1895.

II.—TOURS AND INSPECTIONS.

Major McIvor remained at Ziarat from the 7th July to the 17th September 1894, returning to Quetta *viâ* Hindubagh where he examined the sub-treasury.

Mr. Crawford inspected the tahsil and sub-treasury at Pishin, and the tahsil and head-quarters treasury at Quetta in January and February 1895. The report on the Quetta treasury was satisfactory, and was forwarded to the Comptroller of India Treasuries.

In March and April 1895, Mr. Crawford was on tour in Bori and Zhob. He inspected the following offices and tahsils before the close of the year:—

Political Agent's Office, Zhob.	Sinjawi sub-tahsil.
Office of the Commandant Zhob Levy Corps.	Bori tahsil and sub-treasury.
Office of the District Superintendent of Police.	Fort Sandeman tahsil and sub-treasury.

Steps are being taken to rectify such irregularities as were noticed at these inspections.

III.—ADDITIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

The sanction for the appointment of Munsif in the Bolan and his office establishment was extended for another year, *i. e.*, to the 1st June 1896. A report received from the Political Agent, Kalat, shows that the Court of the Munsif easily pays its way from a financial point of view. The receipts from the sale of stamps and realisations on account of fines, amounted to R9,260 against an expenditure of R3,771 during the period from the 1st April 1894 to the 24th February 1895.

IV.—PROVINCIAL ACCOUNTS.

It was stated in the last year's report that the accounts for March 1894 had not been finally closed; and the figures for this month were ascertained as far as possible from the treasury. They were liable to alteration owing to subsequent adjustments which the Comptroller of India Treasuries would have to make in his final accounts after receiving exchange accounts from the several departmental disbursing officers. The accounts have since then been finally closed; and the actual figures for the "special revenue and expenditure" account for the year 1893-94 are given below:—

Receipts.

	R a. p.	R a. p.
Opening balance (1893-94)		86,766 13 8
Government grant	8,65,600 0 0	
In Civil Department	6,22,085 13 4	
In Public Works Department (rent of buildings)	3,777 6 0	
		14,91,463 3 4
TOTAL		15,78,230 1 0

Expenditure.

Civil expenditure and civil works	14,10,352 9 5	
Public Works in charge of Public Works Officer	47,524 5 7	
Third instalment of Zhob Water-Works loan	25,000 0 0	
	14,82,876 15 0	
Closing balance on the 31st March 1894		95,353 2 0
TOTAL		15,78,230 1 0

The year, therefore, closed with a balance of R843-1-4 more than was anticipated.

The terms of the special revenue and expenditure contract remained unaltered throughout the year. The budget estimates for 1894-95 were framed and sanctioned by the Government of India for the sums noted below:—

	R	R
Estimated opening balance on the 1st April 1894	1,16,616	
Government grant	8,65,600	
Estimated revenue	5,73,520	15,55,736
Expenditure.		
Civil expenditure and civil works	14,51,450	
Public Works in charge of Public Works officers	25,000	
Last instalment of Zhob water-works loan	25,000	15,01,450
Estimated closing balance on the 1st April 1895		54,286

But this estimate was revised to the figures given below for the reasons explained in the Revenue Commissioner's note dated the 28th December 1894, a copy of which is attached as Appendix A.

	R	R
Actual opening balance on the 1st April 1894	95,353	
Government grant	8,65,600	
Estimated revenue	5,20,671	14,81,624
Expenditure.		
Civil expenditure and Civil works	14,15,750	
Public Works in charge of Public Works Officers	29,000	
Water works instalment	25,000	14,69,750
Estimated closing balance on the 1st April 1895		11,874

It will be seen from the above figures that the closing balance, which was first estimated at R54,286, had to be reduced to R11,874 in the revised estimates. The monthly accounts from 1st April to December 1894 have been verified by the Comptroller of India Treasuries. The accounts from January to March 1895 have not yet been finally closed, and the figures for these months have been ascertained, as far as possible, from the treasury. They are liable to alteration owing to the numerous adjustments which the Comptroller of India Treasuries will have to make in his final account after receiving exchange accounts from the several departmental disbursing officers. A sum of R25,000 was placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department and R27,802 has been expended, that is, R2,802 in excess of the original estimate, but R1,198 less than the revised estimate. The approximate figures for the year 1894-95 thus worked out are as follows:—

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Receipts.						
Actual opening balance on 1st April 1894				95,353	2	0
Government allotment	8,65,600	0	0			
In Civil Department	5,43,184	5	3			
In Public Works Department (rent of buildings)	4,948	0	0	14,13,732	5	3
TOTAL				15,09,085	7	3
Expenditure.						
Civil expenditure and civil works	13,86,488	11	9			
Public works in charge of Public Works officers	27,802	0	0			
Last instalment of Zhob water-works loan	25,000	0	0	14,39,290	11	9
Closing balance				69,794	11	6
TOTAL				15,09,085	7	3

The closing balance now anticipated is, therefore, R57,920 higher than was expected when the revised estimates were prepared. This increase is due to the efforts made to recover and credit all outstandings on account of land revenue before the close of the year, and to economy exercised in matters of expenditure during the closing months of the year.

V.—SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.

The Revenue Commissionership having changed hands twice during the year under report, it was not possible to proceed with the assessment of the Quetta tahsil. The work of surveying and preparing the record of rights is almost complete for the Quetta tahsil, and is going on in Pishin. The enquiry into claims to revenue-free holdings in the Quetta tahsil is also nearly finished.

VI.—JUDICIAL.

The Revenue Commissioner was empowered in 1893, by Regulation and by amendment of the Baluchistan Agency Criminal and Civil Justice Laws, to hear and determine, as a High Court, such criminal and civil cases as might be transferred to him from time to time for this purpose by order of the Agent to the Governor-General. During the year under report three criminal appeals and three civil applications for revision were so transferred to the Revenue Commissioner and were disposed of by him, with the exception of two of the civil applications.

VII.—EXCISE.

The following amounts were realised by sale of the contracts for rum, abkari opium and drugs :—

	R
Quetta	67,150
Pishin	10,620
The Bolan including the Mushkaf line	15,550
Thal Chotiali	23,400
Zhob	7,525

Besides the above, a sum of R56,885 was realised by the sale of octroi and auction contracts in the different Agencies.

The fees levied on licenses for the wholesale and retail vend of spirituous and fermented liquors amounted to R4,137 as shown below :—

	R
Quetta and Pishin	2,642
Thal Chotiali	509
Kalat	265
Zhob	721
TOTAL	4,137

The decrease of R404 below the figures for 1893-94 is attributed to the fact that very few wholesale licenses were issued during the year.

The duty on malt liquors amounted to R1,153-13-6.

VIII.—REGISTRATION.

(a) ACT III OF 1877.

The Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan is *ex-officio* Inspector-General of Registration under this Act.

The receipts for 1894-95 under " X—Registration " are given below :—

	R	a.
Imperial	437	8
Special	983	12

(b) ACT VI OF 1886.

The Revenue Commissioner as Registrar General continues to submit to Government the returns of births, deaths, and marriages.

IX.—POLICE.

The Revenue Commissioner is *ex-officio* Inspector General of Police.

Certain reductions in the police force, necessitated by a falling off in "special" revenues, were discussed at Sibi with Political Agents. The reductions themselves were not, however, carried out until after the close of the year to which this report relates.

The following changes were made in the police force of the Baluchistan Agency during the year under report:—

Quetta-Pishin.—Surmukh Singh, Deputy Inspector, 2nd grade, was transferred to Baluchistan from the Punjab for duty with the ex-Khan of Kalat at Loralai. The Deputy Inspector is on foreign service and is paid by the Kalat State.

Thal Chotiali.—A personal allowance of R20 per mensem was granted to Inspector General Mahomed Khan on his transfer to the Thal Chotiali Agency from Zhob, in order that he might not be put to pecuniary loss on being transferred from a higher paid to a lower paid appointment.

Zhob.—The pay of the Inspector has been reduced from R150—250 to R150 fixed per mensem, thus effecting a saving of R75 per mensem or R900 per annum.

The rates of pay for the different grades throughout the year have been as follows:—

	R
Assistant District Superintendent of Police	250
Honorary District Superintendent of Police	250
Horse allowance	30
Inspector	150*
Deputy Inspector, 1st grade	80
Ditto, 2nd "	60
Ditto, 3rd "	40
Sergeants, 1st grade	27
Ditto, 2nd "	17
Ditto, 3rd "	14
Constables, 1st grade	12
Ditto 2nd "	11
Daffadars	37
Sowars, 1st grade	31
Ditto 2nd "	27

In the Southern Baluchistan Agency, the rates were lower, *viz.*:—

	R
Head Constable	15
Constable	12
Ditto	10

The strength of the police force in Baluchistan was throughout the year as follows:—

Agency.	Assistant District Superintendent of Police.	Honorary Assistant District Superintendent of Police.	Inspectors.	Deputy Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Duffadars.	Sowars.	Total.	Remarks.
Quetta-Pishin	1	1	...	10*	78	...	322	6	56	474	
Thal-Chotiali	...	1	1	6	48	...	204	3	30	293	
Zhob	...	...	1	4	39	...	112	3	32	191	
Bolan	...	...	...	1	10	...	38	...	..	49	
South-Eastern Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	10	
Total	1	2	2	21	175	2	684	12	118	1,017	

* This includes Surmukh Singh Deputy Inspector, 2nd grade on foreign service with the ex-Khan of Kalat who is paid for by that State.

* Thal Chotiali Inspector draws R20 personal allowance in addition.

The monthly cost of the whole force, excluding contingencies and travelling expenses, amounted to R18,428-10-8.

X.—LEVIES.

Certain reductions in the Levy establishments which have become necessary for the same reasons that rendered reductions in the police necessary were discussed at Sibi with Political Agents, and have been tentatively sanctioned by the Government of India. The reductions will be carried out with effect from the 1st April 1895, and will, therefore, be mentioned in the report for the year 1895-96.

The Thal Chotiali Levy establishment was slightly increased by R100 per mensem, or R1,200 per annum, with effect from 1st April 1894. The following are the details :—

SHAMBANI SERVICE.

	R
Loti post—	
Sardar Kechi Khan	15
Kalchus Post—	
1 Daffadar	25
3 Sowars at R20 each per mensem	60
TOTAL	100

This is a charge against the "special" expenditure. An alteration was also sanctioned by the Agent to the Governor-General in the Zhob Levy establishment, namely, the transfer of the allowance of R60 formerly enjoyed by Wali Mahomed Khan to the name of his brother Mir Ahmad Khan, with effect from the date of Wali Mahomed's death.

XI.—JAILS.

No alteration was made in the jail establishment during the year under review.

The question of providing accommodation in the Quetta Jail, for European civil and criminal prisoners, has been under discussion. It was decided that such accommodation should be provided; and the necessary alterations to the jail building are now being carried out by the Military Works Department.

XII.—TACCAVI ADVANCES.

At the beginning of the year 1894-95 the sum outstanding in this Agency on account of taccavi advances amounted to R1,09,325-8. Advances were made to the extent of R42,900 and the recoveries effected amounted to R28,530. On the 31st March 1895, therefore, the balance outstanding was R1,23,695.

Below is a statement which shows the details by districts :—

DISTRICT.	Balance outstanding on 1st April 1895.		Advances made during the year.		TOTAL.		Recoveries effected during the year.		Balance outstanding at close of the year.	
	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.
Quetta-Pishin	72,095	0 0	22,800	0 0	94,895	0 0	19,065	0 0	75,830	0 0
Thal Chotiali	20,525	0 0	17,500	0 0	38,025	0 0	4,785	0 0	33,240	0 0
Zhob	16,705	8 0	2,600	0 0	19,305	8 0	4,680	8 0	14,625	0 0
TOTAL	1,09,325	8 0	42,900	0 0	1,52,225	8 0	28,530	8 0	1,23,695	0 0

The instalments due are paid up regularly.

Application has been made for the extension to British Baluchistan and the Agency territories of the Agriculturists Loans Act (XII of 1884).

XII.—LOCAL FUNDS.

A statement is attached, as Appendix B, showing the opening balance, receipts, and expenditure for the year 1894-95 and the closing balance of the twelve excluded local funds, in the Baluchistan Agency.

The budgets of these funds are examined and sanctioned by the Revenue Commissioner.

XIV.—EDUCATION.

A contribution of R1,500 from "special" revenues towards the cost of building a new European school at Quetta was sanctioned by the Agent to the Governor-General. A loan of R2,000 for providing quarters for the school-mistress was given free of interest, being repayable by yearly instalments of R400.

This school was opened for pupils some two or three years ago, but earned a grant-in-aid from Government, *i.e.*, "special" revenues (amounting to R639) for the first time in 1894-95. The grant earned for 1895-96 is R855 payable from "special" revenues.

During the year a primary school was started at Sharig. The annual cost, R672, is a debit against the Sharig District and Bazar Fund.

A village school at Alizai was established with effect from the 1st February 1895. The cost, for the thirteen months to 31st March 1896, which includes cost of building, furniture, pay of teacher, etc., is expected to be about R673. This amount will be defrayed from the Pishin District and Bazar Fund.

XV.—MUNICIPAL LIBRARIES.

There has been no change during the year in regard to municipal libraries.

XVI.—TRADE RETURNS.

Annexed as Appendices are three statements marked C, D, and E, which show the weight and value of the Chaman, Mian Gundi, and Samungli exports and imports for 1894-95 as compared with the figures for the preceding year. From these statements it will be noticed that the value of the Chaman imports and exports have decreased by R50,728-8-0 and R10,929-5-11, respectively. The reason for these decreases is the same as is recorded under paragraph XIII of last year's Administration Report. The trade *viâ* Mian Gundi shows an increase both in the imports and exports over the figures for 1893-94.

The trade *viâ* Samungli shows an increase in exports and a decrease in imports.

XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

In addition to the matters mentioned above, the Revenue Commissioner's office continues to deal with questions regarding appointments, promotions, transfers, leave, etc., in the Subordinate Judicial and Revenue Departments and Police and ministerial establishments of the Agency, matters connected with forests in Baluchistan, and questions relating to the preparation and adjustment of provincial, municipal, and local fund budgets. The numbers of the official correspondence during the calendar year 1894 were as under—

	R
Receipts	2,682
Issues	2,620

But in order to save time and clerical work unofficial references are made wherever possible.

J. A. CRAWFORD,

Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Appendix A

Note by the Officiating Revenue Commissioner on the budget estimate for 1895-96 of the "special" revenue and expenditure of the Baluchistan Agency.

The sanctioned* estimates showed the "special" revenue and expenditure for 1894-95 as follows—

		R
Estimated opening balance on the 1st April 1894		1,16,616
Fixed allotment		8,65,600
Estimated revenue.	R	
Zhob	3,42,475	
Quetta	2,30,675	
Thal Chotiali	†370	
		5,73,520
TOTAL		15,55,736
Expenditure.	R	
Civil expenditure and civil works	14,51,450	
Public Works in charge of Public Works officers	25,000	
Last instalment of Zhob water-works loan	25,000	
		15,01,450
Estimated closing balance on the 1st April 1895		54,286

2. But revised estimates for 1894-95 show the following results :—

		R
Actual opening balance on the 1st April 1894		95,353
Fixed allotment		8,65,600
Estimated revenue.	R	
Zhob	2,71,861	
Quetta	2,48,440	
Thal Chotiali	370	
		5,20,671
TOTAL		14,81,624
Expenditure.	R	
Civil expenditure and civil works	14,15,750	
Public Works in charge of Public Works Officers	29,000	
Water-works instalment	25,000	
		14,69,750
Estimated closing balance on the 1st April 1895		11,874

Thus the closing balance for the current year is now expected to fall short of the sanctioned estimate by more than R42,400. This is chiefly due to decrease in the land revenue of Zhob. The Political Agent (Captain Archer), when submitting the budget, attributed the decrease "in part to the continued drought in certain parts of the district, but mainly to to the fall in the prices of all kinds of grain throughout the country." On being pressed for a further explanation, the Political Agent replied in his telegrams, Nos. 680 and 692, dated the 12th and 19th December 1894, copies of which are attached. Details have been received from the Political Agent in Thal Chotiali with reference to the tahsils of Barkhan and Kohlu, which come within the "special" account; and they are awaited for the Sinjawi tahsil; but these details are not likely to materially affect the position. Prices of wheat and other grains have also fallen heavily in Quetta. In October the Political Agent there (Colonel Gaisford) anticipated a decrease in land revenue, but later figures, which are being verified, as far as possible, show an increase R14,600.

3. The fall in prices, the decrease in land revenue in Zhob, and the small closing balance expected at the end of the current year have been taken into consideration in preparing the

* (*a*) Note by the Comptroller of India Treasuries, dated the 26th January 1894.

(*b*) Letter No. 864A., dated the 16th February 1894, from the Finance Department to the Comptroller of India Treasuries.

† Receipts under the head XVII—"Police"

budget estimates for 1895-96, which are now submitted. According to these the account of the "special" revenue and expenditure will stand thus—

		R
Estimated opening balance on the 1st April 1895		11,874
Fixed allotment		8,65,600
Estimated revenue.		
	R	
Zhob	3,07,350	
Quetta	2,31,620	
Thal Chotiali	830	
		5,39,800
TOTAL .		14,17,274
Expenditure.		
	R	
Civil expenditure and civil works	13,56,900	
Public works in charge of Public works officers	25,000	
		13,81,900
Estimated closing balance on the 1st April 1896		35,374

4. The actual revenue receipts of the last three completed years are shown in the margin.

1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
R	R	R
5,39,970	5,86,371	6,22,085

R
* 5,20,671

To judge by them it seems reasonable to anticipate some advance during next year on the revised * estimate of revenue for the current year. For Zhob the Political Agent's figures have been accepted with a slight addition; and for Quetta they have been raised by R15,000, on the strength of the latest available information. The estimate of expenditure on all public works has been cut down as much as possible. Considerable reductions, aggregating R91,000, have also been allowed for, under provisional sanction from the Agent to the Governor-General, in charges for police, the Zhob Levy Corps and political "services" under Political Agents. Political Agents are being consulted as to the detailed distribution of these reductions; and the details will be furnished as soon as possible. It has only been found feasible through such reductions to provide a closing balance which may seem adequate to the Government of India, who insisted upon a closing balance of more than half a lakh in the sanctioned estimates of the current year. In the districts of Quetta and Zhob, the land revenue is collected in kind; and a fall in the price of wheat and other food-grains must evidently have a serious effect upon the receipts.

5. The delay in submitting these estimates is regretted. The Zhob budget was not received till 7th December; and numerous enquiries, which are scarcely complete yet, had to be made with a view to testing information and to reducing expenditure.

Appendix B.

Statement showing the opening balance, the receipts and expenditure for the year 1894-95, and the closing balance of the twelve excluded Local Funds in the Baluchistan Agency.

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.			Receipts.			Total.			Expenditure.			Closing Balance.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Sibi Municipal Fund . . .	13,592	14	4	30,862	14	3	44,455	12	7	25,545	12	5	18,910	0	2
Quetta Municipal Fund . .	15,932	6	11	2,58,972	10	1	2,74,905	1	0	2,27,429	1	6	47,475	15	6
Loralai Town Fund . . .	5,433	11	11	10,848	13	1	16,282	9	0	11,973	9	3	4,308	15	9
Pishin Bazar Fund . . .	25,098	15	2	43,768	5	11	68,867	5	1	49,218	6	10	19,648	14	3
Quetta Police Fund . . .	11,677	12	6	18,552	5	9	30,230	2	3	11,575	4	6	18,654	13	9
Thal Chotiali Police Fund . .	7,970	13	6	6,267	5	5	14,238	2	11	4,075	7	5	10,162	11	6
Zhob Police Fund . . .	5,183	13	10	7,258	7	10	12,442	5	8	7,454	6	6	4,987	15	2
Zhob Levy Corps Fund . .	35,525	9	10	85,597	7	4	1,21,123	1	2	86,121	2	7	35,001	14	7
Local Levy Fine Fund . .	355	0	6	601	8	0	956	8	6	522	2	2	434	6	4
Sharig Bazar Fund . . .	19,987	9	9	21,670	7	7	41,658	1	4	16,761	15	1	24,896	2	3
Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund .	5,028	14	5	57,381	13	4	62,410	11	9	60,967	5	3	1,443	6	6
Bolan Bazar Fund . . .	...*			45,440	12	6	45,440	12	6	25,475	6	6	19,965	6	0

* This fund was opened in the treasury in May 1894.

Appendix C.

Statement showing the exports from and imports registered at Chaman during the years 1893-94 and 1894-95.

	1893-94.					1894-95.					Increase.					Decrease.				
	Mds.	*srs.*	R	*a.*	*p.*	*Mds.*	*srs.*	R	*a.*	*p.*	*Mds.*	*srs.*	R	*a.*	*p.*	*Mds.*	*srs.*	R	*a.*	*p.*
EXPORTS.																				
European piece-goods	60	0	4,800	0	0	15	0	1,200	0	0	......		......			45	0	3,600	0	0
Indian piece-goods	1,016	0	55,700	0	0	460	No. 57	23,370	8	0	......		......			556	0	32,329	8	0
Indigo	155	0	9,300	0	0	30	0	180	0	0	......		......			125	0	7,500	0	0
Gunny-bags	22	0	264	0	0	......		......			......		......			22	0	264	0	0
Rice husked	805	0	6,040	0	0	451	0	3,468	0	0	......		......			354	0	2,572	0	0
Leather manufactured	87	No. 490	5,150	0	0	0	No. 910	3,220	0	0	......		......			......		1,930	0	0
Iron	1,201	0	9,608	0	0	2,485	0	19,880	0	0	1,284	0	10,272	0	0	......		......		
Sugar, refined	340	0	4,420	0	0	225	0	2,850	0	0	......		......			115	0	1,570	0	0
Snuff	43	0	1,290	0	0	......		......			......		......			43	0	1,290	0	0
Other articles of merchandise	117	No. 70	10,060	0	0	8	0	96	0	0	......		......			169	No. 70	9,964	0	0
Totals for 1893-94	6,435	0	......			No. 564	0	......			......		1,14,558	0	0					
„ for 1894-95	5,305	0	......			1,167	0	......			......		63,829	8	0					
Decrease	......		......			......		......			......		50,728	8	0					
IMPORTS.																				
Horses	No. 521	0	98,688	0	0	No. 521	0	1,03,800	0	0	......		5,112	0	0					
Cattle	250	0	9,960	0	0	86	0	2,810	0	0	......		......			No. 164	0	7,150	0	0
Sheep	16,918	0	57,781	0	0	16,545	0	57,958	0	0	......		177	0	0	373	0	......		
Other animals	582	0	9,555	0	0	806	0	7,786	0	0	224	0	......			......		1,769	0	0
Fruits	Mds. 40,031	24	3,89,229	10	6	Mds. 51,828	25	4,73,012	2	10	Mds. 11,797	1	83,782	8	4	Mds.		......		
Wheat	26,486	14	58,164	8	9	5,001	22	8,731	9	5	......		......			21,484	32	49,432	15	4
Other spring crops	16,465	32	25,229	11	3	6,004	18	7,476	3	9	......		......			10,461	14	17,753	7	6
Ghee	1,848	2	53,107	3	0	1,104	25	29,926	1	6	......		......			743	17	23,181	1	6
Other kind of provisions	8,082	14	20,701	4	9	15,137	28	35,293	15	0	7,055	14	14,592	10	3	......		......		
Wool raw	1,177	36	13,579	8	0	336	39	4,995	8	0	......		......			840	37	8,584	0	0
Do., manufactured	No. 242	Mds. 70	8,479	8	0	No. 1,578	0	8,411	0	0	......		......			......		68	8	0
Spices, other kinds	Mds. 532	32	6,420	10	0	Mds. 708	0	12,023	11	9	......		5,603	1	9	......		......		
Totals for 1893-94	95,895	1	......			37,501	0	......			......		7,81,144	6	2					
„ for 1894-95	82,756	35	......			23,632	0	......			......		7,70,215	0	3					
Decrease	13,138	6	......			13,869	0	......			......		10,929	5	11					

Appendix D.

Statement showing the exports from and imports registered at Mian Gundi during the years 1893-94 and 1894-95.

	1893-94.		1894-95.			Increase.			Decrease.		Remarks.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.		Value.	Quantity.		Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Mds. Srs.	R a. p.	Mds. Srs.	No.	R a. p.	Mds Srs.	No.	R . p.	Mds. Srs.	R a. p.	
Exports	5,448 20	1,44,611 12 0	7,326 22	206	2,51,981 0 0	1,878 2	206	1,07,369 4 0	...	...	
Imports	36,212 23	2,24,790 8 0	42,941 0	991	2,28,342 12 0	6,728 0	17	3,552 4 0	...	...	

Appendix E.

Statement showing the exports from and imports registered at Samungli during the years 1893-94 and 1894-95.

	1893-93.		1894-95.			Increase.			Decrease.		Remarks.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.		Value.	Quantity.		Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Mds. Srs.	R a. p.	Mds. Srs.	No.	R a. p.	Mds. Srs.	No.	R a. p.	Mds. Srs.	R a. p.	
Exports	1,442 0	54,491 0 0	2,099 0	...	78,212 0 0	657 0	...	23,721 0 0	...	...	
Imports	21,369 0	2,41,159 0 0	16,381 0	6,828	2,32,908 8 0	......	...	......	4,988 0	8,250 8 0	

APPENDIX III.

Administration Report of the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1894-95.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Gaisford, I.S.C., held charge of the District throughout the year. During the absence on leave of Veterinary Captain Maxwell, the charge of the office of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, was also held by him from 3rd July to 31st August 1894.

Captain A. F. Bruce was in charge of the Quetta Sub-Division and the Police Force during the year.

Messrs. King and Anscomb held charge of the town and treasury of Quetta, respectively.

Maulvi Abdul Rahim was in charge of the Pishin Sub-Division from 1st April 1894 to the 12th January 1895, when he was reduced to the rank of Native Assistant and posted to Chaman. Mir Shams Shah officiated as Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Pishin, from the 13th January to the 28th February 1895, when he was deputed to the Baluch-Afghan Boundary Commission, and Kazi Muzaffar Khan, Tahsildar of Quetta, and sub. *pro tem.* Native Assistant, Chaman, was posted to Pishin as officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner.

The charge of the Chaman Sub-Division was held by the following officers:—

Mir Shams Shah, Native Assistant from 1st to 3rd April 1894 and 4th May 1894 to the 12th January 1895.

Kazi Muzaffar Khan, Tahsildar of Quetta, from 4th April to 3rd May 1894, during Mir Shams Shah's leave, again from 14th January 1895 to the 28th February 1895.

Maulvi Abdul Rahim, 13th January 1895. Mirza Abdulla was appointed as sub. *pro tem.* Native Assistant, Chaman, on the 1st March 1895.

REVENUE AND CROPS.

2. No changes were made in the system of collection or rates of the land revenue in Quetta and Pishin during the year 1894-95. In Quetta, revenue was, for the first time, levied on the Shabo Karez and Nawa Gundi.

A sum of R12,000 was paid to the Syeds of Shadezai, in Pishin, as compensation for an old water channel, and the Shadezai lands irrigated by the Shebo canal were assessed with revenue at the rate of one-third instead of one-sixth of the produce.

The rainfall in Pishin during 1894-95 was scanty—7·35 inches against 15·05 inches in the preceding year. Not only was the fall deficient, but what did come, came at unfavourable times. The *khush kaba* (rain) cultivation, therefore, suffered much.

In Quetta too, the untimely rainfall did some slight damage to the *rabi* crops.

SPECIAL REVENUES (QUETTA).

3. Statement A shows the total collections of land revenue in cash and kind in Quetta during the year 1894-95. The total receipts amounted to R90,478-5-0 which sum includes R17,799-13-0 on account of the value of revenue grain, etc., of the year 1893-94 which was sold during 1894-95. Thus the net receipts of the year under review were R72,678-8-0 against the estimate of R72,800. Of the collections, R1,800 were paid to the Kasis on account of their Inams, and R493-1-0 were spent in cleaning grain sold to the Commissariat Department, R88,185-4-0 were credited to Government.

The receipts under "Grazing Tax" show an increase of R2,814-5-0 over the estimates, and this is creditable to the Tahsil Establishment; R3,119-5-6 were paid, from the contingent grant, as Lumbardari allowances.

4. The receipts and expenditure of the "Special Revenues" are shewn in Statement B. The total receipts during the year 1894-95 amounted to R2,57,437-10-5 against the estimate

of R2,42,079, showing an increase of R15,358-10-5. This chiefly falls undue head "I—Land Revenue," and is briefly explained in the preceding paragraph. The figures under other heads of receipt stand as under :—

	Estimate.			Actuals.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
IV—Stamps	59,450	0	0	62,561	9	0	3,111	9	0	...		
V—Excise	87,790	0	0	86,472	13	6	...			1,317	2	6
X—Registration	1,000	0	0	820	4	0	...			179	12	0
XVI A—Law and Justice	7,435	0	0	6,072	4	6	...			1,362	11	6
XVI B—Law and Justice—Jails	2,000	0	0	1,425	0	6	...			574	15	6
XVII—Police	11,504	0	0	11,835	6	11	331	6	11	...		
XXII—Miscellaneous	100	0	0	65	0	0	...			35	0	0

The increase of R3,111-9 under IV—Stamps falls under sub-head "Court Fee Stamps." The decrease under V—Excise falls under sub-heads license fee of foreign liquors, other drugs, opium and its preparations. Fines under XVI A—Law and Justice show a decrease of R1,362-11-6. Arrangements have now been made for the regular realisation of the fines imposed in several courts, and it is hoped that the collections under this head will increase. The decrease under head "Jails" is owing to a diminished demand for out-door convict labour and there being no in-door manufactures or other sources of revenue.

5. The total expenditure amounted to R3,85,725-5-8 against the budget estimates of R4,33,272 or a decrease of R47,546-10-4. The cost of the head-quarters levies, for which a sum of R9,660 has been provided in the estimates, has not been included in this statement. The quit rent for the year 1894-95 due to His Highness the Khan of Kalat, R25,000, was not paid during the year. Thus the net decrease is R12,886-10-4. The cost of the establishments, etc., which were formerly paid from the Imperial Revenues, and which are now included in the "special contract," was as follows during the year under review :—

	R	a.	p.
XV.—Post Office—Postal service	1,918	0	0
XIX B.—Law and Justice—Jails (half)	4,746	7	5
XX.—Police (after deducting R1,680 paid from Quetta Revenues.)	1,15,391	9	2
25—Political—			
Pay of Political Agent (half)	11,397	13	10
" Establishment "	10,904	2	10
Travelling allowance "	1,363	7	3
Contingencies "	1,459	1	6
Assistant Political Agent's Establishment (at R90 per mensem)	1,080	0	0
Peshin Levies	74,049	9	5
TOTAL	2,22,310	3	5

The account of receipts and expenditure would then stand as under :—

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Receipts				2,57,437	10	5
Expenditure	3,85,725	5	8			
	2,22,310	3	5	1,63,415	2	3
BALANCE				94,022	8	2

Allowing R25,000 for the quit rent, the surplus comes to R69,022-8-2 which is satisfactory.

PISHIN REVENUES.

6. Statement C shows the land revenue collections in kind and in cash in Pishin and Shararud for the year 1894-95. The receipts amounted to R69,151-13-11 against the estimate of R65,000 showing an increase of R4,151-13-11. A sum of R337-8-9 was paid out of the collections as Malikana, and R68,814-5-2 were credited to Government.

Rupees 2,942-0-7 were paid on account of Malikana from the contingent grant.

7. The crops, owing to want of rain, were poor and the rates were low. The following table shows the collections in kind and the rates at which grain, etc., were sold during the past two years, *i.e.*, 1893-94 and 1894-95 :—

Name of Articles.	1893-94. Quantity.	1893-94. Average rate per maund.	1894-95. Quantity.	1894-95. Average rate per maund.
	Mds.	*R a. p.*	*Mds.*	*R a. p.*
Wheat	15,659$\frac{4}{40}$ 0	2 8 6$\frac{2}{3}$	14,058$\frac{18}{40}$ 0 0	1 8 2$\frac{1}{4}$
Barley	5,971$\frac{18}{40}$ 0	1 12 0	2,202 15$\frac{3}{4}$ 0	1 5 0 (per 90lb).
Bhoosa	21,872 39$\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 10$\frac{1}{2}$	16,867 2 10	0 3 6
Jowari	1,463 17	1 7 0	1,286 21$\frac{3}{4}$ 0	1 2 6
Millet	37 0	1 0 0	0 20 0	1 0 0
Sewi	56 15	0 9 0	396 25 0	0 8 0
Lucerne	8,908 24	0 3 0	9,436 5 0	0 3 6

With the exception of lucerne, all other grains, etc., show a decrease in quantity as well as in rates.

8. Imperial Revenue receipts under all heads are shown in Statement D. The total receipts amounted to R94,518-14-7 against the estimate of R1,00,930, or a decrease of R6,411-1-5. The decrease chiefly falls under heads IV—Stamps, V—Excise, and XVIA—Law and Justice—Criminal Courts.

IRRIGATION.

9. The revenue of the lands under the Shebo Canal, Khushdil Khan Bund, and Zar Karez was collected by the Tahsil Establishment. In company with the Assistant Engineer in charge of the Pishin Sub-Division, the Deputy Commissioner inspected the threshing floors and found that the grain was very poor. Some of the crops had been much damaged by rust. The collections amounted to the following sums :—

	Total collections.	Cost of care-takers Lumbardari allowances.	Net amount credited to the Public Works Department.
	R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
Shebo Canal	6,708 7 8	171 2 4 335 6 9	6,201 14 7
Khushdil Khan Bund	16,150 1 11	520 12 4 805 6 1	14,823 15 6
Zar Karez	239 11 4	11 14 5	227 12 11
Total	23,098 4 11	1,844 9 11	21,253 11 0

10. A sum of R22,800, detailed in Statement E, was paid during the year under review, to the zemindars as taccavi advances. Out of the ten advances given, three aggregating R3,200 were free of interest and the remaining seven were with interest. The important works undertaken were—

(*i*) the construction of a karez by Iskan Khan in Pishin, and

(*ii*) cleaning the Ismailzai Karez.

Malik Zabtu of Segi brought a stream from the Manatu Valley to the Mangalzai Plain.

Near New Chaman the Ashezais and Malezais made four new karezes for which no advances were obtained from Government.

Statement F shows that a sum of R19,065 was recovered on account of principal, and R2,025-5-0 on account of interest during 1894-95.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

11. The health of the people of the district during the year was good. A few cases of small-pox occurred in Chaman Bazar and in the Hanna Pass.

The Government of India sanctioned a loan of R77,186 for the Quetta Municipality for (i) construction of the surface drains and (ii) share payable by the municipality of the cost of two settling tanks constructed in connection with water-works. A sum of R62,013-10-7 was expended on drains in the Quetta town during the year under review. The scheme will be completed during 1895-96.

JUDICIAL.

12. Statement G shows the number of civil, criminal and miscellaneous cases decided by each Court in the district during the year 1894-95.

During 1894-95, 10,373 cases were disposed of against 10,037 in the year 1893-94.

The following table shows the work done by each Court during the years 1893-94 and 1894-95:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta	293	425
Assistant Political Agent, Quetta	215	284
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta	575	1,371
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin	699	701
Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta	1,382	1,747
Senior Munsiff, Quetta	390	274
Munsiff, Quetta	5,136	4,464
Native Assistant, Khojak	509	333
Tahsildar, Quetta	340	158
Tahsildar, Peshin	296	356
Naib Tahsildar, Quetta	53	84
Naib Tahsildar, Pishin	149	176
TOTAL	10,037	10,373

It will be seen that the judicial work of the Court of the Deputy Commissioner has considerably increased.

13. In Statement H is shewn the number and classification of Political cases tried by Jirga during the year 1894-95. The total number disposed of during the year under review is 155 against 52 in 1893-94.

Majority of the cases came from the Achakzai Toba.

14. In the Agent to the Governor-General's Notification No. 8282, dated the 27th December 1894, the jurisdiction of a Court of small causes was conferred on the officials noted below:—

Officer.	Local limits.	Value of suits.
Mr. S. H. King, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta.	District and Town of Quetta.	Suits not exceeding R500 in value.
Captain A. M. Anscomb, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in charge of the Quetta Treasury.	Ditto Ditto	Suits not exceeding R500 in value.
Pandit Nand Lall, Munsiff, Quetta	Ditto Ditto	Suits not exceeding R100 in value.

POLICE.

15. The police operations in the detection and prosecution of crime are shewn in Statement I. The total number of cognisable cases for the year 1894-95, which are admitted to have occurred, is 1,132 against 1,078 admitted during 1893-94, showing an increase of 54.

The number of murder cases admitted is twelve, of which three were committed by Faiz Muhammad, a Tarin outlaw of Pishin, five cases were traced to Ghilzai Pathans whose only object has been plunder. Three cases are attributable to enmity arising from long-standing tribal disputes. The murder of a prostitute at Chaman is the only case in which the offender was a Punjabi, who, it is believed, perpetrated the deed in order to possess himself of her jewels.

16. The percentage of cases, in which convictions were obtained to those admitted is—

1893-94	60
1894-95	61

Percentage of persons convicted to arrested—

1893-94	75
1894-95	80

Percentage of property recovered to stolen—

1893-94	41
1894-95	52

These results show that the working of the Police has been satisfactory.

17. Statement J shews the distribution of the Police on the 31st March 1895. Out of the total sanction of 530, there were 2 vacancies, 195 men were employed in offices, thanas, and outposts; 105 on the Railway line; 203 on miscellaneous guards and duties, and 25 were on leave

In Statement K is given the distribution of the Police according to castes. The number of the Local Pathans shows a slight decrease. On the 31st March 1894 there were 40 of them, whereas on the 31st March 1895 their number was 38.

18. The detailed accounts of receipts and expenditure of the Police Local Funds for the year ending the 31st March 1895 are embodied in Statement L. On the 1st April 1894, the balance was R11,677-12-6, the receipts during the year 1894-95 amounted to R18,552-5-9, and the expenditure to R11,575-4-6 leaving a balance of R18,654-13-9 to the credit of the funds on the 31st March 1895.

The entire cost of the Police force which was charged against the "Special Revenues" was R1,17,071-9-2. This amount is made up of the following items:—

	R	a.	p.
Pay and allowances	1,03,027	1	11
Travelling allowances	3,909	10	6
Contingencies	10,134	12	9

TRIBAL LEVIES.

19. No changes were made in the strength of the levies during 1894-95. In addition to their ordinary duties of protecting passes and roads, furnishing escorts, the Levies were employed in the collection of land revenue. The Maliks of Toba rendered assistance in the "Tashkhis" (estimates of the land revenue) work and in settlement of tribal cases. Peshin levies have also been working with the Baluch-Afghan Boundary Commission since it entered this District.

The total cost of the levies was R1,07,889-2-9, as detailed below:—

	R	a.	p.
Postal Levies	1,918	0	0
Levies in Quetta	31,921	9	4
Levies in Peshin and Khojak	74,049	9	5

QUETTA JAIL.

20. The number of prisoners in the Quetta Jail on the 31st March 1894 was 40. During the year 1894-95, 324 convicts and 24 civil prisoners were admitted and 332 released. There were 56 prisoners in jail on the 31st March 1895. The details are given in Statement M.

Statement N shows the cost of prisoners in the Quetta Jail during 1894-95. The average cost of maintenance per man per annum was R43-1-2 against R50-3-5 in the year 1893-94. The receipts from jail labour amounted to R1,425-0-6.

21. In March 1895 orders were issued by the Agent to the Governor-General regarding the custody of criminal and civil prisoners in the town, cantonment, and district of Quetta. Under order No. 1491 of the 11th March 1895, all persons liable to be imprisoned or committed to custody, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, for terms not exceeding six months, shall be confined in the criminal jail which has been provided in Quetta.

All European prisoners, after conviction, be transferred, as soon as possible, from Quetta Jail to the jail in Karachi, and all Native prisoners who have been convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment exceeding six months, shall be transferred from the Quetta Jail to the jail at Shikarpore.

In order No. 1494, dated the 11th March 1895, the civil jail at Quetta has been appointed as the place for the confinement of all persons who may be ordered to be imprisoned by the Civil Courts of the town, cantonment, and district of Quetta.

REGISTRATION.

22. Three hundred and thirty-nine documents were registered by Sub-Registrars in the district during the year 1894-95 against 407 registered in 1893-94. The total receipts amounted to R928-4-0.

LOCAL FUNDS.

23. An appointment of Municipal Secretary on R300 per mensem was sanctioned by the Governor-General's Agent for Quetta, and Mr. Beahan, an Assistant Engineer of the Roorkee College, was appointed on the 17th April 1894, and placed in charge of the Quetta Municipal Administration; and the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, was relieved of this work. He resigned on the 31st December 1894, and Sergeant Anderson, whose services were lent by the Military Works Department, was appointed as Secretary on the 1st January 1895, and the pay of the appointment was fixed at R300—20—400 per mensem.

24. Statement O shows the receipts of, and the expenditure from, the Quetta Municipal Fund, during the year 1894-95. The receipts from all sources including a loan of R77,186 obtained from the Government for drainage and water-works and R12,324-4-5 on account of deposits, amounted to R2,58,972-10-1. The octroi receipts which came to R98,635-14-3 during the year under review against R1,08,835-14-6 in 1893-94, shew a decrease of R10,200 0-3. This is due, to a considerable extent, to the decrease in the imports in wheat and ghee from Shorawak and Seistan.

The expenditure which includes a sum of R12,101-5-4 on account of advances and deposits, amounted to R2,27,429-1-6. A sum of R62,013-10-7 was spent on pucca drains in the town of Quetta. The balance to the credit of the fund on the 31st March 1895, was R47,475-15-6, the greater portion of which will be used in completing the drainage scheme and paying a share of the cost of settling tanks which are being constructed by the Military Works Department in connection with water-works.

25. The receipts and expenditure of the Peshin Sadar and District Bazar Fund are shewn in Statement P. The receipts including opening balance of R25,098-15-2 and R10,793-5-11 on account of deposits amounted to R68,867-5-1. The expenditure, including R15,459-6-8 on account of deposits and advances, amounted to R49,218-6-10. The balance to the credit of the fund on the 31st March 1895 was R19,648-14-3.

26. Statement Q shows the total income, expenditure, and balances of all the excluded Local Funds in the district for the year 1894-95. The balance on the 1st April 1894 was R52,709-2-7, the receipts during the year amounted to R3,21,293-5-9 and the expenditure to R2,88,222-12-10. The balance on the 31st March 1895, to the credit of the funds, details of which are given below, was R85,779-11-6:—

	R	a.	p.
(i) Quetta Municipal Fund	47,475	15	6
(ii) Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund	19,648	14	3
(iii) Quetta-Pishin Police Local Fund	18,654	13	9

EXCISE AND STAMPS.

27. The excise revenue of Quetta, including Bolan, amounted to R86,472-13-6 against R88,760-5-9 during the year 1893-94. The receipts in Pishin during 1894-95 were R10,872-15-6 against R11,886 during 1893-94. The decrease in Quetta is under sale of drugs and opium and its preparations. In Pishin there is a decrease under all the sub-heads.

STAMPS.

28. The receipts from Court-fees and other stamps were as follows:—

	1893-94. R	a.	p.	1894-95. R	a.	p.
Quetta	65,932	11	0	62,561	9	0
Pishin	7,327	0	0	6,693	15	0

The decrease in Quetta is under general stamps and in Pishin both under court-fees and general stamps.

FORESTS.

29. The following areas have been declared to be State forests:—

(i) Khushdil Khan plantation of 500 acres, free of all rights.

(ii) Surghund forest near Spiraragha, of which about 8,500 acres are situated in the Quetta-Pishin District. Part of this area is subject to rights of pasture when the portion lying in the Thal Chotiali District is closed to grazing.

The Forest Department realised during the year 1894-95 a sum of R8,860 on account of royalty on wood removed from forests.

The number of offences under the Forest Law, referred to Criminal Courts, was 23. In 18 cases convictions were obtained. None of the offences were of a serious nature.

EDUCATION.

30. Statement R shows the number of schools in the district, the number of boys in each school on the 31st March 1895, and income and expenditure of each school during the year 1894-95.

New primary schools were opened, during the year under review, at Samungli in the Quetta Sub-Division and at Khudadadzai and Alezai in the Pishin Sub-Division.

31. The number of boys in the Sandeman High School, Quetta, on the 31st March 1895, was 248 against 222 on the 31st March 1894. Six boys successfully passed the middle school, and the same number the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University. Of the latter, a Pathan of Sawat joined the Assistant Surgeon's class of the Lahore Medical College.

The income from fees and private subscriptions was R2,336-12-1 against R1,846-12-9 during 1893-94.

At the annual prize distribution, which came off on the 20th October 1894, Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General, again impressed upon the Sardars and Maliks present, the necessity of providing a boarding-house for the Pathan and Brahui boys. He promised that to every R50, which a Sardar or Malik should subscribe towards the funds required for the boarding-house, he would be glad to add R10. To further encourage the Pathans, he raised his monthly grant for stipends from R5 to R10, and promised a special reward of R50 to be given to the best Pathan boy at the next annual examination. An appeal in English and Urdu was drawn up by Lieutenant-Colonel G. Gaisford, and circulated to all the Political Agents. In November 1894 a meeting of the Sardars, Maliks, Native officials and the Panchayet of Quetta was held under the presidency of Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram, C.I.E., and a sum of R1,800 was promised towards the fund. His Highness the Khan of Kalat and the Jam of Las Beyla subscribed R500 and R100, respectively.

Plans and estimates have been prepared and as soon as sufficient funds have been collected the work will be taken in hand.

32. The number of pupils in the Lady Sandeman Girls' School on the 31st March 1895 was 62 against 51 on the 31st March 1894. It is gratifying to note that through the personal influence of Lady Browne, a Pathan Sardar sent his daughter to the school. This example, it is hoped, will be followed by others. A sum of R611-1-1 was collected by private subscriptions for the annual prizes and scholarship fund.

33. The total number of pupils in all the schools on the 31st March 1895 was 548 of whom 182 were local Pathans. The income from all sources was R17,093-11-3, and the expenditure R16,064-10-4.

34. The Sandeman Library, Quetta, has been working satisfactorily. The total receipts during the year 1893-94 were R791-12-5, and the expenditure R526-0-6. On the 31st March 1895 the number of members was 74.

A small library was opened at Chaman in April 1894.

HORSE BREEDING OPERATIONS.

35. Twenty-seven horse and one donkey stallions were employed in the district during 1894-95. They covered 1,157 mares during summer. In winter they were sent to other districts.

36. The annual Horse Fair and Agricultural Show was held on the 11th, 12th, and 13th October 1894. The total number of animals exhibited was 1,442 against 924 exhibited in the Show of 1893. Two hundred and ninety-five remounts were purchased. The total expenditure of the Show was R2,166-6-4, of which R600 were paid from the Imperial revenues and the balance from local funds.

EXTERNAL LAND TRADE.

37. The following imports and exports were registered during 1894-95 :—

	Imports. R	a.	p.	Exports. R	a.	p.
From Afghanistan—						
Chaman	7,70,215	0	3	63,829	8	0
From Southern Baluchistan and Persia—						
Samungli	2,32,908	8	0	78,212	0	0
Mian Gundi	2,28,342	12	0	2,51,981	0	0
TOTAL	12,31,466	4	3	3,94,022	8	0

The imports during 1893-94 were R12,47,093-14-2 and exports R3,13,660-12-0. The former show a decrease of about R16,000 and the latter an increase of R80,361-12-0. The falling off in imports is due to heavy duties levied in Afghanistan.

BORDER AFFAIRS.

38. The Deputy Commissioner visited Toba in July-August 1894, and in September 1894 submitted to the Governor-General's Agent detailed proposals about its administration.

39. On the 30th July 1894, five Khassadars (footmen) from Major Nur Alam's camp at Lashkar Dhand came to Bogra Pass and stopped the water. On the following day the same men came again and interfered with the Hazara coolies who were working under contractor Taj Muhammad on the Bogra road. Levies from Chaman were sent to protect the coolies and the Khassadars withdrew.

Rasul Ashezai, originally a British subject who had been living in the Afghan territory for three years, came in March 1895 to Maluk Killi near Paradin Khan's garden in the vicinity of Chaman with a view to take away a girl who was betrothed to him. The Ashezais attempted to capture him and in the fight which ensued, two of them were wounded. Rasul fled to the Afghan territory. He has since come back and his case is being enquired into by a jirga.

40. The Baluch-Afghan Boundary Commission entered this district in October 1894. Mir Shams Shah, Native Assistant at Chaman was sent to meet Captain MacMahon, C.I.E., and to render any service that may be required of him. The mission reached Chaman on the 17th December 1894 and was there up to the end of March 1895.

MISCELLANEOUS.

41. Sir Khurshid Jah, K.C.I.E., a premier noble of Hyderabad Deccan, with a party, came to Quetta and visited Chaman on the 24th June 1894.

Two Japanese military officers arrived at Quetta on the 4th October 1894. They also visited Chaman.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Governor-General of India and the Commander-in-Chief in India with their staff came to Quetta in November 1894. On the 7th November, a grand darbar was held which was attended by the Governor-General's Agent, all the Political Agents, Military Officers of Quetta, His Highness the Khan of Kalat, the Jam of Lus Beyla, Sir Nauroz Khan, K.C.I.E., of Kharan, the principal Sardars, Maliks, and Native officials and the members of the Panchayet of Quetta. His Highness Mir Mahmud Khan was invested as a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire.

QUETTA,
The 7th May 1895.

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut-Col.*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

A.

Return of land revenue collections in kind and in cash realised in the Quetta Sub-Division for the year 1894-95.

Description.	Maunds collected.	Average rate at which sold per maund.	Cash realised.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.—Collections in kind—	Md. s. c.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1. Wheat	7,372 14 2	2 2 4	15,819 13 5		
	79 11 0	2 2 0	168 7 4		
	2,040 12 4	2 0 0	4,080 9 11		
	5,316 28 0	1 14 0	9,968 13 0		
2. Barley	18 7 0	1 10 0	29 8 7		
	383 24 10	1 8 0	575 6 9		
	617 27 0	1 5 10$\frac{3}{8}$	844 3 10		
3. Oats	3 25 0	3 8 0	12 11 0		
	10 6 2	3 0 0	30 7 5		
4. Bhoosa	4,414 26 0	0 7 0	1,931 6 6		
	13,396 31 0	0 6 0	5,023 12 8		
	140 17 0	0 2 10$\frac{1022}{5617}$	25 0 0	38,510 4 5	
Total	33,793 29 2	......	38,510 4 5	38,510 4 5	
II.—Collections in cash—					
1. Crops cut green	......	......	72 2 10		
2. Peas, etc.	......	......	75 10 0		
3. Gardens	......	......	1,697 12 0		
4. Lucerne	......	......	9,587 12 8		
5. Jawari	......	......	3,660 1 7		
6. Abiana fees	......	......	335 11 0		
7. Palezat	......	......	2,795 12 9		
8. Vegetables	......	......	2,302 6 8		
9. Water-mills	......	......	1,174 0 0		
10. Miscellaneous	......	......	1,748 3 4		
11. Fine under land revenue	......	......	100 0 0		
12. Royalty on coal	......	......	3,049 5 0	26,598 13 10	
Total	......	......	26,598 13 10	26,598 13 10	
III.—Grazing tax	......	......	6,814 5 0		
IV.—Arrears of previous year	......	......	17,799 13 0		
V.—Land revenue realised in the Bolan Pass.	......	......	755 0 9	25,369 2 9	
Grand Total	......	......	......	90,478 5 0	

Details by Tahsil.

Description.	Quetta.	Bolan.	Total.
	R a. p.	R. a. p.	R a. p.
1. Collections in kind	38,510 4 5	......	38,510 4 5
2. " in cash	26,598 13 10	755 0 9	27,353 14 7
3. Grazing tax	6,814 5 0	......	6,814 5 0
4. Arrears	17,799 13 0	......	17,799 13 0
Total	89,723 4 3	755 0 9	90,478 5 0

Detail of net revenue credited.

Total collections in cash as per column 5.	Expenditure.	Net revenue credited into the Treasury.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
90,478 5 0	(a) 2,293 1 0 (c) 3,119 5 6	(b) 88,185 4 0

	R a. p.
(a) Paid to Kasis on account of their perpetual inams	1,800 0 0
" Commissariat Department on account of cleaning charges of wheat sold to them	493 1 0
Total	2,293 1 0
(b) Credited into Treasury on account of Quetta Revenues	66,297 14 2
Adjusted on account of Quetta Revenue by book transfer with Commissariat Department	18,083 0 1
Credited into Treasury on account of Bolan Revenues	755 0 9
" " " Royalty on coal	3,049 5 0
Total	88,185 4 0

(c) This sum was paid on account of malikana from Contingent grant and was not deducted from gross revenues.

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

B.

Account of the Special Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1894-95.

Heads of Receipt.	Actuals of 1893-94.	Budget Estimates of 1894-95.	Actuals of 1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I.—Land Revenue—					
Ordinary Revenue	44,902 7 9	68,800 0 0	78,321 10 0	9,521 10 0	...
Miscellaneous	5,457 6 0	4,000 0 0	9,863 10 0	5,863 10 0	...
Total	50,359 13 9	72,800 0 0	88,185 4 0	15,385 4 0	...
III.—Salt—					
Excise duty on salt	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Stamps—					
Sale of general stamps	...	...	...	...	...
One-anna stamps for receipts and cheques.	3,361 0 0	3,400 0 0	3,116 0 0	...	284 0 0
Bills of exchange or hundies	1,427 0 0	1,900 0 0	677 6 0	...	1,222 10 0
Other general stamps	11,485 10 0	9,000 0 0	7,358 8 0	...	1,641 8 0
Sale of Court-fee stamps	49,432 3 0	45,000 0 0	51,094 1 0	6,094 1 0	...
Fines and penalties	226 14 0	150 0 0	315 10 0	165 10 0	...
Total	64,932 11 0	59,450 0 0	62,561 0 0	6,259 11 0	3,148 2 0
V.—Excise—					
Foreign liquors	3,896 0 0	6,000 0 0	2,869 0 0	...	431 0 0
Country spirits	43,260 0 0	62,000 0 0	66,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	...
Other drugs	13,910 0 0	13,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	...	3,000 0 0
Opium and its preparation	8,675 0 0	9,500 0 0	6,700 0 0	...	2,800 0 0
Fines, fees, and confiscations	33 6 9	50 0 0	50 0 0	...	...
Indian-made liquors excised at Tariff Rules.	895 15 0	240 0 0	1,153 13 6	913 13 6	...
Total	88,769 6 9	97,790 0 0	88,473 13 6	4,913 13 6	6,231 0 0

Heads of Expenditure.	Actuals of 1893-94.	Budget Estimates of 1894-95.	Actuals of 1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks—					
Revenue Refunds—					
1. Stamps	1,007 12 0	550 0 0	735 4 0	185 4 0	...
2. Excise	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,007 12 0	550 0 0	735 4 0	185 4 0	...
2.—Assignments and Compensations—					
Quit-rent to the Khan of Kalat	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	...	...	25,000 0 0
3.—Land Revenue—					
1. Pay of Tahsildars, Naib Tahsildars, Clerks and others.	8,477 7 2	8,080 0 0	8,325 1 11	245 1 11	...
2. Pay of Clerks and other charges for survey and settlement work, including travelling allowance.	12,779 15 11	14,000 0 0	13,015 8 2	...	984 7 10
3. Other Miscellaneous Charges	1,439 12 8	800 0 0	(a) 952 5 8	152 5 8	...
4. Karrawas and Mushriffs	422 14 5	2,340 0 0	2,337 12 9	...	2 3 3
5. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...
6. Lumbardari allowance	2,277 1 8	3,160 0 0	3,119 5 6	...	40 10 6
7. Travelling allowance to Officers and Establishments.	771 11 0	300 0 0	478 0 9	178 0 9	...
8. Pay of Revenue Commissioner's Establishment.	4,634 13 3	5,270 0 0	4,530 5 4	...	739 10 8
Total	30,803 11 2	33,950 0 0	32,758 8 1	575 8 4	1,767 0 3
6.—Stamps—					
1. Charges for the sale of general stamps (discount).)	394 14 0	400 0 0	336 10 6	...	63 5 6
2. Charges on sale of Court-fee stamps (discount).	625 0 9	600 0 0	647 8 3	47 8 3	...
Total	1,019 14 9	1,000 0 0	984 2 9	47 8 3	63 5 6
12.—Registration—					
Remuneration to Sub-Registrars	37 8 0	150 0 0	11 8 0	...	138 8 0
Remuneration to Copyists	103 6 0	...	76 8 0	76 0 0	...
Contingencies	288 4 6	350 0 0	8 12 0	...	341 4 0
Total	429 2 6	500 0 0	96 12 0	76 8 0	479 12 0
15.—Post Office—					
Pay and travelling expenses of establishments.	1,899 0 0	1,920 0 0	1,918 0 0	...	2 0 0
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,899 0 0	1,920 0 0	1,918 0 0	...	2 0 0

X.—Registration—					
Fees for registering documents	744 8 0	820 0 0	549 8 0	...	270 8 0
Fees for copies for registered documents.	204 0 0	180 0 0	154 4 0	...	25 12 0
Miscellaneous	64 0 0	...	116 8 0	116 8 0	...
Total	1,012 8 0	1,000 0 0	820 4 0	116 8 0	296 4 0
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—					
Sale-proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.	678 14 10	400 0 0	322 9 3	...	77 6 9
Court fees realised in cash	...	35 0 0	...	...	35 0 0
General fees, fines, and forfeitures.	8,226 9 4	6,950 0 0	5,503 9 8	...	1,446 6 4
Miscellaneous	9 12 0	50 0 0	246 1 7	96 1 7	...
Total	8,915 4 2	7,435 0 0	6,072 4 6	96 1 7	1,558 13 1
XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails—					
Hire of convicts	2,059 8 10	2,000 0 0	1,425 0 6	...	574 15 6
XVII.—Police—					
Police supplied to Railways	...	...	...	...	...
Contribution for police supplied	11,404 0 0	(b)11,404 0 0	11,404 0 0	...	...
Cash receipts under the Arms Act.	73 8 0	20 0 0	47 12 0	27 12 0	...
Fees, fines, and forfeitures (Cattle-pound receipts).	407 8 8	80 0 0	270 12 1	190 12 1	...
Superannuation Receipts	...	...	112 14 10	112 14 10	...
Total	11,885 0 8½	11,504 0 0	11,835 6 11	331 6 11	...

19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—					
Civil and Sessions Courts.					
1. Salaries of Gazetted Officers (Munsiff)	3,401 9 9	4,200 0 0	4,642 7 6	442 7 6	...
2. Do. establishment	3,452 14 0	3,960 0 0	4,052 1 3	92 1 3	...
3. Do. process-serving establishment	1,032 13 4	920 0 0	958 1 9	38 1 9	...
4. Miscellaneous Contingencies	798 9 9	2,200 0 0	643 13 6	...	1, 56 2
5. Travelling allowance of officers	82 2 0	...	270 6 0	270 6 0	...
6. Do. do. of establishment	...	100 0 0	75 15 0	...	24 1 0
Criminal Courts.					
1. Salaries of Gazetted Officers (E. A. C. and N. A.)	10,333 5 4	9,600 0 0	9,600 0 0	...	...
2. Salaries of establishment	6,114 6 11	5,970 0 0	6,478 8 10	508 8 10	...
3. Allowance to Cantonment Magistrate	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,500 10 8	300 10 0	...
4. Travelling allowance to officers	1,245 0 0	1,080 0 0	1,080 0 0	...	...
5. Do. do. to establishment	483 0 0	700 0 0	657 6 6	...	42 9 6
6. Contingencies	4,216 12 7	2,950 0 0	3,418 14 8	468 14 8	...
Refunds of Judicial fines	188 1 5	200 0 0	263 15 0	63 15 0	...
Total	32,548 11 1	33,080 0 0	33,642 4 8	2,185 1 8	1,622 13 0
19 B.—Law and Justice—Jails—					
1. District Jail establishment	3,134 12 9	3,530 0 0	3,289 14 4	...	240 1 8
2. Supplies and services	4,433 5 2	4,300 0 0	3,984 4 1	...	315 11 11
3. Hospital charges	424 5 11	220 0 0	120 0 0	...	100 0 0
4. Miscellaneous contingencies	666 5 4	700 0 0	496 6 1	...	203 9 11
5. Lock-ups contingencies	738 13 8	1,000 0 0	986 4 4	...	13 11 8
6. Allowance to Superintendent of Quetta Jail.	600 0 0	600 0 0	616 2 1	16 2 1	...
7. Jail manufacture	...	100 0 0	...	...	100 0 0
Total	9,997 10 10	10,450 0 0	9,492 14 11	16 2 1	973 3 2
20.—Police—					
1. Pay of Assistant District Superintendent	3,073 8 9	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	...	...
2. Police Force	97,206 15 7	98,120 0 0	95,790 11 6	...	2,329 4 6
3. Clerks and servants	3,472 0 0	3,260 0 0	3,347 0 0	87 0 0	...
4. Allowance to Hospital Assistants	240 0 0	240 0 0	240 0 0	...	...
5. Compensation for dearness of provision	...	...	...	...	...
6. Travelling allowances	3,670 9 0	3,860 0 0	3,909 10 6	49 10 6	...
7. Cost of clothing and equipment	5,578 0 0	5,548 0 0	5,548 0 0	...	...
8. Purchase of handcuffs and repair of arms	36 11 0	60 0 0	13 10 0	...	46 6 0
9. Arms, accoutrements and belts	1,788 8 0	...	...	...	...
10. Rewards	55 0 0	250 0 0	244 0 0	...	6 0 0
11. Contingencies	8,230 15 10	4,630 0 0	4,329 2 9	...	300 13 3
12. Cattle-pound contingencies	24 0 0	...	24 0 0	24 0 0	...
13. Good-conduct stripe allowances	583 5 8	684 0 0	625 6 5	...	58 9 7
Total	1,23,949 9 10	(c)1,19,652 0 0	1,17,071 9 2	160 10 6	2,741 1 4
22.—Education—					
Grant-in-aid to Quetta Anglo-vernacular school.	5,363 0 0	4,640 0 0	4,635 0 0	...	5 0 0
24.—Medical—					
1. Allowance to Civil Surgeon	...	...	...	...	...
2. Hospital Assistant	...	...	...	...	...
3. Servants	...	...	...	...	...
4. Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...
5. Vaccinator	...	...	...	...	...
6. Travelling allowance	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...

(a) This sum was sanctioned under 5—miscellaneous, but the actuals have been charged to other miscellaneous charges against which the sum has now been shown.

(b) This amount is not shown in the Budget statement sanctioned by Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

(c) Rupees 12,830 on account of Municipal Police have been included.

G 1

Account of the Special Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1894-95—continued.

Heads of Receipt.	Actuals of 1893-94.	Budget Estimates of 1894-95.	Actuals of 1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
XXV.—Miscellaneous—					
Receipts from staging bungalows.	120 0 0	...	...	...	...
Sale-proceeds of old stores and materials.	...	...	65 0 0	65 0 0	...
Miscellaneous fees, fines, and forfeitures.	2 0 0	100 0 0	...	...	100 0 0
Arboriculture	...	...	...	...	...
Other items	...	...	...	...	...
Total .	122 0 0	100 0 0	65 0 0	65 0 0	100 0 0
XXXII.—Civil Works—in charge of Civil Officers—					
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...
Other items	3,000 0 0	...	...	...	...
Total Receipts .	2,32,047 4 2	2,42,079 0 0	2,57,437 10 5	27,267 13 0	11,909 2 7
Opening balance .	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL .	...	...	...	...	...

Heads of Expenditure.	Actuals of 1893-94.	Budget Estimates of 1894-95.	Actuals of 1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
25.—Political—					
1. Salaries and allowances of Political Agents and Assistant Political Agent.	21,755 0 2	22,560 0 0	22,795 11 9	235 11 9	...
2. Salaries and allowances of Extra Assistant Commissioner.	...	...	...	...	...
3. Salaries and allowances of establishment .	20,633 13 6	23,350 0 0	21,808 5 8	...	1,541 10 4
4. Travelling allowance of establishment .	1,159 5 9	1,600 0 0	1,467 7 3	...	132 8 9
5. Ditto officers . .	1,531 4 0	1,500 0 0	1,259 7 3	...	240 8 9
6. Supplies and services	111 12 0	400 0 0	1 8 0	...	398 8 0
7. Contingencies	4,018 7 11	4,710 0 0	2,831 3 1	...	1,878 12 11
8. Charges on N.-W. Frontier . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Services under Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin.	1,06,970 1 8	1,07,070 0 0	1,05,971 2 9	...	1,098 13 3
Services under Political Agent, Zhob	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto Thal Chotiali.	...	...	...	...	...
Services under Political Agent, Kalat .	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto South-Eastern Baluchistan.	...	...	...	...	...
Head Quarters Levies	...	9,660 0 0	...	...	9,660 0 0
Zhob Levy Corps	...	...	...	...	...
9. Entertainment of envoys and chiefs .	131 11 9	400 0 0	85 8 0	...	314 8 0
Total .	1,56,311 8 9	1,71,250 0 0	1,56,220 5 9	235 11 9	15,265 6 0
26.—Scientific and Minor Departments—Veterinary Charges—					
Improvement of breed of sheep . . .	...	...	...	...	...
32.—Miscellaneous—					
1. Donation for charitable purposes . .	180 0 0	180 0 0	278 4 0	98 4 0	...
2. Charges on account of European Vagrants	...	...	...	...	...
3. Petty Establishments (Dâk bungalows) .	...	...	...	...	...
4. Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges .	50 9 6	500 0 0	450 0 0	...	50 0 0
Total .	230 9 6	680 0 0	728 4 0	98 4 0	50 0 0
45.—Civil Works—in charge of Civil Officers—					
1. Arboriculture—					
(a) Establishment	1,239 4 0	4,390 0 0	4,237 8 3	...	152 7 9
(b) Contingencies	3,503 8 10	1,900 0 0	1,822 10 0	...	77 6 0
2. Public Works—					
(a) Establishment	2,141 5 0	(a)2,710 0 0	2,474 0 0	...	236 0 0
(b) New Works and Repairs . . .	17,925 5 1	21,600 0 0	18,908 2 1	...	2,691 13 11
Total .	24,809 3 3	30,600 0 0	27,442 4 4	...	3,157 11 8
Total Expenditure .	4,13,369 13 8	4,33,272 0 0	3,85,725 5 8	3,580 10 7	51,127 4 11
Closing Balance .	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL .	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Includes Rs. 490 on account of travelling allowance.

Notes—
1. This account includes corrections intimated by Comptroller, India Treasuries, up to and for November 1894.
2. The actuals of 1893-94 have been taken from the corrected account of March 1894.

Dated the 7th May 1895.

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

C.

Statement of land revenue collections in kind and in cash in the Pishin District for the year 1894-95.

Description.	Maunds collected.	Rate at which sold per maund.	Cash realised.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Mds. s. c.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
I.—COLLECTIONS IN KIND.—					
Wheat	11,925 7 0	1 7 3	17,328 12 3		
	1,600 26 0	1 9 0	2,501 0 3		
	88 5 0	1 8 6	134 15 1		
	445 0 0	1 8 0	667 8 0		
Barley	1,962 30 0	1 6 0	2,467 7 0		
	239 25 12	per 90 ℔ 1 4 0	273 14 0		
Bhoosa	7,488 23 12	per 90 ℔ 0 5 0	1,925 10 0		
	8,709 23 14	per 100 ℔ 0 2 6	1,360 14 0		
	668 35 0	0 4 0	167 3 6		
Jowari	1,286 21 12	1 2 6	1,487 9 1		
Millet	0 20 0	1 0 0	0 8 0		
Sewi	396 25 0	0 8 0	198 5 0		
Lucerne	8,962 10 0	0 3 0	1,680 6 9		
	473 35 0	0 4 0	118 7 6		
Arzan	14 16 0	1 0 0	14 6 5		
Surplus	...	...	1 5 0	30,328 3 10	
Deduct amount not recovered from Zemindars and outstanding on 31st March 1895.	...	...	...	472 2 6	
				29,856 1 4	
II.—COLLECTIONS IN CASH.—					
Palezat	...	...	2,114 6 9		
Gardens and vegetables	...	...	128 8 0		
Kulba Khushkaba	...	...	308 8 0		
Water-mills	...	...	767 13 4		
Artesians	...	...	7 0 0		
Sursat	...	...	193 12 0		
Jowari	...	...	9 15 0		
Lucerne	...	...	146 0 0		
Jamabast	...	...	12,057 0 0		
Gham-i-Nankar	...	...	13,109 4 0		
Fines	...	...	41 0 0	28,883 3 1	
III.—GRAZING TAX	...	...	10,299 5 0	10,299 5 0	
IV.—ARREARS OF LAST YEAR RECOVERED DURING THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW.	...	...	113 4 6	113 4 6	
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	69,151 13 11	

Detail by Tahsil.

Description.	Pishin. R a. p.	Shararud. R a. p.	Total. R a. p.
1. Collections in kind	29,088 9 4	767 8 0	29,856 1 4
2. Collections in cash	28,660 0 9	223 2 4	28,883 3 1
3. Grazing tax	8,736 0 0	1,563 5 0	10,299 5 0
4. Arrears	113 4 6	...	113 4 6
TOTAL	66,597 14 7	2,553 15 4	69,151 13 11

Detail of net revenue credited.

Total collections in cash as in column 5. R a. p.	Expenditure. R a. p.	Net revenue credited in the Treasury. R a. p.
69,151 13 11	(a) 337 8 9	68,814 5 2
...	(b) 2,942 0 7	...

(a) This amount was paid to khana badoshes on account of malikana on grazing tax out of the grazing tax receipts.
(b) This amount was paid on account of malikana from Contingent grant and not deducted from gross revenues.

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

D.

Return of Imperial Revenue Receipts for the year 1894-95.

Heads.	Budget Estimate for 1894-95.	Receipts for 1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
I.—Land Revenue—					
Ordinary Revenue . . .	60,000 0 0	58,852 8 11	......	1,147 7 1	
Miscellaneous . . .	5,000 0 0	9,961 12 3	4,961 12 3	......	
III.—Salt—					
Excise duty on salt . .	......	......	......	......	
IV.—Stamps—					
Sale of general stamps . .	1,000 0 0	636 0 0	......	364 0 0	
Sale of Court-fee stamps . .	9,000 0 0	5,965 0 0	......	3,035 0 0	
Fines and Penalties . .	40 C 0	92 15 0	52 15 0	......	
Miscellaneous . . .					
V.—Excise—					
Foreign liquors . . .	1,400 0 0	250 0 0	......	1,150 0 0	
Other drugs	2,400 0 0	2,000 0 0	......	400 0 0	
Country spirits . . .	10,600 0 0	7,500 0 0	......	3,100 0 0	
Opium and its preparations .	2,300 0 0	1,120 0 0	......	1,180 0 0	
Fines, confiscation, and miscellaneous.	......	2 15 6	2 15 6	......	
VIII.—Assessed Taxes—					
Income Tax . . .	190 0 0	393 4 11	203 4 11	......	
X.—Registration—					
Fees for registering documents .	200 0 0	112 0 0	......	88 3 0	
Fees for copies of registered documents.	30 0 0	33 0 0	3 0 0	......	
XII.—Interest—					
Interest on loans to Municipal and other public corporations.	980 0 0	943 4 3	......	36 11 9	
Interest on loans to land-holders and other notabilities.	400 0 0	82 11 1	......	317 4 11	
Interest on temporary loans .	......	......	......	......	
Interest on advances to cultivators.	1,720 0 0	2,025 5 0	305 5 0	......	
XVI A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.					
Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.	50 0 0	66 10 10	16 10 10	......	
Court-fees realised in cash .	......	......	......	......	
General fees, fines, and forfeitures.	4,000 0 0	2,594 10 10	......	1,405 5 2	
Miscellaneous . . .	......	2 0 0	2 0 0	......	
XVI B.—Law and Justice—Jails—					
Jails	......	......	......	......	
XX.—Medical—					
Contributions . . .	......	......	......	......	
XXX.—Scientific and other minor departments—					
Sale of stores and materials .	......	......	......	......	
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation—					
Contribution for pension and gratuities.	......	10 0 0	10 0 0	......	
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing—					
Sale proceeds of stationery.	......	......	......	......	
XXV.—Miscellaneous—					
Supply bills . . .	......	......	......	......	
Sale of old stores and materials.	......	59 7 0	59 7 0	......	
Miscellaneous fees, fines, and forfeitures.	......	......	......	......	
Miscellaneous . . .	1,620 0 0	1,815 5 0	195 5 0	......	
Total . . .	1,00,930 0 0	94,518 14 7	5,812 11 6	12,223 12 11	

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.,*

Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

E.

Statement of Taccavi Advances made during the year ending 31st March 1895.

District.	Name.	Amount.	Interest, if any payable.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Quetta-Pishin.	1. Malik Shaboo of Naib Karez	500 0 0	33 13 8	533 13 8	Interest for the full time in which advance is repayable.
	2. Ditto	750 0 0	117 3 0	867 3 0	Ditto.
	3. Sahibzada Fakir Muhammad of Bostan	1,200 0 0	...	1,200 0 0	Without interest.
	4. Syed Muhammad Ashraf Shah of Kirani	4,000 0 0	479 2 8	4,479 2 8	Interest for the full time in which advance is repayable.
	5. Sirdar Abdul Wahid Khan of Killa Durani	600 0 0	128 2 0	728 2 0	Ditto.
	6. Malik Agha Muhammad and others of New Bazar.	1,000 0 0	...	1,000 0 0	Without interest.
	7. Iskan Khan of Tor Shah	5,000 0 0	1,602 6 11	6,602 6 11	Interest for the full time in which advance is repayable.
	8. Kazi Abdul Gias and others of Ismailzai	1,000 0 0	...	1,000 0 0	Without interest.
	9. Sadar Abdul Wahid Khan of Killa Durani	8,000 0 0	3,432 14 2	11,432 14 2	Interest for the full time in which advance is repayable.
	10. Malik Yusuf of Saraghark	750 0 0	138 7 1	888 7 1	Ditto.
	TOTAL	22,800 0 0	5,932 1 6	28,732 1 6	

F.

Statement of recoveries made on account of Taccavi Advances in the Quetta-Pishin District during the year ending 31st March 1895.

District.	Name.	Amount repayable.	Repayments during the year under report.		Balance.	Remarks.
			Principal.	Interest.		
1	2	3	4		5	6
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Quetta-Pishin.	1. Malik Wazir Muhammad Kasi	200 0 0	200 0 0	12 4 9	...	
	2. " Bahauddin of Nan Hissar	800 0 0	400 0 0	...	400 0 0	
	3. " Yusuf of Saraghari	400 0 0	400 0 0	24 8 4	...	
	4. " Dado of Malik Yar	125 0 0	125 0 0	...	...	
	5. Nur Muhammad of Killi Nur Muhammad	200 0 0	200 0 0	...	...	
	6. Ali Muhammad of Kili Haibat	400 0 0	200 0 0	...	200 0 0	
	7. Malik Atta Muhammad of Habil	800 0 0	400 0 0	50 0 0	400 0 0	
	8. Kabul Muhammad	1,200 0 0	400 0 0	...	800 0 0	
	9. Malik Gul Dad of Yusuf Kuch	500 0 0	250 0 0	...	250 0 0	
	10. " Nawab	600 0 0	200 0 0	...	400 0 0	
	11. " Bostan	1,500 0 0	250 0 0	...	1,250 0 0	
	12. Mian Khan Shahwani	4,000 0 0	500 0 0	...	3,500 0 0	
	13. Malik Dil Murad	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	...	500 0 0	
	14. " Khalil	600 0 0	200 0 0	...	400 0 0	
	15. Mir Allayar Khan	2,000 0 0	500 0 0	2 5 6	1,500 0 0	
	16. Kadir Baksh	400 0 0	100 0 0	25 2 2	300 0 0	
	17. Haji Halim	400 0 0	100 0 0	24 10 6	300 0 0	
	18. Malik Dad Muhammad	800 0 0	200 0 0	50 0 0	600 0 0	
	19. " Yusuf	500 0 0	500 0 0	31 8 1	...	
	20. Mulla Habibullah	700 0 0	100 0 0	43 12 0	600 0 0	
	21. Malik Amoo	400 0 0	100 0 0	28 2 4	300 0 0	
	22. " Meharban	800 0 0	200 0 0	50 4 5	600 0 0	
	23. " Wazir Muhammad	800 0 0	200 0 0	50 6 7	600 0 0	
	24. Abd-dool Aziz Batezai	400 0 0	200 0 0	26 0 6	200 0 0	
	25. Malik Yusuf	1,500 0 0	500 0 0	187 3 11	1,000 0 0	
	26. Arbab Sher Zaman	960 0 0	200 0 0	...	760 0 0	
	27. Malik Amoo of Aghbarz	800 0 0	200 0 0	51 14 8	600 0 0	
	28. S. Muhammad Hassan Khan	6,400 0 0	600 0 0	...	5,800 0 0	
	29. Malik Bahauddin	1,200 0 0	300 0 0	72 11 10	900 0 0	
	30. Haibat of Hanna	50 0 0	10 0 0	3 1 4	40 0 0	
	31. Mian Khan Shahwani	10,800 0 0	1,200 0 0	673 2 5	9,600 0 0	
	32. Malik Amir and others of Pishin	400 0 0	100 0 0	37 12 11	300 0 0	
	33. Kaim and others of Regi	1,000 0 0	400 0 0	78 6 10	600 0 0	
	34. Mulla Hussain and others	1,000 0 0	400 0 0	76 11 5	600 0 0	
	35. Shamsuddin and Saifuddin	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	70 6 0	800 0 0	
	36. Said Ghulam Jan	500 0 0	100 0 0	32 0 4	400 0 0	
	37. Bahar of Hanna	60 0 0	30 0 0	3 7 11	30 0 0	
	38. Malik Islam and Kaloo	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	59 6 8	800 0 0	
	39. Kangan Khan and others	1,500 0 0	300 0 0	87 9 4	1,200 0 0	
	40. Haibat Khan and others	500 0 0	100 0 0	25 13 8	400 0 0	
	41. Abdul Aziz Khan and others	5,000 0 0	500 0 0	...	4,500 0 0	
	42. Malik Ramzan and others	4,000 0 0	400 0 0	...	3,600 0 0	
	43. Arbab Abdul Guffoor Khan	5,000 0 0	500 0 0	...	4,500 0 0	
	44. Malik Shaboo	500 0 0	250 0 0	18 2 5	250 0 0	
	45. Ditto	750 0 0	150 0 0	23 6 0	600 0 0	
	46. Said Muhammad Ashraf Shah	4,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	97 15 1	3,000 0 0	
	47. Iskan Khan of Torshah	(a)5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	6 15 1	...	
	TOTAL	72,445 0 0	19,065 0 0	2,025 5 0	53,380 0 0	

(a) The advance was made on the 28th August 1894 and repaid by the grantee on the 4th September 1894.

QUETTA:
The 7th May 1895.

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

G.

Statement showing the judicial work of the various officers in the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1894-95.

Officers.	Civil suits disposed of. Original.	Civil suits disposed of. Appellate.	Execution of decree cases.	Total.	Criminal trials disposed of. Original.	Criminal trials disposed of. Appellate.	Total.	Miscellaneous revenue and other cases.	Grand Total.
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta and Pishin	81	89	10	180	71	29	100	145	425
Assistant Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin	20	15	19	54	73	...	73	157	284
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta	66	49	69	184	458	...	458	729	1,371
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin	60	...	44	104	227	...	227	370	701
Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta	529	...	405	934	813	...	813	...	1,747
Senior Munsiff at Quetta	163	...	87	250	24	...	24	...	274
Munsiff, Quetta	2,560	...	1,878	4,438	26	...	26	...	4,464
Native Assistant, Khojak Pass	142	...	79	221	91	...	91	21	333
Tahsildar, Quetta	33	...	11	44	29	...	29	85	158
Ditto Pishin	223	...	80	303	53	...	53	...	356
Naib Tahsildar of Quetta	55	...	10	65	19	...	19	...	84
Ditto Pishin	137	...	23	160	16	...	16	...	176
Total	4,069	153	2,715	6,937	1,900	29	1,929	1,507	10,373

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

H.

Statement showing the number and classification of Political Cases in the Quetta-Pishin District tried by Jirga during the year 1894-95.

Place of Jirga sitting.	Local Cases. Murder.	Robbery.	Adultery.	Adultery with murder.	Land and Revenue.	Betrothal and other cases connected with marriage.	Cattle lifting.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Inter-provincial cases between Baluchistan, Sind, and the Punjab. With Punjab.	With Sind.	Total.	Grand Total.
Quetta	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	5
Pishin	1	...	...	...	8	6	1	8	24	...	...	...	24
Toba (Chaman)	3	...	...	...	44	12	4	63	126	...	...	...	126
Total	6	...	...	...	54	18	5	72	155	...	...	...	155

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

POLICE DEPARTMENT, QUETTA AND PISHIN DISTRICT.

Return of cognisable crime and result of Police working for the year ending 31st March 1895.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Class or Description of Crime.	Cases. Number of cases reported during the year by charge register and received by transfer less struck off as false in law or fact and transferred.	Number of cases reported in preceding year remaining under investigation at commencement of this year.	Number of cases pending in Courts at end of preceding year.	Total number of cases (sum of columns 4, 5 and 6).	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157, proviso (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of cases sent for trial in present year.	Number of cases in which convictions were obtained including (columns 6 and 9).	Percentage of cases convicted to total cases (column 10 on 7.)	Number of cases reported in this year remaining under investigation at the end of the year.	Number of cases pending in Courts at the end of the year.	Persons. Pending from last year.	Arrested and received by transfer this year.	Total persons.	Died or transferred.	Discharged before trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted and discharged.	Pending.	Percentage of persons convicted to arrested (columns 16 less 17 and 21).	Property. Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage of recoveries.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
		NON COGNISABLE OFFENCES.																				R a. p.	R a. p.	R	
1	Section 160, I. P. C.	Committing affray	5	...	...	5	...	5	5	100	...	...	...	31	31	...	...	20	11	...	65	...	...	...	
2	„ 182 „	Giving false information	6	...	...	6	...	6	5	83	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	5	1	...	83	...	...	...	
3	„ 183 „	Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	100	...	...	...	
4	„ 186 „	Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public functions.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...	
5	„ 195 „	Giving false evidence	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	
6	„ 201 „	Causing disappearance of evidence of an offence.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...	
7	„ 202 „	Intentional omission to give information of an offence.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	5	1	...	83	...	...	...	
8	„ 223 „	Allowing a prisoner to escape.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...	
9	„ 264 „	Fraudulent use of false instrument for weighing.	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
10	„ 273 „	Adulterating food intended for sale so as to make noxious.	8	...	1	9	...	8	7	78	...	...	2	10	12	...	...	9	3	...	75	...	...	...	
11	„ 323 „	Voluntarily causing hurt	4	...	...	4	...	4	2	50	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	2	2	...	50	...	...	...	
12	„ 352 „	Assault or use of criminal force.	2	...	...	2	...	2	1	50	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	50	...	...	...	
13	„ 403 „	Dishonest misappropriation	7	...	...	7	...	7	7	100	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	7	1	...	88	...	...	...	
14	„ 409 „	Criminal breach of trust	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
15	„ 417 „	Cheating	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...	

Return of cognisable crime and result of Police working for the year ending 31st March 1895—continued.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Class or Description of Crime.	Cases.										Persons.									Property.			Remarks.
			Number of cases reported during the year by charge register and received by transfer less struck off as false in law or fact and transferred.	Number of cases reported in preceding year remaining under investigation at commencement of this year.	Number of cases pending in Courts at end of preceding year.	Total number of cases (sum of columns 4, 5 and 6).	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157, proviso (b) Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of cases sent for trial in present year.	Number of cases in which convictions were obtained (including columns 6 and 9).	Percentage of cases convicted to total cases (columns 10 on 7).	Number of cases reported in this year remaining under investigation at the end of the year.	Number of cases pending in Courts at the end of the year.	Pending from last year.	Arrested and received by transfer this year.	Total persons.	Died or transferred.	Discharged before trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted and discharged.	Pending.	Percentage of persons convicted to arrested (columns 16 less 17 and 21).	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage of recoveries.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
																						R a. p.	R a. p.	R	
16	Section 420 I. P. C.	Alteration of a valuable security.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...	
17	" 424 "	Fraudulent removal of property.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...	
18	" 465 "	Forgery	1	...	...	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	
19	" 467 "	Forgery of a valuable security	2	...	...	2	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	3	10	...	23	...	...	...	
20	" 471 "	Using as genuine a forged document which is known to be forged.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...	
21	" 498 "	Enticing with a criminal intent a married woman.	2	...	...	2	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	100	...	...	...	
22	Sections 3, 4, Act II of 1867.	Gambling . . .	7	...	...	7	...	7	4	57	...	...	...	76	76	...	...	32	44	...	42	...	...	...	
23	Section 107, I. P. C.	Bad character . .	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	100	...	...	...	
24	" 24, Act I of 1871.	Cattle Act . . .	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...	
25	" 118(b), Act IX of 1890.	Railway Act . . .	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...	
26	" 42, Act IX 1894.	Prisoners Act . . .	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...	
		TOTAL .	60	...	2	62	...	60	48	77	...	...	4	184	188	...	...	103	85	...	54	...	...	...	
		CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILITY, SAFETY, AND JUSTICE.																							
1	Sections 229, 241, 251, 254, I. P. C.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	8	...	...	8	...	8	4	50	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	5	4	...	56	...	...	...	
2	Section 224, I. P. C.	Other offences against public justice.	4	...	1	5	...	4	5	100	...	...	1	5	6	...	...	6	...	...	100	...	...	...	
3	Sections 147, 148, I. P. C.	Rioting	16	...	1	17	...	16	15	88	...	1	8	150	158	...	...	128	23	7	85	...	...	...	
		TOTAL .	28	...	2	30	...	28	24	80	...	1	9	164	173	...	...	139	27	7	84	...	...	...	

		CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSONS.																							
4	Section 302/303, I. P. C.	Murder	12	1	2	15	...	2	2	13	3	1	8	7	15	...	3	6	3	3	50	571 15 0	91 9 0	16	
5	" 307 "	Attempt to murder	6	...	...	6	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	
6	" 304 "	Culpable homicide	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	50	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	50	...	...	...	
7	" 377 "	Unnatural offence	4	...	...	4	...	4	2	50	...	...	...	7	7	...	1	4	2	...	57	...	...	...	
8	" 309 "	Suicide	3	...	...	3	...	3	3	100	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	100	...	...	...	
9	" 325/326 "	Grievous hurt	16	...	...	16	...	16	13	81	...	1	...	20	20	...	1	16	2	1	84	...	...	...	
10	" 332 "	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter a public servant from duty.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	12	...	...	100	...	...	...	
11	" 324 "	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.	2	...	...	2	...	2	1	50	..	1	...	4	4	...	2	1	1	...	25	...	...	...	
12	" 366 "	Kidnapping a woman to compel her marriage, etc.	2	...	...	2	...	2	1	50	..	...	...	10	10	...	...	1	...	9	100	...	...	...	
13	" 353 "	Criminal force to public servant.	4	...	...	4	...	4	2	50	...	...	..	8	8	...	...	3	5	...	38	...	...	...	
14	" 304a "	Causing death by rash or negligent act.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	* Two cases reported and one cancelled and two offenders arrested, one died and one discharged before trial.
		TOTAL	52	1	2	55	...	37	26	47	4	3	8	81	89	1	9	47	18	14	64	571 15 0	91 9 0	16	
		CLASS III.—OFFENCES AGAINST PERSONS, PROPERTY, OR PROPERTY ONLY.																							
15	Section 395, I. P. C.	Dakaiti	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	683 10 0	563 11 0	82	
16	" 394 "	Robbery with hurt	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	334 12 0	3 8 0	9	
17	" 392 "	Robbery	10	...	...	10	...	5	4	40	1	...	...	17	17	...	1	7	8	1	44	594 9 6	336 3 3	56	
18	" 435/436 "	Mischief by fire	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Untraced.
19	" 428/429 "	Mischief by poisoning animals.	4	...	...	4	...	2	2	50	1	...	...	4	4	...	...	2	...	2	100	...	...	...	
20	Sections 454, 457 to 460, I. P. C.	Lurking house-trespass and house-breaking.	143	4	1	148	...	30	25	17	2	3	1	64	65	...	16	35	9	5	58	14,476 0 8	5,358 4 6	37	
21	Section 451/456, I. P. C.	House-trespass	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	100	...	...	...	
		TOTAL	168	5	1	174	...	39	32	18	4	3	1	88	89	...	17	46	18	8	57	16,089 0 2	6,261 10 9	39	
		CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSONS.																							
22	Section 342/188, I. P. C.	Wrongful confinement	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
23	" 337 "	Causing hurt by an act which endangers human life.	4	...	...	4	...	4	3	75	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	3	1	...	75	...	...	...	
		TOTAL	5	...	...	5	...	5	3	60	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	3	3	...	50	...	...	...	
		CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.																							
24	Section 456, I. P. C.	Lurking house-trespass	18	...	...	18	1	3	3	17	1	...	...	6	6	...	1	5	...	...	83	...	...	...	
25	Sections 379 to 382, I. P. C.	Theft	268	16	2	286	2	120	101	35	2	5	19	169	188	...	28	122	30	8	68	17,318 13 9	7,570 9 6	44	
26	" 406 to 408 I. P. C.	Criminal breach of trust	11	1	1	13	...	9	8	62	...	...	2	10	12	...	3	7	2	...	58	314 6 0	26 8 0	9	One of the two cases in which were pendin from last year is ca celled.
27	Sections 411, 414, I. P. C.	Recovery of stolen property	36	2	2	40	...	32	23	58	2	2	8	71	79	...	7	36	29	7	50	2,393 4 9	5,045 11 8	100	
28	Section 448, I. P. C.	Criminal house-trespass	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		TOTAL	334	19	5	358	3	164	135	38	5	7	29	256	285	...	39	170	61	15	63	20,026 8 6	12,642 12 9	63	

Return of cognisable crime and result of Police working for the year ending 31st March 1895—concluded.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Class or Description of Crime.	Cases. Number of cases reported during the year by charge register and received by transfer less struck off as false in law or fact and transferred.	Number of cases reported in preceding year remaining under investigation at commencement of this year.	Number of cases pending in Courts at end of preceding year.	Total number of cases (sum of columns 4, 5 and 6).	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157, proviso (b) Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of cases sent for trial in present year.	Number of cases in which convictions were obtained (including columns 6 and 9).	Percentage of cases convicted to total cases columns 10 on 7).	Number of cases reported in this year remaining under investigation at the end of the year.	Number of cases pending in Courts at the end of the year.	Persons. Pending from last year.	Arrested and received by transfer this year.	Total persons.	Died or transferred.	Discharged before trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted and discharged.	Pending.	Percentage of persons convicted to arrested (columns 16 less 17 and 21).	Property. Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage of recoveries.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
		Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.																				R a. p.	R a. p.	R	
29	Sections 109, 110, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character	4	...	...	4	...	4	3	75	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	4	1	...	80	...	...	...	
30	Section 13, Act III of 18 7.	Gambling . . .	10	...	...	10	...	10	9	90	...	1	...	68	68	1	...	58	2	7	97	...	...	...	
31	„ 39, Act XXII of 1881.	Excise Act . . .	2	...	...	2	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	2	1	...	67	...	...	...	
32	Sections 101, 126, 128, Act IX of 1890.	Railway Act . . .	7	...	...	7	...	4	3	43	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	4	1	...	80	...	...	...	
33	Sections 269, 279, 289, I. P. C., section 34, Act V of 1861.	Public and local nuisance .	510	...	...	510	...	510	469	92	...	...	...	512	512	*2	...	471	39	...	92	...	...	...	* Two escaped.
34	Section 13, Act, Cantonment.	Cantonment . . .	12	...	...	12	...	12	11	92	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	12	1	...	92	...	...	...	
		Total .	545	...	...	545	...	542	497	91	...	1	...	606	606	3	...	551	45	7	92	...	...	...	
	Class I . .	Offences against the State, public tranquility, safety, and justice.	28	...	2	30	...	28	24	80	...	1	9	164	173	...	...	139	27	7	84	...	...	...	
	Class II . .	Serious offences against person	52	1	2	55	...	37	26	47	4	3	8	81	89	1	9	47	18	14	64	571 15 0	91 9 0	16	
	Class III . .	Offences against persons, property, or property only.	168	5	1	174	...	39	32	18	4	3	1	88	89	...	17	46	18	8	57	16,089 0 2	6,261 10 9	39	
	Class IV . .	Minor offences against the persons.	5	...	...	5	...	5	3	60	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	3	3	...	50	...	...	...	
	Class V . .	Minor offences against the property.	334	19	5	358	3	164	135	38	5	7	29	256	285	...	39	170	61	15	63	20,026 8 6	12,642 12 9	63	
	Class VI . .	Other offences not specified above.	545	...	...	545	...	542	497	91	...	1	...	606	606	3	...	551	45	7	92	...	...	...	
		GRAND TOTAL .	1,132	25	10	1,167	3	815	717	61	13	15	47	1 201	1,348	4	65	956	172	51	80	36,687 7 8	18,996 0 6	52	

A. F. BRUCE, *Captain*,
District Superintendent of Police.

Statement showing the distribution of the Quetta and Pishin Police on 31st March 1895.

Name of Thanas.	Assistant District Superintendent of Police.	Deputy Inspectors.			Sergeants.			Constables.		Sowars.			Miscellaneous.			Total.	Remarks.
		On R80.	On R60.	On R40.	On R27.	On R17.	On R14.	On R12.	On R11.	Daffadars On R37.	Sowars On R31.	Sowars On R27.	Sweepers.	Bhisties.	Mochi.		
Sanctioned strength	2	3	3	5	11	24	53	146	214	6	20	36	4	2	1	530	
Police Office	2	1	...	...	1	5	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	
Quetta City and Saddar Thana	...	1	...	...	2	...	5	20	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	
Mach Thana	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	
Chatterzai	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
Pishin	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	14	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	22	
Killa Abdulla	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	6	...	1	1	...	1	...	13	
Chaman	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	5	7	...	...	2	...	...	...	18	
Chaman outpost	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	
Dozan	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
Punjpai	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	
Shelabagh	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Bostan	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
TOTAL	2	2	...	3	6	12	15	58	87	1	1	7	...	1	...	195	
Jail and Hospital Guard	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	
Magazine	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
District Police Superintendent's Bungalow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Revenue Commissioner's Bungalow and Office	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	
Deputy Commissioner's Bungalow and Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Survey Party	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Judicial Guard	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	
Line duties	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	2	1	2	3	4	1	1	18	
Drill Master	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Granthi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Orderlies	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	6	...	6	9	...	...	...	31	
On privilege leave	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	9	
On furlough	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	
On sick leave	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Sick in Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	
Court Inspector	...	1	...	...	...	1	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
Guard over Magistrate, Bolan's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Under suspension	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Present in lines	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	3	13	1	6	3	...	...	...	35	
Wanting to complete	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	
Present on Railway line	...	...	1	1	...	3	14	39	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	
On leave without pay	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
On deputation	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	5	4	2	3	11	...	...	...	30	
On casual leave	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
TOTAL	...	1	3	2	5	12	38	88	127	5	19	29	4	1	1	335	
GRAND TOTAL	2	3	3	5	11	24	53	146	214	6	20	36	4	2	1	530	

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

D.

Return of Imperial Revenue Receipts for the year 1894-95.

Heads.	Budget Estimate for 1894-95.	Receipts for 1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
I.—Land Revenue—					
Ordinary Revenue	60,000 0 0	58,852 8 11	......	1,147 7 1	
Miscellaneous	5,000 0 0	9,961 12 3	4,961 12 3	......	
III.—Salt—					
Excise duty on salt	......	......	......	......	
IV.—Stamps—					
Sale of general stamps	1,000 0 0	636 0 0	......	364 0 0	
Sale of Court-fee stamps	9,000 0 0	5,965 0 0	......	3,035 0 0	
Fines and Penalties	40 0 0	92 15 0	52 15 0	......	
Miscellaneous					
V.—Excise—					
Foreign liquors	1,400 0 0	250 0 0	......	1,150 0 0	
Other drugs	2,400 0 0	2,000 0 0	......	400 0 0	
Country spirits	10,600 0 0	7,500 0 0	......	3,100 0 0	
Opium and its preparations	2,300 0 0	1,120 0 0	......	1,180 0 0	
Fines, confiscation, and miscellaneous.	......	2 15 6	2 15 6	......	
VIII.—Assessed Taxes—					
Income Tax	190 0 0	393 4 11	203 4 11	......	
X.—Registration—					
Fees for registering documents	200 0 0	112 0 0	......	88 0 0	
Fees for copies of registered documents.	30 0 0	33 0 0	3 0 0	......	
XII.—Interest—					
Interest on loans to Municipal and other public corporations.	980 0 0	943 4 3	......	36 11 9	
Interest on loans to land-holders and other notabilities.	400 0 0	82 11 1	......	317 4 11	
Interest on temporary loans	......	......	......	......	
Interest on advances to cultivators.	1,720 0 0	2,025 5 0	305 5 0	......	
XVI A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.					
Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.	50 0 0	66 10 10	16 10 10	......	
Court-fees realised in cash	......	......	......	......	
General fees, fines, and forfeitures.	4,000 0 0	2,594 10 10	......	1,405 5 2	
Miscellaneous	......	2 0 0	2 0 0	......	
XVI B.—Law and Justice—Jails—					
Jails	......	......	......	......	
XX.—Medical—					
Contributions	......	......	......	......	
XXX.—Scientific and other minor departments—					
Sale of stores and materials	......	......	......	......	
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation—					
Contribution for pension and gratuities.	......	10 0 0	10 0 0	......	
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing—					
Sale proceeds of stationery	......	......	......	......	
XXV.—Miscellaneous—					
Supply bills	......	......	......	......	
Sale of old stores and materials.	......	59 7 0	59 7 0	......	
Miscellaneous fees, fines, and forfeitures.	......	......	......	......	
Miscellaneous	1,620 0 0	1,815 5 0	195 5 0	......	
Total	1,00,930 0 0	94,518 14 7	5,812 11 6	12,223 12 11	

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

E.

Statement of Taccavi Advances made during the year ending 31st March 1895.

District.	NAME.	Amount.	Interest, if any payable.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Quetta-Pishin.	1. Malik Shaboo of Naib Karez . . .	500 0 0	33 13 8	533 13 8	Interest for the full time in which advance is repayable.
	2. Ditto . . .	750 0 0	117 3 0	867 3 0	Ditto.
	3. Sahibzada Fakir Muhammad of Bostan .	1,200 0 0	...	1,200 0 0	Without interest.
	4. Syed Muhammad Ashraf Shah of Kirani .	4,000 0 0	479 2 8	4,479 2 8	Interest for the full time in which advance is repayable.
	5. Sirdar Abdul Wahid Khan of Killa Durani	600 0 0	128 2 0	728 2 0	Ditto.
	6. Malik Agha Muhammad and others of New Bazar.	1,000 0 0	...	1,000 0 0	Without interest.
	7. Iskan Khan of Tor Shah	5,000 0 0	1,602 6 11	6,602 6 11	Interest for the full time in which advance is repayable.
	8. Kazi Abdul Gias and others of Ismailzai .	1,000 0 0	...	1,000 0 0	Without interest.
	9. Sadar Abdul Wahid Khan of Killa Durani	8,000 0 0	3,432 14 2	11,432 14 2	Interest for the full time in which advance is repayable.
	10. Malik Yusuf of Saraghark . . .	750 0 0	138 7 1	888 7 1	Ditto.
	TOTAL .	22,800 0 0	5,932 1 6	28,732 1 6	

F.

Statement of recoveries made on account of Taccavi Advances in the Quetta-Pishin District during the year ending 31st March 1895.

District.	NAME.	Amount repayable.	REPAYMENTS DURING THE YEAR UNDER REPORT.		Balance.	REMARKS.
			Principal.	Interest.		
1	2	3	4		5	6
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Quetta-Pishin.	1. Malik Wazir Muhammad Kasi . .	200 0 0	200 0 0	12 4 9	...	
	2. " Bahauddin of Nan Hissar . .	800 0 0	400 0 0	...	400 0 0	
	3. " Yusuf of Saraghari . . .	400 0 0	400 0 0	24 8 4	...	
	4. " Dado of Malik Yar . . .	125 0 0	125 0 0	...	...	
	5. Nur Muhammad of Killi Nur Muhammad	200 0 0	200 0 0	...	...	
	6. Ali Muhammad of Kili Haibat . .	400 0 0	200 0 0	...	200 0 0	
	7. Malik Atta Muhammad of Habil . .	800 0 0	400 0 0	50 0 0	400 0 0	
	8. Kabul Muhammad	1,200 0 0	400 0 0	...	800 0 0	
	9. Malik Gul Dad of Yusuf Kuch . .	500 0 0	250 0 0	...	250 0 0	
	10. " Nawab	600 0 0	200 0 0	...	400 0 0	
	11. " Bostan	1,500 0 0	250 0 0	...	1,250 0 0	
	12. Mian Khan Shahwani	4,000 0 0	500 0 0	...	3,500 0 0	
	13. Malik Dil Murad	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	...	500 0 0	
	14. " Khalil	600 0 0	200 0 0	...	400 0 0	
	15. Mir Allayar Khan	2,000 0 0	500 0 0	2 5 6	1,500 0 0	
	16. Kadir Baksh	400 0 0	100 0 0	25 2 2	300 0 0	
	17. Haji Halim	400 0 0	100 0 0	24 10 6	300 0 0	
	18. Malik Dad Muhammad	800 0 0	200 0 0	50 0 0	600 0 0	
	19. " Yusuf	500 0 0	500 0 0	31 8 1	...	
	20. Mulla Habibullah	700 0 0	100 0 0	43 12 0	600 0 0	
	21. Malik Amoo	400 0 0	100 0 0	28 2 4	300 0 0	
	22. " Meharban	800 0 0	200 0 0	50 4 5	600 0 0	
	23. " Wazir Muhammad . . .	800 0 0	200 0 0	50 6 7	600 0 0	
	24. Abd-dool Aziz Batezai . . .	400 0 0	200 0 0	26 0 6	200 0 0	
	25. Malik Yusuf	1,500 0 0	500 0 0	187 3 11	1,000 0 0	
	26. Arbab Sher Zaman	960 0 0	200 0 0	...	760 0 0	
	27. Malik Amoo of Aghbarz . . .	800 0 0	200 0 0	51 14 8	600 0 0	
	28. S. Muhammad Hassan Khan . . .	6,400 0 0	600 0 0	...	5,800 0 0	
	29. Malik Bahauddin	1,200 0 0	300 0 0	72 11 10	900 0 0	
	30. Haibat of Hanna	50 0 0	10 0 0	3 1 4	40 0 0	
	31. Mian Khan Shahwani	10,800 0 0	1,200 0 0	673 2 5	9,600 0 0	
	32. Malik Amir and others of Pishin . .	400 0 0	100 0 0	37 12 11	300 0 0	
	33. Kaim and others of Regi . . .	1,000 0 0	400 0 0	78 6 10	600 0 0	
	34. Mulla Hussain and others . . .	1,000 0 0	400 0 0	76 11 5	600 0 0	
	35. Shamsuddin and Saifuddin . . .	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	70 6 0	800 0 0	
	36. Said Ghulam Jan	500 0 0	100 0 0	32 0 4	400 0 0	
	37. Bahar of Hanna	60 0 0	30 0 0	3 7 11	30 0 0	
	38. Malik Islam and Kaloo	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	59 6 8	800 0 0	
	39. Kangan Khan and others . . .	1,500 0 0	300 0 0	87 9 4	1,200 0 0	
	40. Haibat Khan and others . . .	500 0 0	100 0 0	25 13 8	400 0 0	
	41. Abdul Aziz Khan and others . . .	5,000 0 0	500 0 0	...	4,500 0 0	
	42. Malik Ramzan and others . . .	4,000 0 0	400 0 0	...	3,600 0 0	
	43. Arbab Abdul Guffoor Khan . . .	5,000 0 0	500 0 0	...	4,500 0 0	
	44. Malik Shaboo	500 0 0	250 0 0	18 2 5	250 0 0	
	45. Ditto	750 0 0	150 0 0	23 6 0	600 0 0	
	46. Said Muhammad Ashraf Shah . .	4,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	97 15 1	3,000 0 0	
	47. Iskan Khan of Torshah . . .	(a)5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	6 15 1	...	
	TOTAL .	72,445 0 0	19,065 0 0	2,025 5 0	53,380 0 0	

(a) The advance was made on the 28th August 1894 and repaid by the grantee on the 4th September 1894.

QUETTA :
The 7th May 1895.

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

D.

Return of Imperial Revenue Receipts for the year 1894-95.

Heads.	Budget Estimate for 1894-95. R a. p.	Receipts for 1894-95. R a. p.	Increase. R a. p.	Decrease. R a. p.	Remarks.
I.—Land Revenue—					
Ordinary Revenue	60,000 0 0	58,852 8 11	......	1,147 7 1	
Miscellaneous	5,000 0 0	9,961 12 3	4,961 12 3	......	
III.—Salt—					
Excise duty on salt	......	......	......	......	
IV.—Stamps—					
Sale of general stamps	1,000 0 0	636 0 0	......	364 0 0	
Sale of Court-fee stamps	9,000 0 0	5,965 0 0	......	3,035 0 0	
Fines and Penalties	40 0 0	92 15 0	52 15 0	......	
Miscellaneous					
V.—Excise—					
Foreign liquors	1,400 0 0	250 0 0	......	1,150 0 0	
Other drugs	2,400 0 0	2,000 0 0	......	400 0 0	
Country spirits	10,600 0 0	7,500 0 0	......	3,100 0 0	
Opium and its preparations	2,300 0 0	1,120 0 0	......	1,180 0 0	
Fines, confiscation, and miscellaneous.	......	2 15 6	2 15 6	......	
VIII.—Assessed Taxes—					
Income Tax	190 0 0	393 4 11	203 4 11	......	
X.—Registration—					
Fees for registering documents	200 0 0	112 0 0	......	88 8 0	
Fees for copies of registered documents.	30 0 0	33 0 0	3 0 0	......	
XII.—Interest—					
Interest on loans to Municipal and other public corporations.	980 0 0	943 4 3	......	36 11 9	
Interest on loans to land-holders and other notabilities.	400 0 0	82 11 1	......	317 4 11	
Interest on temporary loans	......	......	......	......	
Interest on advances to cultivators.	1,720 0 0	2,025 5 0	305 5 0	......	
XVI A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.					
Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.	50 0 0	66 10 10	16 10 10	......	
Court-fees realised in cash	......	......	......		
General fees, fines, and forfeitures.	4,000 0 0	2,594 10 10	......	1,405 5 2	
Miscellaneous	......	2 0 0	2 0 0	......	
XVI B.—Law and Justice—Jails—					
Jails	......	......	......	......	
XX.—Medical—					
Contributions	......	......	......	......	
XXX.—Scientific and other minor departments—					
Sale of stores and materials	......	......	......	......	
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation—					
Contribution for pension and gratuities.	......	10 0 0	10 0 0	......	
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing—					
Sale proceeds of stationery	......	......	......	......	
XXV.—Miscellaneous—					
Supply bills	......			......	
Sale of old stores and materials.	......	59 7 0	59 7 0	......	
Miscellaneous fees, fines, and forfeitures.	......	......	......	......	
Miscellaneous	1,620 0 0	1,815 5 0	195 5 0	......	
Total	1,00,930 0 0	94,518 14 7	5,812 11 6	12,223 12 11	

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.*,

Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

E.

Statement of Taccavi Advances made during the year ending 31st March 1895.

District.	Name.	Amount.	Interest, if any payable.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Quetta-Pishin.	1. Malik Shaboo of Naib Karez	500 0 0	33 13 8	533 13 8	Interest for the full time in which advance is repayable.
	2. Ditto	750 0 0	117 3 0	867 3 0	Ditto.
	3. Sahibzada Fakir Muhammad of Bostan	1,200 0 0	...	1,200 0 0	Without interest.
	4. Syed Muhammad Ashraf Shah of Kirani	4,000 0 0	479 2 8	4,479 2 8	Interest for the full time in which advance is repayable.
	5. Sirdar Abdul Wahid Khan of Killa Durani	600 0 0	128 2 0	728 2 0	Ditto.
	6. Malik Agha Muhammad and others of New Bazar.	1,000 0 0	...	1,000 0 0	Without interest.
	7. Iskan Khan of Tor Shah	5,000 0 0	1,602 6 11	6,602 6 11	Interest for the full time in which advance is repayable.
	8. Kazi Abdul Gias and others of Ismailzai	1,000 0 0	...	1,000 0 0	Without interest.
	9. Sadar Abdul Wahid Khan of Killa Durani	8,000 0 0	3,432 14 2	11,432 14 2	Interest for the full time in which advance is repayable.
	10. Malik Yusuf of Saraghark	750 0 0	138 7 1	888 7 1	Ditto.
	Total	22,800 0 0	5,932 1 6	28,732 1 6	

F.

Statement of recoveries made on account of Taccavi Advances in the Quetta-Pishin District during the year ending 31st March 1895.

District.	Name.	Amount repayable.	Repayments during the year under report. Principal.	Interest.	Balance.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4		5	6
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Quetta-Pishin.	1. Malik Wazir Muhammad Kasi	200 0 0	200 0 0	12 4 9	...	
	2. " Bahauddin of Nan Hissar	800 0 0	400 0 0	...	400 0 0	
	3. " Yusuf of Saraghari	400 0 0	400 0 0	24 8 4	...	
	4. " Dado of Malik Yar	125 0 0	125 0 0	...	...	
	5. Nur Muhammad of Killi Nur Muhammad	200 0 0	200 0 0	...	...	
	6. Ali Muhammad of Kili Haibat	400 0 0	200 0 0	...	200 0 0	
	7. Malik Atta Muhammad of Habil	800 0 0	400 0 0	50 0 0	400 0 0	
	8. Kabul Muhammad	1,200 0 0	400 0 0	...	800 0 0	
	9. Malik Gul Dad of Yusuf Kuch	500 0 0	250 0 0	...	250 0 0	
	10. " Nawab	600 0 0	200 0 0	...	400 0 0	
	11. " Bostan	1,500 0 0	250 0 0	...	1,250 0 0	
	12. Mian Khan Shahwani	4,000 0 0	500 0 0	...	3,500 0 0	
	13. Malik Dil Murad	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	...	500 0 0	
	14. " Khalil	600 0 0	200 0 0	...	400 0 0	
	15. Mir Allayar Khan	2,000 0 0	500 0 0	2 5 6	1,500 0 0	
	16. Kadir Baksh	400 0 0	100 0 0	25 2 2	300 0 0	
	17. Haji Halim	400 0 0	100 0 0	24 10 6	300 0 0	
	18. Malik Dad Muhammad	800 0 0	200 0 0	50 0 0	600 0 0	
	19. " Yusuf	500 0 0	500 0 0	31 8 1	...	
	20. Mulla Habibullah	700 0 0	100 0 0	43 12 0	600 0 0	
	21. Malik Amoo	400 0 0	100 0 0	28 2 4	300 0 0	
	22. " Meharban	800 0 0	200 0 0	50 4 5	600 0 0	
	23. " Wazir Muhammad	800 0 0	200 0 0	50 6 7	600 0 0	
	24. Abd-dool Aziz Batezai	400 0 0	200 0 0	26 0 6	200 0 0	
	25. Malik Yusuf	1,500 0 0	500 0 0	187 3 11	1,000 0 0	
	26. Arbab Sher Zaman	960 0 0	200 0 0	...	760 0 0	
	27. Malik Amoo of Aghbarz	800 0 0	200 0 0	51 14 8	600 0 0	
	28. S. Muhammad Hassan Khan	6,400 0 0	600 0 0	...	5,800 0 0	
	29. Malik Bahauddin	1,200 0 0	300 0 0	72 11 10	900 0 0	
	30. Haibat of Hanna	50 0 0	10 0 0	3 1 4	40 0 0	
	31. Mian Khan Shahwani	10,800 0 0	1,200 0 0	673 2 5	9,600 0 0	
	32. Malik Amir and others of Pishin	400 0 0	100 0 0	37 12 11	300 0 0	
	33. Kaim and others of Regi	1,000 0 0	400 0 0	78 6 10	600 0 0	
	34. Mulla Hussain and others	1,000 0 0	400 0 0	76 11 5	600 0 0	
	35. Shamsuddin and Saifuddin	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	70 6 0	800 0 0	
	36. Said Ghulam Jan	500 0 0	100 0 0	32 0 4	400 0 0	
	37. Bahar of Hanna	60 0 0	30 0 0	3 7 11	30 0 0	
	38. Malik Islam and Kaloo	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	59 6 8	800 0 0	
	39. Kangan Khan and others	1,500 0 0	300 0 0	87 9 4	1,200 0 0	
	40. Haibat Khan and others	500 0 0	100 0 0	25 13 8	400 0 0	
	41. Abdul Aziz Khan and others	5,000 0 0	500 0 0	...	4,500 0 0	
	42. Malik Ramzan and others	4,000 0 0	400 0 0	...	3,600 0 0	
	43. Arbab Abdul Guffoor Khan	5,000 0 0	500 0 0	...	4,500 0 0	
	44. Malik Shaboo	500 0 0	250 0 0	18 2 5	250 0 0	
	45. Ditto	750 0 0	150 0 0	23 6 0	600 0 0	
	46. Said Muhammad Ashraf Shah	4,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	97 15 1	3,000 0 0	
	47. Iskan Khan of Torshah	(a)5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	6 15 1	...	
	Total	72,445 0 0	19,065 0 0	2,025 5 0	53,380 0 0	

(a) The advance was made on the 28th August 1894 and repaid by the grantee on the 4th September 1894.

Quetta :
The 7th May 1895.

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

G.

Statement showing the judicial work of the various officers in the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1894-95.

Officers.	Civil suits disposed of. Original.	Civil suits disposed of. Appellate.	Execution of decree cases.	Total.	Criminal trials disposed of. Original.	Criminal trials disposed of. Appellate.	Total.	Miscellaneous revenue and other cases.	Grand Total.
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta and Pishin	81	89	10	180	71	29	100	145	425
Assistant Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin	20	15	19	54	73	...	73	157	284
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta	66	49	69	184	458	...	458	729	1,371
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin	60	...	44	104	227	...	227	870	701
Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta	529	...	405	934	813	...	813	...	1,747
Senior Munsiff at Quetta	163	...	87	250	24	...	24	...	274
Munsiff, Quetta	2,560	...	1,878	4,438	26	...	26	...	4,464
Native Assistant, Khojak Pass	142	...	79	221	91	...	91	21	333
Tahsildar, Quetta	33	...	11	44	29	...	29	85	158
Ditto Pishin	223	...	80	303	53	...	53	...	356
Naib Tahsildar of Quetta	55	...	10	65	19	...	19	...	84
Ditto Pishin	137	...	23	160	16	...	16	...	176
TOTAL	4,069	153	2,715	6,937	1,900	29	1,929	1,507	10,373

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

H.

Statement showing the number and classification of Political Cases in the Quetta-Pishin District tried by Jirga during the year 1894-95.

Place of Jirga sitting.	Local Cases. Murder.	Bobbery.	Adultery.	Adultery with murder.	Land and Revenue.	Betrothal and other cases connected with marriage.	Cattle lifting.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Inter-provincial cases between Baluchistan, Sind, and the Punjab. With Punjab.	With Sind.	Total.	Grand Total.
Quetta	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	5
Pishin	1	...	...	...	8	6	1	8	24	...	...	...	24
Toba (Chaman)	3	...	...	...	44	12	4	63	126	...	...	...	126
TOTAL	6	...	...	...	54	18	5	72	155	...	...	...	155

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

I.

POLICE DEPARTMENT, QUETTA AND PISHIN DISTRICT.

Return of cognisable crime and result of Police working for the year ending 31st March 1895.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Class or Description of Crime.	Cases. Number of cases reported during the year by charge register and received by transfer less struck off as false in law or fact and transferred.	Number of cases reported in preceding year remaining under investigation at commencement of this year.	Number of cases pending in Courts at end of preceding year.	Total number of cases (sum of columns 4, 5 and 6).	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157, proviso (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of cases sent for trial in present year.	Number of cases in which convictions were obtained including (columns 6 and 9).	Percentage of cases convicted to total cases (column 10 on 7.)	Number of cases reported in this year remaining under investigation at the end of the year.	Number of cases pending in Courts at the end of the year.	Persons. Pending from last year.	Arrested and received by transfer this year.	Total persons.	Died or transferred.	Discharged before trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted and discharged.	Pending.	Percentage of persons convicted to arrested (columns 16 less 17 and 21).	Property. Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage of recoveries.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
		NON COGNISABLE OFFENCES.																				R a. p.	R a. p.	R	
1	Section 160, I. P. C.	Committing affray	5	...	...	5	...	5	5	100	...	...	...	31	31	...	...	20	11	...	65	...	...	...	
2	" 182 "	Giving false information	6	...	...	6	...	6	5	83	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	5	1	...	83	...	...	...	
3	" 183 "	Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	100	...	...	...	
4	" 186 "	Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public functions.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...	
5	" 195 "	Giving false evidence	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	
6	" 201 "	Causing disappearance of evidence of an offence.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...	
7	" 202 "	Intentional omission to give information of an offence.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	5	1	...	83	...	...	...	
8	" 223 "	Allowing a prisoner to escape.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...	
9	" 264 "	Fraudulent use of false instrument for weighing.	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
10	" 273 "	Adulterating food intended for sale so as to make noxious.	8	...	1	9	...	8	7	78	...	...	2	10	12	...	...	9	3	...	75	...	...	...	
11	" 323 "	Voluntarily causing hurt	4	...	...	4	...	4	2	50	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	2	2	...	50	...	...	...	
12	" 352 "	Assault or use of criminal force.	2	...	...	2	...	2	1	50	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	50	...	...	...	
13	" 403 "	Dishonest misappropriation	7	...	...	7	...	7	7	100	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	7	1	...	88	...	...	...	
14	" 409 "	Criminal breach of trust	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
15	" 417 "	Cheating	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...	

Return of cognisable crime and result of Police working for the year ending 31st March 1895—continued.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Class or Description of Crime.	Cases. Number of cases reported during the year by charge register and received by transfer less struck off as false in law or fact and transferred.	Cases. Number of cases reported in preceding year remaining under investigation at commencement of this year.	Cases. Number of cases pending in Courts at end of preceding year.	Cases. Total number of cases (sum of columns 4, 5 and 6).	Cases. Number of cases not enquired into under section 157, proviso (b) Criminal Procedure Code.	Cases. Number of cases sent for trial in present year.	Cases. Number of cases in which convictions were obtained (including columns 6 and 9).	Cases. Percentage of cases convicted to total cases (columns 10 on 7).	Cases. Number of cases reported in this year remaining under investigation at the end of the year.	Cases. Number of cases pending in Courts at the end of the year.	Persons. Pending from last year.	Persons. Arrested and received by transfer this year.	Persons. Total persons.	Persons. Died or transferred.	Persons. Discharged before trial.	Persons. Convicted.	Persons. Acquitted and discharged.	Persons. Pending.	Persons. Percentage of persons convicted to arrested (columns 16 less 17 and 21).	Property. Stolen.	Property. Recovered.	Property. Percentage of recoveries.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
																						R a. p.	R a. p.	R	
16	Section 420 I. P. C.	Alteration of a valuable security.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...	
17	" 424 "	Fraudulent removal of property.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...	
18	" 465 "	Forgery	1	...	...	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	
19	" 467 "	Forgery of a valuable security	2	...	...	2	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	3	10	...	23	...	...	...	
20	" 471 "	Using as genuine a forged document which is known to be forged.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...	
21	" 498 "	Enticing with a criminal intent a married woman.	2	...	...	2	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	100	...	...	...	
22	Sections 3, 4, Act II of 1867.	Gambling	7	...	...	7	...	7	4	57	...	...	...	76	76	...	...	32	44	...	42	...	...	...	
23	Section 107, I. P. C.	Bad character	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	100	...	...	...	
24	" 24, Act I of 1871.	Cattle Act	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...	
25	" 118(b), Act IX of 1890.	Railway Act	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...	
26	" 42, Act IX 1894.	Prisoners Act	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	..	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...	
		TOTAL	60	...	2	62	...	60	48	77	...	...	4	184	188	...	...	103	85	...	54	...	...	...	
		CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILITY, SAFETY, AND JUSTICE.																							
1	Sections 229, 241, 251, 254, I. P. C.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	8	...	...	8	...	8	4	50	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	5	4	...	56	...	...	...	
2	Section 224, I. P. C.	Other offences against public justice.	4	...	1	5	...	4	5	100	...	...	1	5	6	...	...	6	...	...	100	...	...	...	
3	Sections 147, 148, I. P. C.	Rioting	16	...	1	17	...	16	15	88	...	1	8	150	158	...	...	128	23	7	85	...	...	...	
		TOTAL	28	...	2	30	...	28	24	80	...	1	9	164	173	...	...	139	27	7	84	...	...	...	

		CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSONS.																											
4	Section 302/303, I. P. C.	Murder	12	1	2	15	...	2	2	13	3	1	8	7	15	...	3	6	3	3	50	571	15	0	91	9	0	16	
5	" 307 "	Attempt to murder	6	...	...	6	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	5	1	...	...			...			...	
6	" 304 "	Culpable homicide	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	50	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	50	...			...			...	
7	" 377 "	Unnatural offence	4	...	...	4	...	4	2	50	...	...	...	7	7	...	1	4	2	...	57	...			...			...	
8	" 309 "	Suicide	3	...	...	3	...	3	3	100	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	100	...			...			...	
9	" 325/326 "	Grievous hurt	16	...	...	16	...	16	13	81	...	1	...	20	20	...	1	16	2	1	84	...			...			...	
10	" 332 "	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter a public servant from duty.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	12	...	...	100	...			...			...	
11	" 324 "	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.	2	...	...	2	...	2	1	50	..	1	...	4	4	...	2	1	1	...	25	...			...			...	
12	" 366 "	Kidnapping a woman to compel her marriage, etc.	2	...	...	2	...	2	1	50	..	...	...	10	10	...	...	1	...	9	100	...			...			...	
13	" 353 "	Criminal force to public servant.	4	...	...	4	...	4	2	50	...	...	..	8	8	...	...	3	5	...	38	...			...			...	
14	" 304a "	Causing death by rash or negligent act.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	*	...			...			...	* Two cases reported and one cancelled and two offenders arrested, one died and one discharged before trial.
		TOTAL	52	1	2	55	...	37	26	47	4	3	8	81	89	1	9	47	18	14	64	571	15	0	91	9	0	16	
		CLASS III.—OFFENCES AGAINST PERSONS, PROPERTY, OR PROPERTY ONLY.																											
15	Section 395, I. P. C.	Dakaiti	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	683	10	0	563	11	0	82	
16	" 394 "	Robbery with hurt	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	334	12	0	3	8	0	9	
17	" 392 "	Robbery	10	...	...	10	...	5	4	40	1	...	...	17	17	...	1	7	8	1	44	594	9	6	336	3	3	56	Untraced.
18	" 435/436 "	Mischief by fire	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...			...	
19	" 428/429 "	Mischief by poisoning animals.	4	...	...	4	...	2	2	50	1	...	...	4	4	...	...	2	...	2	100	...			...			...	
20	Sections 454, 457 to 460, I. P. C.	Lurking house-trespass and house-breaking.	143	4	1	148	...	30	25	17	2	3	1	64	65	...	16	35	9	5	58	14,476	0	8	5,358	4	6	37	
21	Section 451/109, I. P. C.	House-trespass	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	100	...			...			...	
		TOTAL	168	5	1	174	...	39	32	18	4	3	1	88	89	...	17	46	18	8	57	16,089	0	2	6,261	10	9	39	
		CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSONS.																											
22	Section 342/109, I. P. C.	Wrongful confinement	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...			...			...	
23	" 337 "	Causing hurt by an act which endangers human life.	4	...	...	4	...	4	3	75	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	3	1	...	75	...			...			...	
		TOTAL	5	...	...	5	...	5	3	60	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	3	3	...	50	...			...			...	
		CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.																											
24	Section 456, I. P. C.	Lurking house-trespass	18	...	...	18	1	3	3	17	1	...	...	6	6	...	1	5	...	...	83	...			...			...	
25	Sections 379 to 382, I. P. C.	Theft	268	16	2	286	2	120	101	35	2	5	19	169	188	...	28	122	30	8	68	17,318	13	9	7,570	9	6	44	
26	" 406 to 408 I. P. C.	Criminal breach of trust	11	1	1	13	...	9	8	62	...	...	2	10	12	...	3	7	2	...	58	314	6	0	26	8	0	9	One of the two cases in which were pendin from last year is ca celled.
27	Sections 411, 414, I. P. C.	Recovery of stolen property	36	2	2	40	...	32	23	58	2	2	8	71	79	...	7	36	29	7	50	2,393	4	9	5,045	11	8	100	
28	Section 448, I. P. C.	Criminal house-trespass	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...			...	
		TOTAL	334	19	5	358	3	164	135	38	5	7	29	256	285	...	39	170	61	15	63	20,026	8	6	12,642	12	9	63	

Return of cognisable crime and result of Police working for the year ending 31st March 1895—concluded.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Class or Description of Crime.	Cases. Number of cases reported during the year by charge register and received by transfer less struck off as false in law or fact and transferred.	Number of cases reported in preceding year remaining under investigation at commencement of this year.	Number of cases pending in Courts at end of preceding year.	Total number of cases (sum of columns 4, 5 and 6).	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157, proviso (b) Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of cases sent for trial in present year.	Number of cases in which convictions were obtained (including columns 6 and 9).	Percentage of cases convicted to total cases columns 10 on 7).	Number of cases reported in this year remaining under investigation at the end of the year.	Number of cases pending in Courts at the end of the year.	Persons. Pending from last year.	Arrested and received by transfer this year.	Total persons.	Died or transferred.	Discharged before trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted and discharged.	Pending.	Percentage of persons convicted to arrested (columns 16 less 17 and 21).	Property. Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage of recoveries.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
																						R a. p.	R a. p.	R	
		CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.																							
29	Sections 109, 110, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character	4	...	...	4	...	4	3	75	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	4	1	...	80	...	...	...	
30	Section 13, Act III of 18 7.	Gambling . . .	10	...	...	10	...	10	9	90	...	1	...	68	68	1	...	58	2	7	97	...	...	...	
31	" 39, Act XXII of 1881.	Excise Act . . .	2	...	...	2	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	2	1	...	67	...	...	...	
32	Sections 101, 126, 128, Act IX of 1890.	Railway Act . . .	7	...	...	7	...	4	3	43	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	4	1	...	80	...	...	...	
33	Sections 269, 279, 289, I. P. C., section 34, Act V of 1861.	Public and local nuisance .	510	...	...	510	...	510	469	92	...	...	...	512	512	*2	...	471	39	...	92	...	...	...	* Two escaped.
34	Section 13, Act, Cantonment.	Cantonment . . .	12	...	...	12	...	12	11	92	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	12	1	...	92	...	...	...	
		TOTAL .	545	...	...	545	...	542	497	91	...	1	...	606	606	3	...	551	45	7	92	...	...	...	
Class I . .		Offences against the State, public tranquility, safety, and justice.	28	...	2	30	...	28	24	80	...	1	9	164	173	...	...	139	27	7	84	...	...	...	
Class II . .		Serious offences against person	52	1	2	55	...	37	26	47	4	3	8	81	89	1	9	47	18	14	64	571 15 0	91 9 0	16	
Class III . .		Offences against persons, property, or property only.	168	5	1	174	...	39	32	18	4	3	1	88	89	...	17	46	18	8	57	16,089 0 2	6,261 10 9	39	
Class IV . .		Minor offences against the persons.	5	...	...	5	...	5	3	60	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	3	3	...	50	...	...	...	
Class V . .		Minor offences against the property.	334	19	5	358	3	164	135	38	5	7	29	256	285	...	39	170	61	15	63	20,026 8 6	12,642 12 9	63	
Class VI . .		Other offences not specified above.	545	...	...	545	...	542	497	91	...	1	...	606	606	3	...	551	45	7	92	...	...	...	
		GRAND TOTAL .	1,132	25	10	1,167	3	815	717	61	13	15	47	1 201	1,348	4	65	956	172	51	80	36,687 7 8	18,996 0 6	52	

A. F. BRUCE, *Captain,*
District Superintendent of Police.

J.

Statement showing the distribution of the Quetta and Pishin Police on 31st March 1895.

Name of Thanas.	Assistant District Superintendent of Police.	Deputy Inspectors.			Sergeants.			Constables.		Sowars.			Miscellaneous.			Total.	Remarks.
		On R80.	On R60.	On R40.	On R27.	On R17.	On R14.	On R12.	On R11.	Daffadars On R37.	Sowars On R31.	Sowars On R27.	Sweepers.	Bhisties.	Mochi.		
Sanctioned strength	2	3	3	5	11	24	53	146	214	6	20	36	4	2	1	530	
Police Office	2	1	...	...	1	5	3	5	...							17	
Quetta City and Saddar Thana	...	1	...	...	2	...	5	20	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	
Mach Thana	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	
Chatterzai	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
Pishin	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	14	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	22	
Killa Abdulla	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	6	...	1	1	...	1	...	13	
Chaman	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	5	7	...	...	2	...	...	...	18	
Chaman outpost	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	
Dozan	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
Punjpai	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	
Shelabagh	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Bostan	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
Total	2	2	...	3	6	12	15	58	87	1	1	7	...	1	...	195	
Jail and Hospital Guard	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	
Magazine	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
District Police Superintendent's Bungalow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Revenue Commissioner's Bungalow and Office	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	
Deputy Commissioner's Bungalow and Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Survey Party	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Judicial Guard	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	
Line duties	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	2	1	2	3	4	1	1	18	
Drill Master	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Granthi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Orderlies	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	6	...	6	9	...	...	...	31	
On privilege leave	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	9	
On furlough	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	
On sick leave	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Sick in Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	
Court Inspector	...	1	...	...	...	1	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
Guard over Magistrate, Bolan's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Under suspension	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Present in lines	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	3	13	1	6	3	...	...	...	35	
Wanting to complete	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	
Present on Railway line	...	...	1	1	...	3	14	39	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	
On leave without pay	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
On deputation	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	5	4	2	3	11	...	...	...	30	
On casual leave	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Total	...	1	3	2	5	12	38	88	127	5	19	29	4	1	1	335	
GRAND TOTAL	2	3	3	5	11	24	53	146	214	6	20	36	4	2	1	530	

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

K.

Caste Return of the Police in the Quetta and Pishin District for the year 1894-95.

Religion or Caste.	Assistant District Superintendent, Police, Inspectors, and Deputy Inspectors.	Non-commissioned Officers and rank and file.		Total.
		Sowars.	Footmen.	
Christian	1	...	...	1
Hindus	2	8	81	91
Sikhs	4	23	124	151
Indian Muhammadans	3	17	190	210
Punjab Frontier Pathans	2	2	9	13
Local Pathans	...	7	31	38
Baluchis	...	4	13	17
Sweepers	...	...	...	4
Mochi and Bhishties	...	...	...	3
				528
Assistant District Superintendent, Police	...	...	...	1
				529

One vacant among 2nd grade Sowars.

L.

Actual accounts of Receipts and Expenditure of the Police Local Funds for the year ending 31st March 1895.

Heads of Receipts.	Amount.	Total.	Heads of Expenditure.	Amount.	Total.
	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.
Chanda Fund	5,439 9 9	5,439 9 9	Chanda Fund	4,229 10 1	4,229 10 1
Clothing Fuud	10,587 0 5	10,587 0 5	Clothing Fund	5,593 0 7	5,593 0 7
Equipment Fund	1,041 4 8	1,041 4 8	Equipment Fund	648 8 6	648 8 6
Estate of deceased officers	1,484 6 11	1,484 6 11	Estate of deceased officers.	1,104 1 4	1,104 1 4
Total Receipts	18,552 5 9	18,552 5 9	Total Expenditure	11,575 4 6	11,575 4 6
Opening Balance	11,677 12 6	11,677 12 6	Closing Balance	18,654 13 9	18,654 13 9
Grand Total	30,230 2 3	30,230 2 3	Grand Total	30,230 2 3	30,230 2 3

M.

Return showing the convicts admitted into the Quetta Jail during the year 1894-95.

Description.	Number of prisoners in jail at close of previous year.		Admitted into jail during the year 1894-95.		Released during the year 1894-95.		Remaining in jail of 31st March 1895.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Convicts	39	...	319	5	302	5	56	
Civil	1	...	22	2	23	2		
Total	40	...	341	7	325	7	56	

N.

Statement showing cost of the Prisoners in the Quetta Jail for 1894-95.

Average daily number of prisoners in jail.	Spent on food of prisoners during the year.	Average cost of maintenance per head per annum.	Realised by jail labour.	Net cost per head per annum.	Remarks.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
65·98	2,842 9 1	43 1 2	1,425 0 6	21 7 7	Rupees 36-7-0 on account of cost of diet supplied to Mr. Dalben, prisoner, through District Superintendent, Police, Quetta, who was not a prisoner in this jail, have not been taken into account. The average daily number of prisoners shown in column 1 of this statement is exclusive of this prisoner.

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE QUETTA MUNICIPALITY.

Accounts of Receipts and Disbursements for the year ending of 31st March 1895.

RECEIPTS.	Budget Estimate of 1894-95.	Revised Estimate of 1894-95.	Actuals of 1894-95.	Increase over the Revised Estimate.	Decrease over the Revised Estimate.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
By balance in hand at the close of last year	13,548 13 2	15,932 6 11	15,932 6 11	...	...
REVENUE.					
A.—MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES—					
1. Octroi	1,10,000 0 0	1,00,000 0 0	98,635 14 3	...	1,364 1 9
2. Tax on houses and lands	...	...	...	...	...
3. Tax on animals and vehicles	350 0 0	350 0 0	442 4 0	92 4 0	...
4. Tax on professions and trades	...	...	...	...	...
5. Tolls (on roads and ferries)	...	...	...	...	...
6. Water-rate	500 0 0	1,050 0 0	1,252 6 0	202 6 0	...
7. Lighting rate	...	...	...	...	...
8. Conservancy (including scavenging and latrines rates).	10,500 0 0	11,100 0 0	11,537 0 0	437 0 0	...
9. Others (to be specified in detail, *e.g.* servants' tax, pilgrims' tax, etc.).	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	2,628 11 3	1,428 11 3	...
B.—REALISATIONS UNDER SPECIAL ACTS—					
1. Pounds	...	...	...	...	...
2. Hackney-carriage.	1,200 0 0	1,600 0 0	1,720 8 0	120 8 0	...
3. Licenses for sale of spirits and drugs	...	...	...	...	...
4. Others (to be specified in detail) miscellaneous fees—brokers fees.	...	153 0 0	152 8 0	...	0 8 0
C.—REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS APART FROM TAXATION—					
1. Rents of lands, houses, serais, dâk bungalows.	26,000 0 0	27,000 0 0	27,240 7 7	240 7 7	...
2. Sale-proceeds of lands and produce of lands, etc.	1,000 0 0	1,400 0 0	1,381 9 6	...	18 6 6
3. Conservancy receipts (others than taxes and rates).	1,000 0 0	1,700 0 0	1,734 2 6	34 2 6	...
Carried over	1,51,750 0 0	1,45,553 0 0	1,46,725 7 1	2,555 7 4	1,383 0 3

DISBURSEMENTS.	Actual Estimate for 1894-95.	Revised Estimate for 1894-95.	Actuals of 1894-95.	Increase over the Revised Estimate.	Decrease over the Revised Estimate.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
EXPENDITURE.					
A.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND COLLECTION CHARGES—					
1. General Administration—(a) Office Establishment. Inspection, Honorary Magistrate's establishment, etc.	2,700 0 0	7,200 0 0	7,235 14 8	35 14 8	...
2. Collection of taxes, including Bonded ware-houses (establishment, purchase of account-books and papers, money-boxes, repairs to outposts, etc).	12,500 0 0	11,616 0 0	10,500 4 1	...	1,115 11 11
3. Collection of tolls on roads and ferries	...	...	...	...	...
4. Survey of land	...	...	...	...	...
5. Refunds	5,500 0 0	9,000 0 0	11,869 8 7	2,869 8 7	...
6. Pensions and Gratuities	...	...	...	...	...
B.—PUBLIC SAFETY—					
1. Fire (establishment, purchase of fire-engines, buckets, repairs, etc.)	100 0 0	100 0 0	29 15 9	...	70 0 3
2. Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps and oil, repairs, etc.)	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,637 12 9	...	362 3 3
3. Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, etc., repairs to outposts, etc.)	11,404 0 0	11,404 0 0	11,404 0 0	...	...
4. Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes.	150 0 0	100 0 0	59 4 4	...	40 11 8
C.—PUBLIC HEALTH AND CONVENIENCE—					
1. Water-supply — Capital outlay	...	13,186 0 0	...	...	13,186 0 0
1. Water-supply — Establishment, etc.	600 0 0	545 14 3	545 14 3	...	...
2. Drainage — Capital outlay	...	64,000 0 0	50,619 10 7	...	13,380 5 5
2. Drainage — Establishments, Repairs, etc.	...	...	...	...	...
3. Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering) and latrines.	22,000 0 0	22,000 0 0	18,894 2 7	...	3,105 13 5
4. Hospitals and Dispensaries	3,360 0 0	3,360 0 0	3,360 0 0	...	...
5. Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...
6. Market and slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	...
7. Pounds	...	...	...	...	...
8. Dâk-Bungalows and seraies	...	...	...	...	...
9. Arboriculture, public gardens and experimental cultivation.	4,200 0 0	4,200 0 0	4,079 2 7	...	120 13 5
10. Registration of Births and Deaths	...	...	...	...	...
11. Public Works—(a)	...	...	...	...	...
(i)—Establishment (b)	2,160 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,205 13 3	5 13 3	...
(ii)—Building (c), (iii)—Roads	26,626 0 0	26,877 0 0	26,877 0 0	...	...
(iv)—Stores (c)	...	...	...	...	...
Carried over	93,300 0 0	1,76,788 14 8	1,48,318 7 5	2,911 4 6	31,881 11 4

Accounts Receipts and Disbursements for the year ending 31st March 1895.—continued.

Receipts.	Budget Estimate of 1894-95.	Revised Estimate of 1894-95.	Actuals of 1894-95.	Increase over the Revised Estimate.	Decrease over the Revised Estimate.
	R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
Brought forward . .	1,51,750 0 0	1,45,553 0 0	1,46,725 7 1	2,555 7 4	1,383 0 3
C.—Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation—contd.					
4. Fees and revenue from Educational Institutions.	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,910 5 0	...	89 11 0
5. Fees and revenue from Medical Institution.	...	...	...	...	...
6. Fees and revenue from market and slaughter-houses.	3,540 0 0	1,495 0 0	1,495 0 0	...	...
7. Fees and revenue from tramways . .	...	...	...	...	...
8. Other fees to be (specified)—Auction fees	1,200 0 0	1,356 1 4	1,356 1 4	...	...
9. Fines under Municipal and other Acts .	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	691 1 3	...	308 14 9
10. Interest on Investments* . . .	...	...	...	...	...
11. Premium on loans.	...	...	...	...	...
.—Grants and Contributions (for general and special purposes)—					
1. From Government*	3,996 0 0	3,996 0 0	3,996 0 0	...	...
2. From Local Fund	...	...	...	...	...
3. Other*	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous—					
1. Recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals.	3,340 0 0	5,800 0 0	10,396 13 0	4,596 13 0	...
2. Other items	500 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,554 2 1	354 2 1	...
—Extraordinary and Debt—					
1. Sale-proceeds of Government Securities and withdrawal from Savings Bank.	..	...	...	...	...
2. Loans from Government . . .	...	77,186 0	77,186 0 0	...	...
Loans raised in the market from private individuals.	...	...	...	...	...

Disbursements.	Actual Estimate of 1894-95.	Revised Estimate of 1894-95.	Actuals of 1894-95	Increase over the Revised Estimate.	Decrease over the Revised Estimate.
	R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
Brought forward . .	93,300 0 0	1,76,788 14 3	1,48,318 7 5	2,911 4 6	31,381 11 4
D.—Public Instruction.—					
1. Schools and Colleges	10,000 0 0	10,485 0 0	10,234 8 4	...	250 7 8
2. Contributions	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	...	...
3. Libraries, Museums, Menageries, etc. . . .	360 0 0	360 0 0	325 4 0	...	34 12 0
E.—Contributions—					
(For General purposes) Cantonment share of octroi .	46,400 0 0	36,684 0 0	36,306 5 8	...	377 10 4
F.—Miscellaneous—					
1. Interest on loans . Previous years . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Current year . . .	945 0 0	943 0 0	943 4 3	...	4 11 9
2. Discount	...	...	...	...	...
3. Actual cost of works done for private individuals .	1,500 0 0	4,400 0 0	8,953 9 5	4,553 9 5	...
4. Other items (to be specified) below:— 1.—Quetta district show . . . . . 2.—Ziarat Improvement Fund . . . 3.—Pay of Institute care-taker . . . 4.—Miscellaneous	3,000 0 0	3,550 0 0	3,485 11 4	...	64 4 8
G.—Extraordinary and Debt—					
1. Investments— (a)—In securities (other than for sinking Fund)	...	...	...	...	...
(b)—In Savings Bank	...	...	...	...	...
2. Payments to Sinking Fund	...	...	...	...	...
3. Repayment of Loans	6,000 0 0	6,051 8 11	6,055 9 9	4 0 10	...
4. Advances— (a)—Permanent	...	30 0 0	80 0 0	50 0 0	...
(b)—Other	...	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	...
5. Deposits	...	9,170 0 0	12,101 5 4	2,931 5 4	...
Total payments .	1,62,105 0 0	2,49,067 7 2	2,27,429 1 6	10,475 4 1	32,113 9 9
Closing Balance .	18,779 13 2	15,768 11 0	47,475 15 6	...	...
GRAND TOTAL .	1,80,884 13 2	2,64,836 2 2	2,74,905 1 0	...	...

3. Realizations of sinking funds for repayment of loans.	...	...	...	...	
4. Advances (a) Permanent	...	...	...	...	...
4. Advances (b) Other	...	1,317 9 11	1,337 7 11	19 14 0	...
5. Deposits	...	8,000 0 0	12,324 4 5	4,324 4 5	...
TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,67,336 0 0	2,48,903 11 3	2,58,972 10 1	11,850 8 10	1,781 10 0
GRAND TOTAL	1,80,884 13 2	2,64,836 2 2	2,74,905 1 0	...	...

MEMO. OF LIABILITIES AND CLAIMS.

LIABILITIES—					
Balance of loans	...	...	...	...	...
Less balance of Sinking Fund	...	...	...	...	...
Net balances of loans	...	...	...	...	...
Deposits	...	...	...	...	...
CLAIMS—					
Advances recoverable	...	...	...	...	...
Net amount of debt	...	...	...	...	...

N. B.—Judicial Fines under Special Acts should be credited under "Fines" below.

* Against each of these heads shew separately receipt for (a) General, (b) Educational (c) Medical purposes.

(a).—It must be clearly understood that under these heads only such general charges are to be shown as cannot be properly shown under any of the other heads. Wherever establishment is employed, or works are constructed, for a particular purpose only, the charge should be shewn under the heads to which that purpose belongs and not under these heads.

(b).—If the Public Works establishment be employed partly upon works connected with any of the other heads, the share of the charges debitable to those heads should be shewn under those heads, and not under this head.

(c).—Cost of buildings erected or stores used for special work, *e.g.*, for water-works should be charged to those works; cost of such buildings or stores only will be shown here as properly cannot be shown under any of the other heads.

(d).—Contributions should be classified according to the object for which they are made, *e.g.*, for schools under D— Public Instruction, etc.; contribution, not made for any particular purpose or for a purpose for which no separate head is provided, should be charged under this head.

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.*,

Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

P.

Annual account of Receipt and Expenditure of the Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund for the year 1894-95.

Heads of Receipt.	Actuals of 1894-95.	Heads of Disbursement.	Actuals of 1894-95.
	R a. p.		R a. p.
Land Revenue	...	Interest	...
Stamps	...	Refunds	70 11 9
Excise	...	Charges of collection of Revenues	3,363 7 5
Provincial Rates	...	General Administration	982 11 10
Assessed Taxes	21,572 2 7	Law and Justice	...
Registration	...	Police	2,885 13 6
Police	801 4 10	Marine	...
Marine	...	Education	2,610 9 0
Education	...	Medical	764 14 10
Medical	...	Minor Departments	10,342 11 10
Minor Departments	8,352 1 7	Superannuations	...
Interest	...	Miscellaneous	5,914 9 7
Superannuations	...	Public Works	6,823 6 5
Miscellaneous	2,249 7 0	Deposits and Advances	15,459 6 8
Public Works	...		
Deposits and Advances	10,793 5 11		
Total Receipts	43,768 5 11	Total Disbursement	49,218 6 10
Opening Balance	25,098 15 2	Closing Balance	19,648 14 3
GRAND TOTAL	68,867 5 1	GRAND TOTAL	68,867 5 1

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

Q.

Statement showing total Income, Expenditure, and Balances of all the Excluded Local Funds in the Quetta-Pishin District for 1894-95.

Name of Fund.	Opening balance of the year.	Income of the year.	Expenditure of the year.	Closing balance on 31st March 1895.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1. Quetta Municipal Fund	15,932 6 11	2,58,972 10 1	2,27,429 1 6	47,475 15 6
2. Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund.	25,098 15 2	43,768 5 11	49,218 6 10	19,648 14 3
3. Quetta-Pishin Police Local Fund	11,677 12 6	18,552 5 9	11,575 4 6	18,654 13 9
TOTAL	52,709 2 7	3,21,293 5 9	2,88,222 12 10	85,779 11 6

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

R.

Return of Schools and Education in the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1894-95.

Name and place of School.	Class of School.	Number of pupils in the School on the 31st March 1895.							Income of School.				Cost of School.
		Christians.	Hindus.	Indian Muhammadans.	Local Pathans.	Baluch and Brahuis.	Others.	Total.	Contribution by Local Funds.	Grant-in-aid from Provincial or Imperial Revenues.	Realised by fees and subscription.	Total.	
									R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1. Sandeman High School, Quetta	Anglo-Vernacular High School.	...	141	53	48	2	4	248	2,371 2 9	3,636 0 0	2,336 12 1	8,343 14 10	8,173 10 9
2. Kuchlak School	Vernacular Primary School	...	...	1	21	...	...	22	84 10 0	360 0 0	...	444 10 0	444 10 0
3. Lady Sandeman Girls' School, Quetta	Ditto	...	59	2	1	...	...	62	1,959 2 0	...	611 1 1	2,570 3 1	2,218 6 6
4. European School, Quetta	Primary European	38	...	.	...	...	...	38	600 0 0	639 0 0	1,707 0 0	2,946 0 0	2,382 0 0
5. Church Missionary Society Boys' School, Quetta	Anglo-Vernacular Middle School.	2	13	20	1	...	...	36	...	...	581 1 9	581 1 9	638 1 6
6. Pishin School	Anglo-Vernacular Primary	...	4	4	11	...	...	19					556 13 0
7. Khushdil Khan	Vernacular Primary	...	...	...	20	...	...	20					171 1 6
8. Gulistan School	Ditto	...	...	...	23	...	...	23					535 6 5
9. Chaman School	Anglo-Vernacular Primary	...	11	11	5	...	...	27	973 13 7	1,200 0 0	34 0 0	2,207 13 7	490 13 11
10. Khudadadzai School	Vernacular Primary	...	...	...	13	...	...	13					301 5 2
11. Samungli School	Ditto	...	1	...	18	...	...	19					127 8 4
12. Allezai School	Ditto	...	...	...	21	...	...	21					24 13 3
	Total	40	229	91	182	2	4	548	5,988 12 4	5,835 0 0	5,269 14 11	17,093 11 3	16,064 10 4

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

Appendix IV.

Administration Report of the Thal Chotiali Agency for the year 1894-95.

EXTENT AND LIMIT OF THE AGENCY.

1. The area of the Agency remained unchanged during the year under review.

ADMINISTRATION STAFF.

2. The office of the Political Agent, Thal Chotiali, was held during the year by Captain C. A. Kemball, from 1st April to 19th September 1894, when he proceeded on privilege leave for three months giving over charge to Captain H. L. Showers who held it from 20th September to 30th November 1894.

Major I. MacIvor, B.A., C.E., C.I.E., relieved Captain Showers on the 1st December 1894 and remained in charge up to the close of the year.

The charge of the office of the Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, was held by Captain H. L. Showers throughout the year.

The offices of the Extra Assistant Commissioners, Sibi and Duki, were held by Diwans Ganpatrai, C.I.E., and Utamchand, respectively, during the year.

PROVINCIAL REVENUES.

3. Appendix A shows the receipts and expenditure on account of provincial revenue in the district during the year 1894-95.

The receipts of the year amounted to R2,293-12 and the expenditure to R2,99,405-4.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

4. The budget estimate and the actuals of receipts for the year under review are given in Statement B. The total revenue of the district from all sources was estimated to amount to R2,57,200, but the actual receipts came to only R2,12,224-9-7, thus showing a decrease of R44,975-6-5 compared with the estimates, and a decrease of R85,114-8-7 as compared with the receipts of the previous year. The cause of decrease under each sub-head is explained below:—

1.—Land Revenue.

The total income under this head was estimated at R2,09,000, but the actuals amounted to R1,62,030-8-7 only, giving a decrease of R46,969-7-5 as compared with the estimate, and of R84,213-7-3 compared with the actual receipts of the preceding year. The details by Tahsils are shown in the following table:—

Name of Tahsil.	Actual land revenue receipts for 1893-94.	Actual land revenue receipts for 1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Sibi	1,09,107 0 3	74,315 9 8	...	34,791 6 7
Shahrig	37,934 13 5	26,112 3 4	...	11,822 10 1
Duki	99,202 2 2	61,602 11 7	...	37,599 6 7
Total	2,46,243 15 10	1,62,030 8 7	...	84,213 7 3

The decrease in Sibi is due to the sudden fall in prices of grain as well as to the wheat crop having sustained considerable damage from unfavourable winds, so that the Government share amounted to 20,259 maunds only as against 25,044 maunds obtained in the preceding year, leaving a deficit of 4,785 maunds. The cause of decrease in Shahrig and Duki is due to the very serious fall in prices of wheat and barley. In the preceding year wheat and barley was sold at average rates *per* maund of R2-9-8 and R1-11-9, respectively, whereas during the year under report the rates were R1-9-5 and R1-7-8 *per* maund, respectively. The rainfall also was deficient.

Grazing Tax.

This tax is collected as a rule in a lump sum by contract from the permanent residents of the district, and from others by enumeration. The total collection during 1894-95 amounted to R21,761-8-5 as against the estimate of R23,000 and the actual receipts of R22,017-1-8 during the preceding year. This small decrease is due to fewer cattle and flocks having been enumerated in the district.

II.—SALT.

No khewra salt on which duty is recovered was brought into the district during the year.

IV.—STAMPS.

The estimate under this head was R11,500, whereas the actuals amounted to R15,737-12-0 showing respectively an increase of R4,237-12-0 and R2,592-14-0 over the estimate of this year and the actual receipts of the preceding year.

This is chiefly due to the increase in the number of cases filed and the documents and bonds executed in the Sibi Tahsil during the year.

V.—EXCISE.

The total receipts under this head show respectively a decrease of R2,315-13-6 and R2,205-6-1 as compared with the budget figures of this year and the actuals of the previous year.

The decrease is due to the shops of English liquor sellers at Mudgorge having been closed under orders issued by the Revenue Commissioner at the request of the Railway authorities, and to there being less population on account of completion of works on the Hurnai Railway line.

X.—REGISTRATION.

The estimated income under this head was R175, whereas the actual receipts amounted to R292-8-0, an increase of R117-8-0 which is due to an increase in the number of documents brought for registration during the year.

XII.—INTEREST.

Generally no interest is taken on loans given to cultivators in the district as the increase in revenue more than compensates for the loss of interest. In a certain case in the Duki sub-district, however, the taccavi-holder did not make a proper use of the sum granted to him, the whole amount advanced was therefore recovered from him with interest hence the receipt of R15-4-6 appears under this head.

XVIA.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

The estimate under this head was R6,760, whereas the actuals have amounted to R5,723-9-4 showing a falling off, of R1,036-6-8 which is due to the decrease in the number of crimes punished by fines during the year.

XVIB.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

Rupees 12 shown under this head are on account of jail fines realised, for the first time, during the year.

XXV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The total estimated receipts under this head were R3,015, whereas actuals amounted to R4,008-12-8 representing, respectively, an increase of R993-12-8 and R413-15-0 over the budget figures of this year and the actual receipts of the preceding year, which is due to the increased production of Khai and country salt.

5. Appendix C shows the land revenue collections in cash and kind during the year.

The total collections in cash amounted to R1,73,472-0-9 of which R11,441-8-2 was paid as Lumbardari allowance, R1,56,632-6-8 credited into Government Treasury, R5,398-1-11 adjusted by book debit with the Comptroller of India Treasuries, Calcutta.

The total expenditure of the Agency amounted to R4,17,771-3-10.

JUDICIAL AND MAGISTERIAL.

6. Appendix D shows the judicial work done during the year.

The total number of cases settled was 3,180 against 2,619 in the previous year.

Captain H. L. Showers, I.S.C., Assistant Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, was appointed during the year to be a Justice of the Peace in British Baluchistan under Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, British Baluchistan's Notification No. 2971, dated the 8th May 1894.

TRIBAL LEVIES.

7. The monthly cost of levies during the last year was R19,514 against R19,614 this year. The increase of R100 is due to the addition of Shambani service sanctioned by the Revenue Commissioner with effect from the 1st April 1894, *vide* letter No. 1646, dated 10th August 1894. This service was considered necessary owing to the Punjab having reduced the somewhat larger service they used to give the Shambanis. The whole service in the district now stands as under—

	R	a.	p.
Levies	18,491	0	0
Postal service	1,123	0	0
TOTAL	19,614	0	0

JIRGAS.

8. Appendix E shows the number and classification of political cases tried by jirgas at various places in the district. It also gives the number of cases decided by the jirgas composed of the leading tribal chiefs of the two districts of Dera Ghazi Khan and Thal Chotiali.

The total number of cases decided was 349. Of this 73 were connected with Dera Ghazi Khan district and one with Sind.

POLICE.

9. Statement F I is the return of cognisable cases that occurred during the year and shows the action taken by the Police and the results obtained.

From this it will be observed that there is an improvement under the head "Offences against the State, public tranquility, safety, and justice." Under rioting nine cases occurred against twenty-five committed last year.

Under the head "Serious offences against the person" the number of cases is 47 against 36 in last year. It is satisfactory, however, to note that the percentage of convictions obtained in the murder cases is 47·36 and that of persons convicted to arrested on this account is 85.

The head "Serious offences against person and property or against property only" shows a decrese of 15 cases as contrasted with the number of cases in the previous year. Although a decrease appears in lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night, there is nevertheless much room for improvement on this account. The percentage of convictions in these cases is always unfortunately small. This is due to the fact that a gang of budmashes from the Punjab or from Sind establishes itself in a place and is not perhaps caught until a number of robberies has been committed, and when caught it is generally only found possible to prove the last case against the gang.

There is an increase in the number of cases on account of dishonestly receiving stolen property, the percentage of convictions being 56. This shows an improvement in Police working.

The number of cases reported during the year was 369 against 368 in the previous year. The percentage of convictions obtained was 32·53 and of property ssolen of the value of R16,078-15-3, the recoveries aggregate R7,289-10-0 giving a percentage of R45-5-5.

Statements F II and F III attached show respectively the distribution and the caste of the Police force in the Thal Chotiali district for the year under review.

PUBLIC WORKS.

10. The following new works were constructed during the year under review :—

(i) New levy thana at Ziarat.

(ii) Cook-house and godown for the Dâk Bungalow at Razzai.

Rests-houses.

The rest-houses at Narigorge and Killati Killa were dismantled under orders of the Government of India with effect from the 1st June 1894.

The cost of maintenance of the dâk bungalows and rest-houses amounted to R4,447-9-2.

HORSE-BREEDING OPERATIONS.

11. There were sixteen horse stallions in the district during the year. The number of mares covered by them during 1894-95 was 373 against 423 last year. The total expenditure on account of their feed and keep amounted to R6,654-7-0. The number of horses castrated during the year was 121 against 70 last year.

FAIRS.

12. The Eleventh Annual Horse Show was held at Sibi on the 11th February 1895 and three following days.

The number of animals exhibited this year was 1,471 against 1,196 in the preceding year.

The increase in the number of horses, cattle, and donkeys is due to the absence of rain and wet weather which last year prevented many intending exhibitors from bringing in their animals. The absence of mules for exhibition is to be regretted. Only one mule was exhibited this year against eight last year. This falling off is partly due to want of donkey stallions in the Agency. No donkey stallions is allotted to Thal Chotiali, there being only two stallions in the whole Baluchistan Agency.

The class of branded mares was very large and was well spoken of by the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department.

The young stock was excellent. Eleven animals were purchased for the Remount Department, twenty-six for Native Cavalry, and three for Levies at an average price of R230 each.

A notable feature of this year's Show was the larger number of bullocks from the Baghnari district which were brought in for sale and to compete. The class of bullocks was exceedingly good. There were 400 animals in all brought in, of which at least half were reported to be up to the highest standard required for siege-train bullocks.

The total amount contributed for the Show was—

	R	a.	p.
By Local Funds	2,100	0	0
By Imperial	1,100	0	0
Balance of last year	83	0	0
TOTAL	3,283	0	0

and the expenditure amounted to R3,278-0, leaving a balance of R5-0-0.

The total amount paid for prizes during the year was R2,427 against R2,617 paid last year.

The Show was on the whole a success.

JAILS.

13. In this district there is only one jail which is at Sibi. Appendices G and H attached show, respectively, the number of convicts admitted into it and the cost of feeding them.

The number of convicts admitted into the jail during the year was 115 which, together with 35, the balance of last year, make up a total of 150 convicts. Of these 100 were released during the year, 30 transferred to the Shikarpur Jail, and the balance, *viz*, 20 remained in the jail at the close of the year.

The total cost on account of feed, railway fare, &c., of the prisoners was R2,096-6-2. The average daily number of the prisoners in the jail was 47·66, the average cost of maintenance *per* head *per annum* was R34-6-7 and the net cost on the whole expenditure R43·15-9.

LOCAL FUNDS.

SIBI MUNICIPAL FUND.

14. The Sibi Municipal Fund was administered by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi, during the year under report. On the 1st April 1894 there was a baalnce of R13,592-14-1

to the credit of the fund. The receipts during the year amounted to ₨30,862-14-3 and the expenditure to ₨25,545-12-5, thus leaving a balance of ₨18,910-0-2.

Statement I attached to the report gives the details of receipts and expenditure under each head.

POLICE TRUST FUND.

15. This fund is managed by the District Superintendent of Police, Thal Chotiali. Appendix J. shows how the fund stands under each head of the account. The fund closes with a credit balance of ₨10,162-11-6.

SHAHRIG BAZAR FUND.

16. This fund was managed by the Assistant Political Agent, Thal Chotiali. Appendix K shows the detailed account including the receipts and expenditure of the Duki-Barthan Bazar Fund which are included in the account.

The opening balance in the account on the 1st April 1894 was ₨19,987-9-9. The total receipts during the year amounted to ₨21,670-7-7 and the expenditure to ₨16,761-15-1, thus leaving a balance of ₨24,896-2-3 to the credit of the fund at the close of the year.

17. Appendix L shows total income, expenditure, and balance of all the excluded local funds in the district.

The credit balance of the funds at the close of the year 1894-95 amounted to ₨53,968-13-11.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

18. The general health in the district was good throughout the year. There was no epidemic disease.

POLITICAL CASES.

19. The following are the more important political cases which occurred during the year:—

MARRI AND LUNI FEUD.

This feud was again re-opened this year by three Bijerani Marris proceeding to Chamalang and there, on the 18th September 1894, murdering one Sherkhan, son of Darwesh Khan, Waliani Luni Muccadam. The murderers were handed over to the Political Agent by the Marri Chief and the case placed before the Sibi Jirga. The usual blood money was awarded to the heirs of the deceased and two of the Bijeranis were sentenced by the Political Agent to five years' rigorous imprisonment and one to two-and-a-half years. Security to the extent of ₨5,000 was also taken from each side to prevent a further continuance of the feud.

BUGTIS.

A quarrel arose in the Mengwani sub-section of the Saidani Bugtis, originating first in a dispute between children, but developing into a fight between the men in which five men were killed before the Bugti Chief got news of the quarrel and could intervene. Nawab Shahbaz Khan then took prompt steps to prevent further dispute, and the case was brought up before the Sibi Jirga. One Umar Saidani the chief promoter of the feud was sentenced by the Political Agent to one year's rigorous imprisonment and the side in the dispute who suffered most were compensated as follows:—

(1) Rupees 1,000 in cash. | (2) Four girls in marriage.

(3) Three guns and three swords.

HARNAI DISTRICT.

Two rows occurred in this district during the year—one between the Vanechis and Pechis and one between the Abdulani and Sheikh sections of the Tarin tribe inhabiting the valley but neither was very serious and they were easily disposed of by Jirga.

BUGTIS AND MAZARIS.

Towards the close of the year a report was received that two Bugtis had been killed by the Mazaris of the Dera Ghazi Khan district, and considerable apprehension was felt by the

Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, and by the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier (the murders occurring near Kashmore), that this event would lead to serious reprisals on the part of the Bugtis.

The Bugti Chief, Nawab Shahbaz Khan, however, took prompt and energetic steps to restrain his tribe, and the case will probably be settled without any chance of retaliation.

SERIOUS CRIME.

20. Excluding tribal limits not under regular administration there have been seven murder cases during the year but four of these were connected with tribal feuds.

Of the remaining three the perpetrator of one was tried by the Sessions Judge and sentenced to death. In another case the perpetrator escaped, and in the third the case is still under investigation, several accused person being in custody.

There has been only one case of attempted murder.

Five suicides have occurred during the year all among Marri women in Kohlu and its vicinity.

FORESTS.

21. The following forests have been declared State forests during the year :—

(1) Torshor from the 1st January 1895, *vide* Notification No. 7595, dated the 30th November 1894 (area 11,000 acres).

(2) Surghand from the 1st January 1895, *vide* Notification No. 7860, dated 12th December 1894 (area 16,000* acres).

Rupees 4,077 was realised on account of royalty during the year.

TACCAVI ADVANCES.

22. Sums, amounting to R17,500, were advanced to cultivators on account of taccavi advances during the year. The amount recovered in repayment of similar loans amounted to R4,785, *vide* appendices M and N attached. All these advances were made under the Land Improvement Act, XIX of 1883.

EDUCATION.

23. Appendix O gives the return of schools and education in the district.

The Shahrig Primary School was started this year under sanction of the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan conveyed in his letter No. 1505, dated 27th July 1894.

The number of boys in the Sibi School at the close of the year was 110 against 90 last year. The increase is due to the addition of a new class for teaching Sindhi to the boys coming from Sind.

The number of boys in the Shahrig School on the 31st March 1895 was twenty-seven.

The receipts for both the Schools during the year amounted to R1,873-7-2 and the expenditure to R1,403-5-5.

They are kept up by private subscriptions and the contributions made by local funds. No grant in aid is made by Government.

REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS.

24. The total number of documents registered during the year was 139. The fees realised for registering documents, etc., amounted to R292-8, and the remuneration paid to the Sub-Registrars and copyists to R145-11-8.

No expenditure was incurred on account of registration contingencies during the year under report.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

25. Only one case of death, *viz.*, Thomas White, pensioner, who died at Sibi on the 6th April 1894, was registered during the year under report.

* About 8,500 acres of this forest is situated in Quetta and Pishin, and about 7,500 acres in Thal Chotiali.

COAL.

26. The coal mines at Khost and Shahrig yielded during the year under review tons 17,833-19-0 and 4,897-10-3, respectively.

I. MACIVOR, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

A.

Statement of Provincial (Special) Revenue and Expenditure in the Thal Chotiali District for the year 1894-95.

Head of Receipts.	Amount.	Head of Expenditure.	Amount.
	R a. p.		R a. p.
XVII—Police	2,293 12 0	15—Post Office—Postal Levies . . .	11,790 14 8
		20—Police	67,130 9 3
		25—Political charges on North-Western Frontier Levies.	2,20,483 12 1
Total .	2,293 12 0		2,99,405 4 0

I. MACIVOR, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

B

Return of Imperial Land Revenue Receipts in the Thal Chotiali District for the year 1894-95.

Heads.	Budget.	Actuals.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I.—Land Revenue.—				
Ordinary revenue	1,86,000	1,40,269 0 2	...	45,730 15 10
Miscellaneous	23,000	21,761 8 5	...	1,238 7 7
II.—Salt—				
Excise duty on salt	30	...	...	30 0 0
IV.—Stamps—				
Sale of general stamps	2,000	3,068 14 0	1,068 14 0	...
Sale of Court-fee stamps	9,380	12,543 2 0	3,163 2 0	...
Fines and penalties	120	125 12 0	5 12 0	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
V.—Excise—				
License fees	900	507 0 0	...	393 0 0
Farm of drugs	3,100	3,000 0 0	...	100 0 0
Abkari (distillery fees)	17,500	} 18,810 0 0	...	190 0 0
Rum	1,500			
Sale proceeds of excise opium	3,700	2,080 0 0	...	1,620 0 0
Fines, confiscations, and miscellaneous.	20	7 2 6	...	12 13 6
VIII.—Assessed Taxes—				
Income Tax	...	...	...	...
X.—Registration—				
Fees for registering documents	140	225 0 0	85 0 0	...
Fees for copies of registered documents.	35	67 8 0	32 8 0	...
XII.—Interest—				
Interest on loans to Municipal and other public corporations.	...	...	...	...
Interest on loans to land-holders and other notabilities on temporary loans.	...	...	...	...
Interest on advances to cultivators	...	15 4 6	15 4 6	...
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—				
Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.	750	1,168 2 4	418 2 4	...
Court fees realised in cash	...	...	...	...
General fees, fines, and forfeitures	6,000	4,546 7 0	...	1,453 9 0
Miscellaneous	10	9 0 0	...	1 0 0
XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails—				
Jails	...	12 0 0	12 0 0	...
XX.—Medical—				
Contributions	...	...	...	...
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—				
Sale of stores and materials	...	...	...	...
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation—				
Contributions for pensions and gratuities.	...	...	...	...
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing—				
Sale proceeds of stationery	...	...	...	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous—				
Supply bills	...	18 3 5	18 3 5	...
Sale of old stores and materials	15	60 1 3	45 1 3	...
Miscellaneous fees, fines, and forfeitures.	...	...	...	...
Duty on salt	3,000	3,930 8 0	930 8 0	...
Total	2,57,200	2,12,224 9 7	5,794 7 6	50,769 13 11

I. MacIVOR, *Major*,

Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

C

Return of Land Revenue Collections in kind and in cash in the Thal Chotiali District for the year 1894-

Description.	Maunds collected.	Average rate at which sold per maund.	Cash realised.	TOTAL.	Rema…
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Mds. Sr. ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
I.—COLLECTION IN KIND—					
Wheat	49,368 2 8	1 9 5	78,408 12 0	......	[illegible]
Barley	5,615 29 0	1 7 8	8,315 6 5	......	[illegible]
Bhusa	43,876 7 0	0 4 6	12,359 4 2	......	[illegible]
Jowari	18,582 17 8	1 4 9	24,086 10 2	......	[illegible]
Kirbi	......	......	1,260 15 7	......	[illegible]
Mustard	2,742 14 4	2 12 9	7,670 0 6	......	[illegible]
Mung	656 9 12	1 12 4	1,163 15 10	......	[illegible]
Maccai	1,692 3 0	1 7 6	2,484 2 5	......	[illegible]
Mothi	27 30 0	1 7 11	41 10 0	......	[illegible]
Bajri	16 31 8	1 13 7	31 3 0	......	[illegible]
Til	34 7 0	6 8 6	222 2 4	......	[illegible]
Shali	8,172 2 0	0 12 10	7,066 3 1	......	[illegible]
Cotton	171 17 15	1 13 9	319 1 4	......	[illegible]
China	129 17 0	1 0 0	129 6 9	......	[illegible]
TOTAL	1,31,084 28 7	......	1,43,558 13 7	1,43,558 13 7	[illegible]
II.—COLLECTIONS IN CASH—					
Crops cut green (Sabzkhurda)	......	......	2,233 13 9	......	[illegible]
Melons and cucumbers (Palezat)	......	......	1,732 2 1	......	[illegible]
Tobacco	......	......	120 3 0	......	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	......	......	668 8 3	......	[illegible]
Fixed assessments	......	......	640 15 10	......	[illegible]
Water-mills	......	......	500 0 0	......	[illegible]
TOTAL	......	......	5,895 10 11	5,895 10 11	[illegible]
III.—GRAZING TAX	......	......	......	22,543 4 9	[illegible]
IV.—ARREARS OF PREVIOUS YEARS RECOVERED DURING THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW.	......	......	......	1,474 3 6	[illegible]
GRAND TOTAL	......	......	......	1,73,472 0 9	[illegible]

Detail by Tahsils.

	Sibi Tahsil.	Shahrig Tahsil.	Duki Tahsil.	GRAND TOTAL.
	R a. p.	R a. p	R a. p.	R a. p.
I.—Collection in kind	72,553 7 9	20,025 12 1	50,979 9 9	1,43,558 13 7
II.— Ditto cash	2,660 9 6	636 14 7	2,598 2 10	5,895 10 11
III.—Grazing tax	5,766 0 0	6,786 9 0	9,990 11 9	22,543 4 5
IV.—Arrears	......	......	1,474 3 6	1,474 3 6
TOTAL	80,980 1 3	27,449 3 8	65,042 11 10	1,73,472 0 9

Detail of net revenue credited…

Total collection in cash as in column 5.	Lumbardari allowance paid.	Net re… credit… Trea…
R a. p.	R a p.	R
1,73,472 0 9	11,441 8 2	*1,58,0… †5,3… ‡…
1,73,472 0 9	11,441 8 2	1,62,0…

* Paid into Treasury.

† Adjusted by book transfer.

‡ Outstanding.

I. MACIVOR, *Major,*

Deputy Commissioner, Thal Ch…

D.

Statement of the Judicial Work of the various officers in the Thal Chotiali District for the year 1894-95.

Officers.	Civil Suits disposed of		Execution of decree cases.	Total.	Criminal trials disposed of		Total.	Miscellaneous revenue cases.	Grand Total.
	Original.	Appellate.			Original.	Appellate.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, and Political Agent, Sinjawi and Railway District.	1	18	...	19	2	11	13	21	53
Assistant Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, and Assistant Political Agent, Sinjawi, and Railway District.	8	2	5	15	13	1	14	...	29
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi	39	27	33	99	197	9	206	201	506
Ditto ditto, Duki	1	...	...	1	14	2	16	...	17
Tahsildar, Sibi	80	...	64	144	107	...	107	211	462
Do., Shahrig	45	...	21	66	68	...	68	42	176
Do., Duki	46	...	12	58	24	...	24	...	82
Do., Barkhan	98	...	15	113	29	...	29	...	142
Munsiff, Sibi	822	...	346	1,168	72	...	72	...	1,240
Naib Tahsildar, Sibi	142	...	45	187	18	...	18	...	205
Ditto, Shahrig	82	...	32	114	23	...	23	...	137
Ditto, Duki	2	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	4
Ditto, Barkhan	24	...	2	26	2	...	2	...	28
Ditto, Sinjawi	34	...	18	52	24	...	24	...	76
Ditto, Kohlu	17	...	1	18	5	...	5	...	23
Total	1,441	47	594	2,082	600	23	623	475	3,180

I. MacIVOR, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

E.

Statement showing the number and classification of the Political Cases in the Thal Chotiali District tried by Jirga during the year 1894-95.

Place of Jirga sittings.	Local Cases.									Inter-Provincial cases between Baluchistan, Sind, and Punjab.			Grand Total.
	Murder.	Robbery.	Adultery.	Adultery with murder.	Land revenue.	Betrothal and other cases connected with marriage.	Cattle-lifting.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	With Punjab.	With Sind.	Total.	
Sibi	5	5	11	2	12	9	21	27	92	...	1	1	93
Quetta	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	6	...	..	...	6
Fort Munro	1	...	5	2	6	3	7	6	30	73	...	73	103
Local Jirgas	1	...	23	1	4	6	79	33	147	...	...	...	147
Total	8	5	40	6	22	18	107	69	275	73	1	74	349

I. MacIVOR, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

F-1.

POLICE DEPARTMENT, THAL CHOTIALI DISTRICT.

Return of cognisable Crime and Result of Police working for the year 1894-95.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Class or description of crime.	CASES. Number of cases reported during the year by charge register and received by transfer less struck off as false in law or fact and transferred.	Number of cases reported in preceding year remaining under investigation at commencement of this year.	Number of cases pending in Courts at end of preceding year.	Total number of cases (sum of columns 4, 5 and 6).	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157, proviso (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of cases sent for trial in present year.	Number of cases in which convictions were obtained (including columns 6 and 9).	Percentage of cases convicted to total cases (column 10 on 7).	Number of cases reported in this year remaining under investigation at the end of the year.	Number of cases pending in Courts at the end of the year.	PERSONS. Pending from last year.	Arrested and received by transfer this year.	Total persons.	Died or transferred.	Discharged before trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted and discharged.	Pending.	Percentage of persons convicted to arrested (columns 16 less 17 and 21).	PROPERTY. Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage of recoveries.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
																						R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
		CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILITY, SAFETY, AND JUSTICE.																							
1	Section 224, I. P. C.	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.	4	...	...	4	...	2	2	50	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	100	...	...	...	
2	„ 147 „	Rioting	9	...	4	13	...	9	7	53·84	...	2	52	80	132	...	..	71	34	27	67·61	...	...	...	Four cases were discharged.
3	„ 253 „	Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	Case discharged.
		TOTAL .	14	...	4	18	...	12	9	50	2	2	52	83	135	...	...	73	35	27	67·59	...	...	...	
		CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.																							
4	„ 307 „	Attempt to murder . .	2	2	...	4	...	2	2	50	2	...	5	1	6	...	...	2	4	...	33·33	...	...	...	
5	„ 302 „	Murder	14	3	2	19	...	7	9	47·36	9	...	7	37	44	...	...	17	3	24	85	260 0 0	44 13 3	17 3 10	One case struck off.
6	„ 376 „	Rape	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
7	„ 377 „	Unnatural offences . .	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	[illegible]	...	1	...	...	...	...	[illegible]

9	„	324	„	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	8	...	1	4	...	1	1	25	...	1	1	5	6	...	8	1	1	1	20	...	...	...	One case was discharged and one filed.
10	„	325	„	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.	9	...	...	9	...	8	7	77·77	1	...	...	18	18	...	...	10	5	8	66·66	...	...	...	One case discharged.
11	„	328	„	Causing hurt by means of poison, etc., with intent to commit an offence.	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Case discharged.
12	„	369	„	Kidnapping or abducting child under 10 years with intent to steal valuable property from the person of such child.	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	100	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...	
13	„	373	„	Buying of any minor for purposes of prostitution.	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Case filed.
14	„	354	„	Assault or use of criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty.	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Case struck off.
15	„	498	„	Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman.	11	8	2	16	...	8	7	43·75	2	3	5	11	16	...	...	7	6	3	53·84	...	...	...	Two cases were discharged, one filed and one struck off.
16	„	353	„	Using criminal force to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty.	2	...	...	2	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	100	...	...	...	
17	„	338	„	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers life or the personal safety of others.	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
				TOTAL .	47	11	6	64	...	33	31	48·43	15	6	19	80	99	...	3	42	20	34	64·61	260 0 0	44 13 3	17 3 10	
				CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSONS AND PROPERTY OR AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY.																							
18	„	454	„	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	9	10	...	19	...	1	1	5·26	8	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	660 10 0	27 8 0	4 2 7	Fifteen cases were filed.
19	„	457	„	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night.	53	54	1	108	...	15	11	10·18	19	1	8	31	34	...	2	17	13	2	53·12	4,952 0 9	1,309 3 3	26 7 0	Seventy cases were filed, four discharged, one struck off, and two decided by Jirga.
20	„	395	„	Dacoity	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	50	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	100	...	...	...	One case was filed.
21	„	397	„	Robbery or dacoity with attempt to cause death or grevious hurt.	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	50	1	...	1	5	6	...	4	1	...	1	20	...	...	...	
	Carried over .			......																							

Return of cognisable Crime and Result of Police working for the year 1894-95.—continued.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Class or description of Crime.	Cases.										Persons.								Percentage of persons convicted to arrested (columns 16 less 17 and 21).	Property.			Remarks.
			Number of cases reported during the year by charge register and received by transfer less struck off as false in law or fact and transferred.	Number of cases reported in preceding year remaining under investigation at commencement of this year.	Number of cases pending in Courts at end of preceding year.	Total number of cases (sum of columns 4, 5, and 6).	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157, proviso (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of cases sent for trial in present year.	Number of cases in which convictions were obtained (including columns 6 and 9).	Percentage of cases convicted to total cases (column 10 on 7).	Number of cases reported in this year remaining under investigation at the end of the year.	Number of cases pending in Courts at the end of the year.	Pending from last year.	Arrested and received by transfer this year.	Total persons.	Died or transferred.	Discharged before trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted and discharged.	Pending.		Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage of recoveries.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
		Brought forward .																				R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
		CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSONS AND PROPERTY OR AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY—*contd.*																							
22	Section 392 I. P. C.	Robbery	4	6	...	10	...	4	3	30	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	5	1	...	83·33	80 0 0	60 0 0	75 0 0	Four cases were filed, one discharged, and two decided by Jirga.
23	„ 392 „	Robbery	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	„ 380 „	Theft in dwelling-house, etc.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Case filed.
24	„ 393 „	Attempt to commit robbery .	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25	„ 430 „	Mischief by injury to works of irrigation or by wrongfully diverting water.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Case filed.
26	„ 428 „	Mischief by killing or maiming any animal of the value of ten rupees.	3	...	...	3	...	2	1	33·33	1	...	...	4	4	...	...	1	2	1	33·33	...	...	...	One case discharged.
27	„ 429 „	Mischief by killing or maiming cattle, etc., or any animal of the value of fifty rupees.	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	One case was discharged and one filed.
28	„ 459 „	Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Case filed.
29	„ 436 „	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy a house, etc.	1	...	1	2	...	1	1	50	...	1	1	2	8	...	...	1	...	2	100	...	...	...	
		TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

				CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.																							
30	„	336	„	Act which endangers life or the personal safety of others.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	„	510	„	Misconduct in public by a drunken person.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...	
31	„	342	„	Wrongful confinement .	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	Case discharged.
				TOTAL .	2	...	...	2	...	2	1	50	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	1	4	...	20	...	...	...	
				CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.																							
32	„	379	„	Theft	84	30	2	116	...	44	39	33·62	29	...	4	61	65	...	1	48	12	4	78·68	3,113 11 3	1,761 4 3	56 9 0	Seven cases were discharged, 37 filed, three decided by Jirga, and one struck off.
33	„	380	„	Theft in dwelling-house, etc.	53	26	1	80	...	17	14	17·5	21	...	...	47	47	...	1	23	6	17	76·66	2,068 4 0	387 15 0	18 12 1	Four cases were discharged, 34 filed, four struck off, and three cases decided by Jirga.
34	„	381	„	Theft by clerk or servant of property in possession of master.	6	2	1	9	...	2	3	33·33	3	...	1	3	4	...	...	3	...	1	100	224 4 0	90 0 0	40 2 2	Three cases were filed.
35	„	379	„	Theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	„	414	„	Assisting in concealment of stolen property.	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	6	6	...	...	...	2	4	...	21 2 6	21 2 6	100 0 0	One case discharged.
36	„	380	„	Theft in dwelling-house, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	„	411	„	Dishonestly receiving stolen property.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	100	10 0 0	1 0 0	10 0 0	
37	„	382	„	Theft after preparation made for causing death or hurt, in order to the committing of the theft.	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Case filed.
38	„	406	„	Criminal breach of trust .	11	1	2	14	...	10	8	57·14	2	...	2	13	15	...	...	8	7	...	53·33	3,904 1 6	3,213 11 6	82 5 0	Four cases were discharged.
39	„	379	„	Theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	„	411	„	Dishonestly receiving stolen property.	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	244 8 0	4 8 0	1 13 5	One case discharged.
40	„	411	„	Ditto ditto .	22	1	2	25	...	20	14	56	2	1	3	24	27	...	1	15	10	1	57·69	539 15 3	368 2 3	68 2 10	Seven cases were discharged and one filed.
41	„	447	„	Criminal trespass . .	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	Two cases were discharged.
42	„	448	„	House-trespass . . .	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	2	1	...	66·66	...	...	...	
43	„	408	„	Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant.	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Two cases were filed.
44	„	456	„	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night.	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Case was filed.
					185	64	8	257	...	101	80	31·12	58	3	10	166	176	...	3	103	42	28	69·59	10,125 14 6	5,847 11 6	57 12 0	
					324	148	21	493	...	173	140	28·39	100	13	86	393	479	...	19	247	118	95	64·32	16,078 9 3	7,289 4 0	45 5 4	

Return of Cognisable Crime and Result of Police working for the year 1894-95—concluded.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Class or description of Crime.	Cases. Number of cases reported during the year by charge register and received by transfer less struck off as false in law or fact and transferred.	Number of cases reported in preceding year remaining under investigation at commencement of this year.	Number of cases pending in Courts at end of preceding year.	Total number of cases (sum of columns 4, 5, and 6).	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157, proviso (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of cases sent for trial in present year.	Number of cases in which convictions were obtained (including columns 6 and 9).	Percentage of cases convicted to total cases (column 10 on 7).	Number of cases reported in this year remaining under investigation at the end of the year.	Number of cases pending in courts at the end of the year.	Persons. Pending from last year.	Arrested and received by transfer this year.	Total persons.	Died or transferred.	Discharged before trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted and discharged.	Pending.	Percentage of persons convicted to arrested (columns 16 less 17 and 21).	Property. Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage of recoveries.	Remarks.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
																						R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
		CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.																							
45	Section 403 I. P. C.	Dishonest misappropriation of property.	2	...	1	3	...	2	3	100	...	...	2	4	6	...	...	5	1	...	83·33	0 6 0	0 6 0	100 0 0	
46	„ 323 „	Voluntarily causing hurt .	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	100	...	...	...	
47	„ 223 „	Escape from confinement or custody, negligently suffered by a public servant.	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	Case discharged.
48	„ 160 „	Committing affray . .	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	7	...	...	100	...	...	...	
49	„ 159 „	Affray	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	„ 160 „	Committing affray . .	2	...	...	2	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	7	6	...	53·84	...	...	...	
50	„ 418 „	Cheating with knowledge that wrongful loss may be thereby caused to a person whose interest the offender is bound to protect.	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	Case discharged.
51	„ 417 „	Cheating	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do.
52	„ 417 „	Cheating	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	„ 415 „	Cheating	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Case discharged.
53	„ 182 „	False information, with intent to cause a public servant to use his lawful power to the injury of another person.	6	...	1	7	...	6	5	71·42	...	1	2	6	8	...	...	6	1	1	85·71	...	...	...	One case discharged.

54	" 188 "	Disobedience to an order duly promulgated by a public servant.	1	...	...	1	...		1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	..	1	...	...	100	...	...	...	
55	" 273 "	Sale of noxious food or drink.	5	...	...	5	...	5	4	80	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	4	1	...	80	...	...	...	One case discharged.
56	" 110 C. P. C.	Security for good behaviour from habitual offenders.	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Case discharged.
57	" 109 "	Security for good behaviour from vagrants and suspected persons.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...	
58	" 4 of Gambling Act III of 1867.	Being found in gaming house.	6	...	1	7	...	5	5	71·42	...	...	2	35	37	...	...	17	20	...	45·94	...	...	...	Two cases were discharged.
59	Section 13 of Gambling Act III of 1867.	Gaming and setting birds and animals to fight in public street.	6	...	...	6	...	6	5	83·33	...	...	...	24	24	...	...	19	5	...	79·16	...	...	...	One case discharged.
60	Section 265, I. P. C.	Fraudulent use of false weight or measure.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	" 266 "	Being in possession of false weights or measures.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
61	" 24 of Act I of 1871.	Forcibly opposing the seizure of cattle or rescuing the same.	2	...	...	2	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	5	5	...	..	5	...	...	100	...	...	...	
62	Section 118 of Ry. Act IX of 1891.	Entering carriage in motion or otherwise improperly travelling on a railway.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	100	...	...	...	
63	Section 130 of Ry. Act IX of 1891.	Special provision with respect to the commission by children of acts endangering safety of persons travelling by railway.	2	...	...	2	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	100	...	...	...	
64	" 289, I. P. C.	Negligence with respect to any animal.	2	...	...	2	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	100	...	...	...	
65	" 334 "	Voluntarily causing hurt on provocation.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...	
			45	...	3	48	...	43	36	75	1	1	6	125	131	...	...	86	42	3	67·18	0 6 0	0 6 0	100 0 0	
			369	148	24	541	...	216	176	32·53	101	14	92	518	610	...	19	333	160	98	65·03	16,078 15 3	7,289 10 0	45 5 5	

I. MacIVOR, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

F-2.

Distribution of the Thal Chotiali District Police Force on 31st March 1895.

No.	Names of Posts.	Assistant District Superintendent of Police.	Inspectors, second grade, on R150.	Deputy Inspectors, first grade, on R80.	Deputy Inspectors, second grade, on R60.	Deputy Inspectors, third grade, on R40.	First grade Sergeants on R27.	Second grade Sergeants on R17.	Third grade Sergeants on R14.	First grade Constables on R12.	Second grade Constables on R11.	Third grade Constables on R10.	Dufadars on R37.	Sowars, first grade, on R31.	Sowars, second grade, on R27.	Sweeper.	Bhisti.	Mochi.	Remarks.
1	Sibi, 1st class thana	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	6	6	...	...	...	1(a)	...	...	...	(a) Suraghi.
2	Duki, 1st class thana	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Shahrig, 2nd class thana	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	1(a)	...	...	...	
4	Hurnai, 1st class outpost	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Mall, 1st class road post	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Talli, 1st ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Four constables temporarily transferred to the reserve.
7	Khost, 2nd class road post	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Thana Barkhan	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	4	4	...	...	...	1(a)	...	...	...	
9	Spintangi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
10	Babarkach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
11	Kuch	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Mudgorge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	District Police	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	Sibi Railway Station	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	Jhatput Railway Station	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	Temple Dera Station	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	Nuttal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	Bellput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

19	Lindsay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Mithri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Nari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Tanduri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Paharkuch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Kuchali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Dalujal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Spintangi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Sunri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Hurnai	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Nakis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Shahrig	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Khost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Dirgi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Mangi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Mudgorge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Kuch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
37	Shahrig Sub-Treasury . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Drill Instructors . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Political Agent's Guard . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	8	6	...	1	4	1	...	...	...
	Carried over .	1	1	2	1	1	5	7	12	69	59	1	2	7	5	...	...	...

Distribution of the Thal Chotiali District Police Force on 31st March 1895—concluded.

No.	Names of Posts.	Assistant District Superintendent of Police.	Inspectors, second grade, on R150.	Deputy Inspectors, first grade, on R80.	Deputy Inspectors, second grade, on R60.	Deputy Inspectors, third grade, on R40.	First grade Sergeants on R27.	Second grade Sergeants on R17.	Third grade Sergeants on R14.	First grade Constables on R12.	Second grade Constables on R11.	Third grade Constables on R10.	Duffadars on R37.	Sowars, first grade, on R31.	Sowars, second grade on R27.	Sweeper.	Bhisti.	Mochi.	Remarks.
	Brought forward	1	1	2	1	1	5	7	12	69	59	1	2	7	5	...	...	...	
40	Assistant Political Agent's Guard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	
41	Orderly Assistant Political Agent and Political Agent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
42	Line Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2(*b*)	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	(*b*) One is Grunthi.
43	Assistant District Superintendent's Orderly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
44	Inspector's Orderly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
45	District Superintendent, Police's Office	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
46	Sibi Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
47	Executive Engineer, Sibi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1(*c*)	4(*c*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*c*) This has been added to the reserve.
48	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
49	Pay Clerk, North-Western Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2(*d*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*d*) One more constable is given from reserve. This has since been reduced to one constable, and the remaining guard added to Reserve Police.
50	Assistant District Superintendent, Police's Guard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
51	Reserve	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	3	22	13	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	
	Total	1	1	2	2	2	9	14	25	109*	92	1	2	10	17	1	4	...	

* Three men shown less are on account of the Railway Pay Clerk at Mudgorge. They have not been entertained.

I. MacIVOR, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

F-3.

Caste return of the Police in the Thal Chotiali District for 1894-95.

Religion or Caste.	Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Rank.		Total.
		Daffadars and Sowars.	Footmen	
Christians	1	...	...	1
Hindu	3	1	75	79
Sikh	2	19	84	105
Indian Muhammadan	...	8	80	88
Punjab Frontier Pathans	...	1	8	9
Local Pathans	...	...	...	...
Baluchis	2	4	4	10
Total	8	33	251	292

Three men shown less are on account of the escort of the Railway Pay Clerk at Mudgorge. They have not been entertained.

I. MacIVOR, *Major,*

Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

G.

Return showing the convicts admitted into the Sibi Jail during the year 1894-95.

Description.	Number of prisoners in jail at the close of previous year.		Admitted to the jail during the year 1894-95.		Released during the year 1894-95.		Remaining in jail on 31st March 1895.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Convicts	33	2	105	1	89	2	20	...
Civil Prisoners	...	...	8	1	8	1	...	...
Total	33	2	113	2	97	3	20	...

N. B.—Twenty-nine male and one female prisoners were transferred to Shikarpur Jail during the year.

I. MacIVOR, *Major,*

Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

H.

Statement showing cost of prisoners in the Sibi Jail for 1894-95.

Average daily number of prisoners in jail.	Spent on food of prisoners during the year.	Average cost of maintenance per head per annum.	Realised by jail labour.	Net cost per head per annum.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
47·66	1,087 14 1	34 6 7	Nil	43 15 9
Total	1,087 14 1	34 6 7	Nil	43 15 9

I. MacIVOR, *Major,*

Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

I.

Annual Accounts of the Sibi Municipality.

Accounts of Receipts and Disbursements for the year ending 31st March 1895.

Receipts.	Budget estimates for 1894-95. R a. p.	Actuals for 1894-95. R a. p.
By balance in hand at the close of last year	...	...
REVENUE.		
A.—Municipal Rates and Taxes—		
1. Octri	20,000 0 0	19,585 0 0
2. Tax on houses and lands	...	...
3. Tax on animals and vehicles	...	...
4. Tax on professions and trades	...	...
5. Tolls (on roads and ferries)	...	...
6. Water rate	...	...
7. Lighting rate	...	...
8. Conservancy (including scavenging and latrines rate)	...	...
9. Others (to be specified in detail, *e.g.*, servants' tax, pilgrim, tax, etc.)	...	...
B.—Realisations under Special Acts—		
1. Pounds	1,300 0 0	3,618 4 7
2. Hackney-carriage	...	...
3. Licenses for sale of spirits and drugs	...	...
4. Others (to be specified in detail)	...	...
N.B.—Judicial fines under Special Acts should be credited under "Fines" below.		
C.—Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation—		
1. Rents of lands, houses, serais, dâk-bungalows	1,300 0 0	1,706 1 1
2. Sale proceeds of lands and produce of lands, etc.	3,200 0 0	4,529 13 7
3. Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates)	1,100 0 0	1,247 2 0
4. Fees and revenue from Educational Institutions	85 0 0	118 15 0
5. Fees and revenue from Medical Institutions	...	...
6. Fees and revenue from market slaughter-houses	...	...
7. Fees and revenue from tramways	...	...
8. Other fees (to be specified)	...	...
9. Fines under Municipal and other Acts	50 0 0	57 10 0
10. Interest on Investments*	...	...
11. Premium on loans	...	...

Disbursements.	Budget estimates for 1894-95. R a. p.	Actuals for 1894-95. R a. p.
EXPENDITURE.		
A.—General Administration and Collection Charges—		
1. General administration (*a*) (Office Establishment, Inspection Honorary Magistrates' Establishment, etc.)	1,204 0 0	1,149 5 6
2. Collection of taxes, including Bonded Ware-houses (Establishment, purchase of account-books and paper, money boxes, repairs to out posts, etc.)	140 0 0	59 8 6
3. Collection of tolls on roads and ferries	...	...
4. Survey of land	...	...
5. Refunds	...	222 9 5
6. Pensions and gratuities	...	...
B.—Public Safety—		
1. Fire (establishment, purchase of fire-engines, buckets, repairs, etc.)	...	...
2. Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps and oil, repairs, etc.)	410 0 0	299 5 0
3. Police establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, etc., repairs to outposts, etc.)	3,234 0 0	3,738 4 1
4. Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes	...	...
C.—Public Health and Convenience—		
1. Water-supply { Capital outlay	...	...
{ Establishment, etc.	...	...
2. Drainage { Capital outlay	...	...
{ Establishment, repairs, etc.	1,200 0 0	1,199 4 0
3. Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering) and latrines	5,584 0 0	5,371 15 3
4. Hospitals and dispensaries	1,680 0 0	1,680 0 0
5. Vaccination	...	...
6. Markets and slaughter-houses	95 0 0	95 0 0
7. Pounds	1,300 0 0	1,629 6 1
8. Dâk-bungalows and serais	...	...
9. Arboriculture, public gardens, and experimental cultivation	2,979 0 0	2,850 15 9
10. Registration of births and deaths	...	...
11. Public Works—(*a*)		
(i) Establishment (*b*)	420 0 0	420 0 0
(ii) Buildings (*c*)	1,000 0 0	969 2 5
(iii) Roads	2,165 0 0	2,156 9 5
(iv) Stores (*d*)	...	...

D.—GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS (FOR GENERAL AND SPECIAL PURPOSES)—		
1. *From Government* *	...	...
2. *From Local Funds* *	...	...
3. *Other* *	...	...
E.—MISCELLANEOUS—		
1. Recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals	...	...
2. Other items	...	...
F.—EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT—		
1. Sale proceeds of Government Securities and withdrawal from Savings Bank	...	...
2. Loans from Government	...	...
3. Loans raised in the market from private individuals	..	...
Realsiations of sinking fund for repayment of loans	...	...
4. Advances—(*a*) Permanent	...	...
(*b*) Other	...	...
5. Deposits	...	...
TOTAL RECEIPTS	27,035 0 0	30,862 14 3
Opening Balance	4,416 12 8	13,592 14 4
GRAND TOTAL	31,451 12 8	44,455 12 7

D.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—		
1. Schools and Colleges	964 0 0	883 8 3
2. Contributions	120 0 0	120 0 0
3. Libraries, Museums, Menageries, etc.	180 0 0	180 0 0
E.—CONTRIBUTIONS— (for general purposes (*d*)	1,440 0 0	1,943 0 0
F.—MISCELLANEOUS—		
1. Interest on loans. { Previous years / Current year }	650 0 0	577 14 9
2. Discount	...	...
3. Actual cost of works done for private individuals	...	...
4. Other items (to be specified)	...	...
G.—EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT—		
1. Investments—		
(*a*) In Securities (other than for Sinking Fund)	...	...
(*b*) In Savings Bank		
2. Payments to Sinking Fund	...	...
3. Repayment of loans	...	...
4. Advances—		
(*a*) Permanent	...	...
(*b*) Other	...	...
5, Deposits	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	25,465 0 0	25,545 12 5
Closing Balance	5,986 12 8	18,910 0 2
GRAND TOTAL	31,451 12 8	44,455 12 7

MEMORANDUM OF LIABILITIES AND CLAIMS.

Liabilities—	
Balance of Loans	...
Less balance of Sinking Funds	...
Net balances of Loans	...
Deposits	...
Claims—	
Advances recoverable	...
Net amount of Debt	...

* Against of these heads show separately receipts for (*a*) General, (*b*) Educational, (*c*) Medical purposes.

(*a*) It must be clearly understood that under these heads only such general charges are to be shown as cannot be properly shown under any of the other heads. Wherever establishment is employed, or works are constructed, for a particular purpose only, the charge should be shown under the head to which that purpose belongs and not under these heads.

(*b*) If the Public Works Establishment be employed partly upon works connected with any of the other heads, the share of the charges debitable to those heads should be shown under those heads, and not under this head.

(*c*) Cost of buildings erected or stores used for special work, *e.g.*, for water-works, should charged to those works; cost of such buildings or stores only will be shown here as properly cannot be shown under any of the other heads.

(*d*) Contributions should be classified according to the object for which they are made, which, *e.g.*, for schools under D—Public Instruction, etc.; contribution, not made for any particular purpose or for a purpose for which no separate head is provided should be charged under this head.

I. MACIVOR, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

K

J.

Actual Account of Receipts and Expenditure of the Thal Chotiali Police Trust Fund for the year 1894-95.

Heads of Receipts.	For 1894-95.	Heads of Expenditure.	For 1894-95.
	R a. p.		R a. p.
Chanda	904 4 0	Chanda	908 1 2
Clothing	4,968 15 8	Clothing	2,932 9 10
Equipment	285 8 0	Equipment	15 15 0
Estate of deceased officers	108 9 9	Estate of deceased officers	218 13 5
Total Receipts	6,267 5 5	Total Expenditure	4,075 7 5
Opening balance	7,970 13 6	Closing balance	10,162 11 6
GRAND TOTAL	14,238 2 11	GRAND TOTAL	14,238 2 11

I. MacIVOR, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

K.

Annual Account of Receipts and Expenditure of Shahrig Bazar Fund for the year 1894-95.

Heads of Receipts.	Actual receipts of Shahrig Bazar Funds for 1894-95.	Heads of Disbursements.	Actual expenditure of Shahrig Bazar Funds for 1894-95.
	R a. p.		R a. p.
Land revenue	95 13 0	Interest	...
Stamps	...	Refunds	...
Excise	...	Charges of collections of revenue	...
Provincial rates	...	General administration	164 6 1
Assessed taxes	7,722 2 2	Law and Justice	...
Registration	...	Police	2,632 11 10
Police	1,797 4 0	Marine	...
Marine	...	Education	166 1 8
Education	7 11 0	Medical	270 2 7
Medical	...	Minor Departments	3,405 5 1
Minor Departments	379 0 8	Superannuation	150 0 0
Interest	...	Miscellaneous	9,552 11 5
Superannuations	...	Public Works	420 8 5
Miscellaneous	7,584 8 9	Deposits and advances	...
Public Works	...		
Deposits and advances	4,084 0 0		
Total receipts	21,670 7 7	Total Expenditure	16,761 15 1
Opening balance	19,987 9 9	Closing balance	24,896 2 3
GRAND TOTAL	41,658 1 4	GRAND TOTAL	41,658 1 4

I. MacIVOR, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

L.

Statement showing total Income, Expenditure, and Balances of all the Excluded Local Funds in the district of Thal Chotiali for the year 1894-95.

Name of Fund.	Opening balance of year.	Income of year.	Expenditure of year.	Closing balance.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Sibi Municipal Fund	13,592 14 4	30,862 14 3	25,545 12 5	18,910 0 2
Shahrig Bazar Fund	19,987 9 9	21,670 7 7	16,761 15 1	24,896 2 3
Excluded Police Trust Fund	7,970 13 6	6,267 5 5	4,075 7 5	10,162 11 6
Grand Total	41,551 5 7	58,800 11 3	46,383 2 11	53,968 13 11

I. MacIVOR, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

M.

Statement of Taccavi advances made during the year ending 31st March 1895.

DISTRICT.	Name.	Amount.	Interest if any payable.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		R	R	R	
Thal Chotiali .	Alan Khan, son of Aslam Khan . . .	3,000	...	3,000	
Ditto .	Amir Muhammad Shadazai . . .	1,000	...	1,000	
Ditto .	Allahdad, son of Khudadad Sultanzai . .	500	...	500	
Ditto .	Juma, son of Karam Umarzai . . .	500	...	500	
Ditto .	Jangi, son of Saidal Shadazai . . .	1,000	...	1,000	
Ditto .	Nasir, son of Azmat Ustrana . . .	1,000	...	1,000	
Ditto .	Bigat, son of Alaf Khan Luni . . .	1,000	...	1,000	
Ditto .	Douran son of Torak Ustrana . . .	2,000	...	2,000	
Ditto .	Gul Khan, son of Sadik Khan Mazerani .	1,000	...	1,000	
Ditto .	Halim, Labok, Zakria Mulla Lutuf Alla Momin and others of Khowas.	3,500	...	3,500	
Ditto .	Motiamal, son of Mewaram	2,000	...	2,000	
Ditto .	Umar Shah, son of Isa Khan of Khost . .	1,000	...	1,000	
	TOTAL .	17,500	...	17,500	

I. MACIVOR, *Major,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

N.

Statement of Recoveries made on account of Taccavi Advances during the year ending 31st March 1895.

DISTRICT.	Names.	Amount re-payable.	REPAYMENTS DURING THE YEAR UNDER REPORT. Principal.	Interest.	Balance.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4		5	6
		R	R	R a. p.	R	
Thal Chotiali .	Syed Hassan Shah	100	100	...	...	
Ditto .	Alif and Douran	100	50	...	50	
Ditto .	Mulla Taju	100	100	...	...	
Ditto .	Jalal Khan	175	75	...	100	
Ditto .	Gaman Mahamad Ashraf . . .	375	250	...	125	
Ditto .	Alan Khan, son of Islam Khan . .	300	100	...	200	
Ditto .	Hassan Shah Mahamad Umaid Shah .	750	250	...	500	
Ditto .	Baluch Khan Shadazai	800	200	...	600	
Ditto .	Ghani Khan Mahamad Zatoo Khan .	400	150	...	250	
Ditto .	Amir Muhammad Shadazai . . .	2,000	600	..	1,400	
Ditto .	Wahab Khan Mahamad Zattoo Khan .	200	100	...	100	
Ditto .	Malik Rasud	150	50	...	100	
Ditto .	Khudadad Mahamad Alaf and others .	800	100	...	700	
Ditto .	Allahdad and others . . .	700	400	...	300	
Ditto .	Haji Wazir Ustrana	300	100	...	200	
Ditto .	Ghullam Hyder Khan, ex-Sipah Salar .	500	50	...	450	
Ditto .	Azad Khan Mahamad Ibrahim Khan .	500	100	...	400	
Ditto .	Gajee, son of Ismail Zurkun . . .	400	400	15 4 6	...	
Ditto .	Mir Ziban Khan Begrani . . .	600	60	...	540	
Ditto .	Halim Khan Zurkun	300	100	...	200	
Ditto .	Bahul Mahamad Khaju Isani . .	500	100	...	400	
Ditto .	Dildar Bazdar	50	50	...	...	
Ditto .	Murad Khan Lisiani	25	25	...	...	
Ditto .	Shamba and Gulzar Umarzai . .	175	75	...	100	
Ditto .	Kadir Khan Mahamad Syed Khan . .	275	75	...	200	
Ditto .	Shadu Isani	100	50	...	50	
Ditto .	Sohara Gurgej	300	100	...	200	
Ditto .	Khalifa Vakub	900	100	...	800	
Ditto .	Mitha Khan Ghoramzai . . .	500	100	...	400	
Ditto .	Rahim Ali Gurgej	650	100	...	550	
Ditto .	Kamal Khan Mahamad Azad Khan. .	3,000	200	...	2,800	
Ditto .	Nasir Khan Mahamad Buland Khan .	500	50	...	450	
Ditto .	Allahdad Sultanzai	500	50	...	450	
Ditto .	Nazir son of Azmat Ustrana . .	1,000	75	...	925	
Ditto .	Bigat son of Alif Luni	1,000	100	...	900	
Ditto .	Douran, son of Tarak Ustrana . .	2,000	200	...	1,800	
	TOTAL .	21,025	4,785	15 4 6	16,240	

I. MACIVOR, *Major,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

O.

Return of Schools and Education in the Thal Chotiali District for the year 1894-95.

Name and place of School.	Class of School.	Number of pupils in School at close of year.							Income of School.				Cost of Schools.
		Christians.	Hindus.	Indian Muhammadans.	Local Pathans.	Balach Baruhis.	Sikhs.	Total.	Contributed by Local Funds.	Grant-in-aid from Provincial or Imperial Revenue.	Realized by Fees and Subscriptions.	Total.	
									R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	
Sibi School	Anglo-Vernacular Middle School.	...	66	29	...	10	5	110	964 0 0	...	Fees 118 15 0 Subs. 185 8 3	1,268 7 3	R1,069-0-6 (from Municipal Funds R883-8-3, from public subscriptions R185-8-3).
Shahrig School	Anglo-Vernacular Primary School.	...	10	6	11	...	...	27	334 4 11	...	Fees 7 11 0 Subs. 268 0 0	604 15 11	Cost of establishment R273-3-10. Contingencies R61-1-1.
Total		...	76	35	11	10	5	137	1,298 4 11	...	575 2 3	1,873 7 2	R1,403-5-5.

I. MacIVOR, *Major,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

APPENDIX V.

Administration Report of the Zhob Agency for the year 1894-95.

PERSONNEL.

1. The office of the Political Agent, Zhob, was held by Captain C. Archer, I.S.C., throughout the year.

2. The post of the Assistant Political Agent, Zhob, was held by Lieutenant A. McConaghey, I.S.C., throughout the year.

3. The post of the Extra Assistant Commissioner,* Lower Zhob, was held by Kazi Imam-ud-din from the 1st April to the 9th December 1894, and from the 10th to the 31st March 1895. Kazi Imam-ud-din was on privilege leave from the 10th December 1894 to the 9th March 1895, and Muhammad Agha Jan Khan, Tahsildar, Upper Zhob, officiated for him during that period.

* Called Second Extra Assistant Commissioner in previous reports.

4. The post of the Extra Assistant Commissioner,† Upper Zhob, was held by Sheikh Abdur Rahman throughout the year. He was, however, absent on the extreme northern border of his sub-division for several months in connection with the Baluch-Afghan Boundary Commission under Captain MacMahon, and a considerable portion of his work was carried on by the Tahsildar, Bori, in addition to his own duties.

† Formerly known as the First Extra Assistant Commissioner.

5. The post of the Tahsildar, Lower Zhob, was held by Lala Gobind Dass from the 1st April to the 5th August 1895 and by Muhammad Bashir Ali Khan from the 6th August 1895 to the close of the year.

6. Muhammad Agha Jan Khan was in charge of the Upper Zhob Tahsil from the 1st April to the 9th December 1894, and from the 16th to the 31st March 1895. During his absence as Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lower Zhob, at Fort Sandeman, the post of Tahsildar was held by the following officers :—

(i) Munshi Amer Singh from the 10th December 1894 to the 28th January 1895.

(ii) Lala Udhe Bhan from the 29th January to the 15th March 1895.

7. Muhammad Bashir Ali Khan held charge of the Bori Tahsil from the 1st April to the 22nd July 1894, when he was transferred to Lower Zhob. He was succeeded by Lala Gobind Dass who held charge of the Tahsil from the 23rd July 1894 to the close of the year.

8. The charge of the Musakhel Tahsil was held by Lala Lekhu Ram from the 1st April to the 18th December 1894, from which latter date he proceeded on privilege leave for three months. He should, in the ordinary course, have rejoined his appointment on the 18th March 1895, but he was placed on deputation with the Settlement Officer, Dera Ghazi Khan, from the 18th March and was still there when the year closed. Munshi Ghulam Mahomed held charge of the Tahsil during his absence.

EXTENT AND LIMITS OF THE AGENCY.

9. The camp of the Baluch-Afghan Boundary Commission under Captain McMahon, appointed to demarcate the boundary between the British possessions and the country of His Highness the Amir of Kabul from Domandi on the Gomal to the westward arrived in this district on the 1st April 1894. Owing to the non-arrival of the Afghan Joint Commissioner, Sardar Gul Muhammad, for some months the Commission remained in this district for a much longer period than was at first anticipated, but this delay on the part of the Afghans afforded the surveyors with the Mission time to thoroughly survey the country round about, and it is understood much useful information was obtained by them.

The stay of the Mission in this district for about seven months threw a considerable amount of extra work on the officials of the district in connection with the arrangements for the supply of provisions, the despatch of the letter and parcels posts from and to the Mission camp and the keeping of the accounts connected with those arrangements. The boundary along the whole length of this district from Domandi to Khajir was demarcated by

the end of October 1894, when the Mission entered the Quetta-Pishin district. The line laid down was generally in accordance with the old-standing Kakar-Ghilzai boundary line as established by Major MacIvor's tour to Tirwa in the year 1892-93. A number of leading Maliks of the district were in attendance on the British Joint Commissioner during his stay in this district and they all rendered good service.

10. The boundary between the Mianis and Shiranis, *i.e.*, the boundary between the Punjab and the Baluchistan jurisdictions at the north-east corner of the Zhob district from Zarmelan Ravine to the Zao Pass had been settled by the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, and the Political Agent, Zhob, in December 1893, and the question of the boundary between the Largha and Bargha Shiranis from the point where it was left by Mr. King and Captain McMahon was taken up and settled during the year, under review, by Mr. Gee, who was placed on special duty by the Punjab Government, and Captain Archer, Political Agent, Zhob. These officers met at Mughalkot in the Largha-Shirani country in March 1895. A detailed report with a plan showing the boundary proposed was submitted with this office letter No. 76-F.C., dated the 22nd March 1895.

11. The question of the boundary between the Chuharkhel Shiranis and the Zmaris from the point whence the boundary between the Largha and Bargha Shiranis terminates was taken up next and was settled by a compromise, the terms of which were accepted by the tribes concerned.

12. The next question was the boundary between the Usteranas on the Punjab side and the Zmaris, Musakhels, and Isots in Baluchistan. The greater portion of this line was settled by mutual agreement.

In regard to a small and comparatively unimportant portion at the southern extremity the Political Agent and Mr. Gee were unable to agree and separate reports were submitted by them for the orders of Government. These orders have not yet been received.

13. The line of boundary settled at this meeting extends from the Zao Pass on the north to the Vihoa river on the south. It may be generally described as follows:—

From the Zao southwards to the Chuharkhel Dhana it follows the main ridge or backbone of the Suleiman Range. South of the Dhana it follows the corresponding ridge (here known as the Torghar) for a few miles, and then strikes off in a generally easterly direction to a point on the upper course of the Sharan (or Gujistan) nullah. It then follows this nullah down to the north-east and east to the point where the stream breaks through the Sanjar or Spera Range, one of the best marked of the several ridges running parallel to and east of the Suleiman Range. Thence the boundary follows the Sanjar Range almost due south to Chitr Valta on the Vihoa—the south-western point of the Dera Ismail Khan district.

14. After the above lines of boundary had been settled with Mr. Gee, the Political Agent, Zhob, proceeded to meet Mr. Dames, Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, then officiating as Additional Commissioner of the Derajat and the question of the boundary between the Kasranis on the Punjab side and the Isots and Jaffirs in Baluchistan which had been left undetermined in the joint proposals submitted by Mr. Younghusband and Major MacIvor in 1892 was taken up. Mr. Dames and Captain Archer arrived at an agreement as to the line this boundary should take, which was embodied in a joint proposal made by them, a copy of which was forwarded with this office letter No. 83-F. C., dated the 30th March 1895. This has since been approved by the Government of India.

15. This done the question of the line to be drawn between the Dera Ghazi Khan and Zhob districts south of the Luni stream regarding which further enquiry had been ordered by the Government of India, was taken up. The two officers though in substantial agreement as to the facts affecting the rights of the various claimants to the Andarpur valley, were unable to come to an agreement regarding the line to be recommended as a boundary. Mr. Dames thought that the Andarpur valley should go to the Punjab while Captain Archer, for the reasons stated in his note on the subject, claimed that the boundary line should run to the east of the valley leaving it in Baluchistan. A detailed report with a map showing the boundary lines proposed by the two officers has been submitted with this office letter No. 92-F. C., dated the 6th April 1895.

16. There has been no other change of any kind in the boundaries and the limits of the Agency during the year.

REVENUE.

17. The total receipts under all the heads of the "Special Revenues" during the year under report have amounted to R2,89,818-14-3 thus shewing a decrease of R1,09,174-5-3

when compared with the total receipts of the previous year, but an increase of R17,957-14-3 above the figures of the Revised Budget Estimates for the year under report. The total expenditure during the year has amounted to R6,14,444-15-5 or R3,24,626-1-2 in excess of the receipts, but a decrease of R19,117-0-7 as compared with the figures of the Revised Budget Estimate for the year.

18. These figures are, as usual, in accordance with the books of the Political Agent's Office and do not include any expenditure that may have been incurred by the Military Works Department, nor the fourth or final instalment towards the refund of the loan of R1,00,000 made by the Government of India for the construction of certain public works in the year 1890. Similarly the figures given above do not include and credit from the Public Works Department for the rent of the civil buildings or the debits that may be raised by the Comptroller, India Treasuries, on account of the cost of European medicines for the civil dispensaries in the district, and the forms and stationery obtained from the Superintendent of Stationery during the year.

19. It should be noted that the figures shewn in the column Budget Estimate for 1894-95 on the expenditure side of the account are as they stood after all the transfers from one head to another on account of contingent expenditure during the year had been made.

A.—RECEIPTS.

I.—Land Revenue.

20. The total receipts under this head were estimated to amount to R2,40,090, but the actual receipts have amounted to R2,57,409-15-8 thus shewing an increase of R17,319-15-8 over the figures of the Revised Budget Estimate. This increase is chiefly due to the amount estimated for grazing tax having been exceeded in almost all the Tahsils of the district.

21. The receipts on account of ordinary land revenue show a falling off of R1,12,445-10-9 as compared with the receipts of 1893-94. This large decrease was mainly due to the heavy fall in the prices of all food-grains, the rates for wheat averaging from R1-4 to R1-8 a maund, as against R2-8 and upwards in the previous year. The harvests of 1894-95 were also less plentiful than those of 1893-94, which had been unusually good.

II.—Stamps.

22. The receipts under this head were estimated at R7,805, whereas the actuals have amounted to R8,379-6, or an increase of R574-6 above the figures of the Revised Estimate for the year. This increase is divided among the several sub-heads of the major head "Stamps" and being trifling does not call for any special explanation."

III.—Excise.

23. The receipts under this head were expected to amount to R12,853 but the actual receipts have been R12,823-2-8 or R29-13-4 below the estimate. The decrease being a mere trifle it does not call for any special remarks.

IV.—Registration.

24. There has been an increase of R11-8 under this head. The estimate was for R152, whereas the actual receipts have been R163-8.

V.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

25. The total receipts under the several sub-heads subordinate to this major head were estimated at R7,315, but the actuals have amounted to R9,881-13-3, or an increase of R2,566-13-3 over and above the estimate. The whole of this increase occurs under sub-head "General fees, fines, and forfeitures," the estimate under which was necessarily an approximate one as it is difficult to frame a very accurate estimate of receipts of this nature: R1,000 of this increase was recovered as fine from certain Kidzai villages in the case of the fanatical murder of Sergeant Williams of the Commissariat Department.

VI.—Law and Justice—Jails.

26. There have been no receipts under this head during the year, nor were any expected.

VII.—Police.

27. There has been a decrease of R127-3-8 under this head. The receipts were estimated at R945, but the actual collections have amounted to R817-12-4. The whole of the decrease occurs under the sub-head "Cattle-pound Receipts" and being trifling calls for no special remarks.

VIII.—Miscellaneous.

28. The receipts under this head in the Budget Estimates for the year under report were shewn at R701 ,whereas the actual collections have amounted to R343-4-4; almost the whole of the decrease of R357-11-8 occurs under the sub-head "Receipts from Staging Bungalows." The estimate of receipts under this head was prepared in the Revenue Commissioner's Office and the decrease therefore cannot be here explained.

IX.—Civil Works—In charge of Civil Officers.

29. The estimate of receipts (R2,000) under this head was also prepared by the Revenue Commissioner. There have been no receipts, but probably the credit for the rent of the several civil buildings at Fort Sandeman, which will be given by the Military Works Department by book transfer through their Examiner of Accounts and the Comptroller, India Treasuries, will be shewn under this head.

B.—Expenditure.

I.—Refunds and Drawbacks.

30. The expenditure under this head sub-head "Stamps" was approximately put down at R50 in the Budget Estimate but the actual expenditure has come to R93-12.

II.—Land Revenue.

31. The expenditure under this head has amounted to R54,316-12-1 against an estimate of R58,860. The decrease of R4,543-3-11 is due chiefly to there having been comparatively very little expenditure under the sub-head "Karawahs and Mushuffs" and none whatever under "Carriage of Revenue Grain" owing to the fact that no revenue was taken in kind during the year.

III.—Stamps.

32. There has been a decrease of R55-7-3 in the expenditure under this head. The estimated figures being only approximate this small decrease calls for no special explanation.

IV.—Forests.

33. The expenditure under this head amounted to R543-9. This represents the pay of the Forest establishment sanctioned for this district after the Budget Estimates for 1894-95 had been submitted and for which no provision had therefore been made.

V.—Registration.

34. The estimated expenditure, which was only an approximate forecast under this head, was R200, but the actual payments have amounted to R105-10 or R94-6 below the estimate.

VI.—Post Office.

35. The expenditure under this head was estimated at R3,070. The actual disbursements have, however, amounted to R5,051-12, thus showing an increase of R1,981-12 above the figures shewn in the estimate. This represents the pay of the Musakhel postal service which was sanctioned after the Budget Estimate for the year under review had been submitted and for which no provision had been made.

VII.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—Criminal Courts.

36. The expenditure under this head was estimated at R600 but the actual payments have amounted to R159-14-6 or a saving of R440-1-6.

VIII.—Law and Justice—Jails.

37. The expenditure under this head has been R4,018-11-9 against an estimate of R4,050. The decrease of R31-4-3 does not call for any remarks.

IX.—Police.

38. The actual expenditure under this head has amounted to R48,095-12-5 against the estimate of R51,238. The decrease of R3,142-3-7 falls chiefly under the sub-heads "Police Force" on account of temporary vacancies and travelling allowance which was allowed very sparingly.

X.—Education.

39. There has been no expenditure under this head and the amount (R200) provided for has been saved.

XI.—Medical.

40. The expenditure under this head was estimated at R11,220, but the actual payments as per the books of this office have been R10,153-6-8. There is thus a saving of R1,066-9-4 which will no doubt be required to meet the debit which will be raised by the Military Department on account of the cost of the European medicines, etc., supplied to the several civil dispensaries in the district during the year.

XII.—Political.

41. The actual expenditure under this head has been R4,84,528-0-4 against the estimate of R4,94,480 or a saving of R9,951-15-8. Nearly the whole of this decrease occurs under the sub-head "Zhob Levy Corps" which is due to the corps establishment having been under strength and certain temporary vacancies during the year.

XIII.—Miscellaneous.

42. The expenditure under this head was estimated at R1,000, but the actual figures have come to R921-14-4, or R78-1-8 below the estimate. The decrease being trifling calls for no special explanation.

XIV.—Civil Works.

43. There has been a saving of R2,082-12-5 under this head. The provision made for expenditure in the Budget was R8,394, whereas the actual expenditure has amounted to R6,311-3-7. This is chiefly due to the post of the Overseer and the peon having remained vacant for a considerable portion of the year and also to some of the bills for works completed in March not being received for payment until after the close of the year.

44. The statement marked A and attached to this report shows—

(i) Actuals on both the receipt and expenditure sides of the account for the year 1893-94.

(ii) Actual figures on both the receipt and expenditure sides of the account for the year 1894-95.

(iii) Revised Budget Estimate figures for the year 1894-95.

(iv) The increase and decrease between the Budget estimate and the actual figures for the year 1894-95.

A statement marked B, which shows the details of the land revenue collections both in kind and cash, is also attached. This statement shows the total collections for the district as well as for each tahsil separately.

JUDICIAL.

45. A statement marked C, which shows the regular judicial work done by the several Courts in the district during the year under review, is attached.

The cases settled by arbitration or in accordance with the custom of the country by the several officers are, however, not included in this statement.

POLITICAL CASES.

46. A statement showing the number and classification of the political cases tried and settled by arbitration and jirga according to the custom of the country during the year is attached.

This statement, which is marked D, includes not only the cases between the tribes of this district themselves, but also those between the tribes of Zhob and those of the neighbouring districts of Baluchistan and the Punjab districts of Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghazi Khan.

47. The offences committed by the Waziris within the limits of this district during the year will be noticed under "Political."

POLICE.

PRELIMINARY.

48. The Office of the District Superintendent of Police, Zhob, was held throughout the year by Lieutenant A. McConaghey, I.S.C.

COGNISABLE CASES.

49. The total number of cognisable cases which occurred during the year 1894-95 is 106 against 162 shown last year. This decrease is due chiefly to the falling off of crimes under the heads of "Serious offences against persons," "Serious offences against persons and property or property only," and minor offences against property.

50. A statement showing the working of the Police and the details of these cases is attached herewith and marked Appendix E.

GHAZA AND MURDER CASES.

51. There have been thirteen cases of murder (of which nine have been traced and two are still under investigation), six cases of attempt at murder, and five of culpable homicide. There have been two cases of Ghaza, the details of which are as follows:—

(i) A Ghazi, a Batozai Kakar, belonging to the village of Tarak, murdered a Sikh sepoy of the 22nd Punjab Infantry on the 31st August 1894, near the village of Appozai. The Ghazi was captured by the Appozai villagers assisted by sowars of the Zhob Levy Corps and was tried, sentenced, and executed under the "Murderous Outrages Act."

(ii) On the 20th September 1894 Sergeant Williams, of the Commissariat Department, was attached by a Ghazi in the Bazar at Fort Sandeman. He was shot through the body from behind, and afterwards cruelly cut up. The Ghazi, who was a Kidzai Kakar, was captured on the spot and was executed on the 22nd of the same month.

52. The percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained is as follows:—

1893-94	45·68
1894-95	56·90

Percentage of persons convicted—

1893-94	62·39
1894-95	86·30

Percentage of property recovered—

1893-94	52·4
1894-95	51·05

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POLICE.

53. Statement F shows the distribution of the Zhob Police on the 31st March 1895. There have been no changes in the numbers during the year.

CASTE RETURN.

54. Return G shows the distribution of the Police Force according to castes. A few more local Pathans have joined the force during the year, but service in the foot police is still unpopular. The steady routine of the ordinary thana duties does not appeal to their imaginations, and it is to be feared that the proposed reduction in the pay of the lower ranks will not tend to remove their prejudices.

CHANGES IN PAY.

55. The pay of the Inspector of Police, which was progressive rising from R150 to R250 by five annual increments of R20 each, has been fixed at R150 with retrospective effect from 15th October 1893, the date of appointment of the present incumbent.

CONDUCT OF POLICE.

56. The conduct of the men of the force has been satisfactory.

JAILS.

57. Statement H shows the number of convicts admitted into the jails in the Zhob District during the year 1894-95.

Statement I gives details showing—

(i) The average number of prisoners in the jails of the district in 1894-95.

(ii) The cost of feeding the prisoners during the year 1894-95.

The average number of prisoners in 1894-95 was 76 as against 51 during 1893-94, the cost of their food was annas 2·32 per man per diem against annas 3·1 in 1893-94.

58. The health of the prisoners during the year under report was on the whole fairly good, but there were a few fatal cases of pneumonia and a certain amount of fever during the hot months. This latter is greatly due to the want of sufficient accommodation at the head-quarter thanas of Fort Sandeman and Loralai.

TRIBAL LEVIES.

59. The levies in the district remained unchanged during the year 1894-95. Their monthly cost is as under—

	R a. p.
Levies paid from—	
"Special Expenditure"	11,893 10 8
"Imperial Revenues"	480 0 0
Postal Service	421 0 0
Telegraph Service	200 0 0
TOTAL	12,994 10 8

EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.

I.—BAZAR FUNDS.

A.—Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund.

60. The opening balance in hand on the 1st April 1894 was R5,028-14-5. The total receipts from all sources of revenue during the year have amounted to R57,381-13-4, thus making a grand total of R62,410-11-9.

The total expenditure during the year under all heads of expenditure has been R60,967-5-3, leaving a balance of R1,443-6-6 in hand on the 31st March 1895.

A statement marked J which shows the details of the receipts and expenditure under each head is attached.

B.—Loralai Town Fund.

61. The year under report opened with a balance of R5,433-11-11 in hand on the 1st April 1894.

The total receipts during the year amounted to R10,848-13-1, making a grand total of R16,282-9.

The total expenditure during the same period has been R11,973-9-3 and the year closed with a balance of R4,308-15-9 in hand on the 31st March 1895.

A statement showing the details of the receipts and expenditure under the several heads is attached as Appendix K.

II.—POLICE AND ZHOB LEVY CORPS FUNDS.

A.—Police Fund.

62. The opening balance at the credit of the Police Fund on the 1st April 1894 was R5,183-13-10. The total receipts during the year amounted to R7,258-7-10, making a total of R12,442-5-8.

The total expenditure during the same period amounted to ₨7,454-6-6, and the year closed with a balance of ₨4,987-15-2 on the 31st March 1895.

B.—Zhob Levy Corps Fund.

63. This Fund opened with a balance of ₨35,525-9-10 in hand on the 1st April 1894. The receipts during the year have been ₨85,597-7-4, thus making a grand total of ₨1,21,123-1-2.

The total expenditure during the same period has been ₨86,121-2-7, leaving a closing balance of ₨35,001-14-7 on the 31st March 1895.

A statement showing the figures under the several heads on both the receipt and expenditure sides of the account of the Police and the Zhob Levy Corps Funds is attached as Appendix L.

64. Another statement marked M and attached to this report shows the following:—

(i) Opening balance;
(ii) Receipts during the year;
(iii) Expenditure during the year; and
(iv) Closing balance at the end of the year;

for all the four Excluded Local Funds in the district for the year under review.

TACCAVI ADVANCES.

65 The balance outstanding on account of the Taccavi Advances in the district on the 1st April 1894 was ₨16,705-8. The total sum advanced during the year was ₨2,600, thus making a total of ₨19,305-8.

66. The total recoveries during the year amounted to ₨4,680-8, thus the year closed with an outstanding balance of ₨14,625 on the 31st March 1895.

67. The statement marked N which is attached shows the names of the persons to whom the sum of ₨2,600 was advanced during the year.

68. Another statement showing the names, etc., of the persons from whom the sum of ₨4,680-8 was recovered, and also the names of those from whom the closing balance of ₨14,625 is due, is attached as Appendix O.

EDUCATION.

69. In addition to the school at Fort Sandeman, two other schools were started at Loralai and Killa Saifulla in the month of December 1894.

70. All charges in connection with the school at Fort Sandeman are paid from the Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund, whereas the two new schools at Loralai and Killa Saifulla are maintained by the Loralai Town Fund.

71. A statement showing the number of boys on the rolls of each of the schools at the close of the year with their castes, etc., the total cost per school, and the fees realised from the boys, is attached as Appendix P.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

72. The health of the public during the year was good, although fever and some other minor diseases prevailed, as usual, during the summer and autumn months.

The district remained free from all epidemics during the year.

DISPENSARIES.

73. No new dispensaries were opened in the district during the year under report, but an allowance of ₨5 each per mensem was sanctioned for the Military Hospital Assistants at the undermentioned outposts for the treatment of civil patients with effect from the 1st April 1894:—

1. Mughal Kot.
2. Mirali Khel.
3. Nya Obo.
4. Murgha.
5. Marratangi.
6. Drug.

74. The military post having been withdrawn from Nya Obo the allowance sanctioned for that post was reduced from the 2nd December 1894.

75. The following information obtained from the Civil Surgeon's report on the working of the dispensaries at Fort Sandeman and Loralai for the year will show the nature of diseases that have prevailed.

A.—Fort Sandeman.

76. Chief diseases in order of frequency were as follows :—

Malarial fevers	2,333
Diseases of digestive organs	1,574
Ulcers	1,057
Diseases of respiratory system	768
Rheumatism	429
Diseases of the eye	501
Other diseases	477
Scurvy	288
Local injury	230
General debility	213
Dysentery	203
Diseases of the spleen	199
Ditto ear	167
Ditto connective tissue	113
Skin diseases	219
TOTAL	8,771

Malarial fever prevailed during September and October, pneumonia during December and January. Total cases of malaria were 2,333 being an increase of 420 as compared with last year. Total in-door malarial patients were 49, exactly the same as last year. Deaths four due to malaria. From pneumonia thirteen died.

The attendance of patients was as follows :—

Out-door	8,569
In-door	202
TOTAL	8,771

B.—Loralai.

77. The diseases among the patients were as follows :—

Dysentery	298
Malarial fever	890
Scurvy and worms	129
Debility	119
Rheumatic affections	165
Diseases of the nervous system	123
Ditto eye	152
Ditto ear	179
Ditto respiratory system	399
Diarrhœa	278
Dyspepsia	328
Diseases of the digestive system	308
Spleen	198
Skin diseases	178
Ulcers	1,153
Local injuries	75
Other diseases	736
TOTAL	5,708

The attendance of the patients was as follows :—

Out-door	5,488
In-door	220
TOTAL	5,708

The most common of the above diseases are noticed by the Civil Surgeon as follows:—

Ulcer.—One thousand one hundred and fifty-three cases occurred as against 769 of last year. Many of these were scorbutics, and there were many of the Sind ulcer type chiefly attacking the legs.

Malarial fever.—There were 890 cases in all with one death as against 460 cases and one death of last year, but as against 1,493 cases and two deaths of the year before.

Dysentery—Has also been more prevalent than last year.

Respiratory diseases.—There were 95 diseases of the lung and 399 other respiratory diseases, with six deaths as against 764 cases with five deaths last year.

78. Details about the other dispensaries in the district are not available.

79. The mud latrines at Loralai have been replaced by moveable iron ones, and the dry-earth system is in force. The filth is removed in carts to trenches which have been placed about half a mile distant from the Bazar.

CHOLERA.

80. The district has been free from cholera during the year under report.

POLITICAL.

81. The Baluch-Afghan Boundary Commission completed its work, as far as regards the Zhob district, in October 1894.

82. In December 1894 Malik Shahbuddin, the chief of the Khoidadkhel Suleimankhels, created some uneasiness by appearing on the north bank of the Kundar river with a following of about sixty sowars, and entering into communications with the Zhob Levy Corps posts at Chachobai and Hosein Nikah on the south bank. In spite of the fact that the Boundary Commission had fixed the waterway of the Kundar as the boundary at this part, it turned out that Shahbuddin still pretended ignorance of the settlement and was inclined to maintain certain antiquated and unfounded claims on Chachobai, Hosein Nikah, and certain tracts of country south of the Kundar. The first reports received considerably exaggerated Shahbuddin's force and the hostility of his attitude, and the Political Agent therefore proceeded to Chachobai in the hope of meeting the Chief and ascertaining from him his precise claims and objects. Before the Political Agent's arrival, however, Shahbuddin had returned to his home. A meeting between Shahbuddin and the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lower Zhob, afterwards took place at Hosein Nikah when an attempt was made to settle certain outstanding cases between the Khoidadkhel and the Mandokhel and Abdullazais of this district. On this occasion Shahbuddin while declaring his friendliness to the British Government maintained his claims to Chachobai, Hosein Nikah, etc., but stated his readiness to defer to any orders he might receive in the matter from His Highness the Amir. He objected to the building of a post at Hosein Nikah, and asked that it might be suspended for forty days, during which he would refer to the Amir for orders about the boundary. If no reply was received within forty days, he would have no further objection to urge.

83. It does not appear whether any reference was made to Kabul or not, no further communication having been received on the subject from Shahbuddin. The building of the Hosein Nikah post has, however, been stopped, under the orders of the Government of India, and the men are still in tents.

84. Sanction was accorded by the Government of India to the establishment of Zhob Levy Corps posts at Kamruddin Karez near Tirwa, and at Keshatu, but owing to the severe cold which obtains in those regions in the winter the men were not actually sent out till after the close of the year.

85. The Waziris continued to be very active during the year under review, nineteen serious offences having been committed by them within Zhob limits. Of these a detailed statement is attached as Appendix Q. The offences in which human life was aimed at were as follows:—

(i) On the 23rd May a sowar of the Zhob Levy Corps, who was carrying the dâk from Mirahkhel to Fort Sandeman was fired at by three Waziris near Khuni Burj. The sowar escaped but his horse was killed. No clue to the offenders had been discovered at the close of the year.

(ii) On the 24th June a party of grass-cutters of the 6th Bombay Cavalry which was out cutting grass in the Sanjala nullah near Mughalkot was attacked by

seven Waziris. The Naik in command of the guard of three sowars was stabbed, and robbed of his Martini-Henry carbine. Nothing had been settled in regard to this case at the end of the year.

(iii) Three sepoys of the Zhob Levy Corps who were carrying the dâk from Miralikhel to Gulkuch were attacked by Waziris on the 25th July 1894 some miles beyond Girdao post. Two were shot down on the spot, the third seems to have been made prisoner and afterwards murdered, for a body, believed to be his, was found in the Gomal a few days after. The offenders in this case also were still untraced at the close of the year.

(iv) On the 4th August two Girani Levy sowars were coming into Fort Sandeman from Mughalkot. Near Khuni Burj they were fired on by three Waziris, one horse being killed, and one sowar wounded. The carbine and turban of the wounded sowar were carried off. This case also remained untraced.

86. Jambil and Kurram, Abdur Rahman Khel Waziris, two of the gang which murdered Mr. Kelly in July 1893 (see paragraph 95 (iii) of last year's report), were, during the year under review, convicted of the offence at Dera Ismail Khan and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

87. A very serious intertribal case between Largha and Bargha Shiranis occurred during the year under review. On the 30th June one Batai Khidderzai of Largha, with his brother Dalai, carried off a woman named Lohani, the wife of Bahawal Chuharkhel of Loara in Bargha. The Loara people, on learning of this, gave chase, but did not succeed in overtaking the fugitives. On arrival at Namar, Batai's village, they found no men there; but they carried off Mussamat Ganai, wife of Dalai, as a hostage for the return of their own woman. The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, asked for the return of Mussamat Ganai, but as he was not prepared to return Mussamat Lohani at the same time, and as the return of one woman without the other would inevitably have led to further disturbance, it was not held advisable to comply with his request. Ganai was, therefore, placed in charge of a Ghilzai headman at Fort Sandeman pending a settlement of the case. As it was impossible, owing to the Waziri Expedition, for the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, to meet the Political Agent in connection with this case, the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lower Zhob, met the Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Largha Shiranis in October, and the case was referred to a jirga of twenty-two members from both provinces. The jirga were unable to agree, thirteen members finding that both women should be given back and certain compensation paid by each side, while nine were of opinion that Ganai should be given back, and Lohani retained by Batai, who should pay a certain amount in compensation. The matter was still under discussion, when, on the night of the 23rd December, the woman Ganai escaped from Fort Sandeman and made her way back to Largha. The feelings of the Chuharkhels were very much exasperated by this unfortunate event (especially as all this time the woman Lohani had been, contrary to the Deputy Commissioner's orders, cohabiting with Batai) and a dangerous state of tension was established; but, owing to the pre-occupation of the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, with the Waziri Expedition, it was still found impossible for him to meet the Political Agent. At last in March 1895 a meeting took place at Mughalkot in Largha. The case was again placed before a jirga, this time of eight members. Of these six found that Lohani should be given back, and two that the case should be settled by money payment. The proceedings of the jirga were submitted for orders with notes by the Deputy Commissioner, and the Political Agent.

88. With the exception of unimportant cases of rioting, the tribes within the district remained quiet during the year; the two cases of "Ghaza" and the murder of the sowar, Wadhawa Singh, referred to in paragraph 51 of this report being the only instances of crime of a *quasi*-political character. After the second case of "Ghaza" a series of public Darbars was held in which it was impressed on the principal men of all parts of the district that the Maliks, the Mullas, and the relations of men committing or attempting "Ghaza" would be held severely to account, as it was certain that by the exercise of due vigilance they could always prevent such occurrences. It may be hoped that this has done some good, though the workings of the spirit that leads to "Ghaza" are so fitful and incalculable that it is unsafe to reckon on permanent improvement.

89. A large number of the chiefs and headmen of the district attended the Darbar held at Quetta in November by His Excellency the Viceroy. The impression produced on their minds by the pomp and ceremonial of the occasion was an excellent one.

90. In the month of December ex-Sipah Salar Ghulam Haider Khan Tokhi, who had been a refugee in Baluchistan since 1886, returned to Afghanistan at the invitation of His High-

ness the Amir. Ghulam Haider with several of his companions died before reaching Kabul, shortly after leaving Ghazni. His death is popularly attributed to poison.

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

91. There were two horse stallions in the district during the year. They arrived in the district in the month of April and were sent down to Sibi in December 1894. One of them named "Chetwa" was posted at Fort Sandeman and the other "Gulsi" at Loralai.

92. The total cost of their feed and keep during the year amounted to R710-3-7. They covered twelve mares each during their stay in this district.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

93. A new post office was opened at Mughalkot on the 22nd November 1894.

94. The mails on all the postal lines (except Miralikhel Fort Sandeman line the mails on which are carried by the Zhob Levy Corps) were, as usual, carried by the tribal levies who all did their work satisfactorily.

There was no mishap of any kind on any of the lines.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

95. The telegraph line between Tank and Miralikhel, the construction of which was sanctioned in the previous year, was completed during the year under report, and a departmental office opened at Mughalkot on the 19th August 1894.

This office was, however, converted into a combined post and telegraph office on the 22nd November 1894.

96. The Director-General of Telegraphs pointed out in the month of May 1894 that the telegraph office at Kingri was worked at a loss, and said that if there were no objections on administrative grounds, he would close the telegraph branch of the combined office.

The Political Agent reported that it was of very great importance to have a telegraph office at Kingri, and the Director-General agreed to let the office remain as before.

97. There have been no serious offences committed in connection with the telegraph lines during the year, with the exception of a few insulators broken here and there, the villagers concerned in which cases were invariably punished.

MILITARY.

98. The 22nd Punjab Infantry stationed at Fort Sandeman was transferred to Dera Ismail Khan in March 1895, and its place was taken by the 40th Pathans from Quetta.

The 1st Baluch Battalion at Loralai was relieved by the 2nd Baluch Battalion at from Hyderabad Sind in February 1895. There have been no other changes in the military garrisons in the district during the year.

99. No new posts were occupied by troops during the year. On the other hand, the post at Nya Obo which was established in December 1890 was withdrawn from the 2nd December 1894. The place of the troops at that post has been taken by the Zhob Levy Corps.

100. The health of the troops during the year was good.

ZHOB LEVY CORPS.

101. During the year 1894-95 no important changes have occurred.

102. The following appointments, promotions, and discharges were sanctioned:—

A.—Promotions and Appointments.

2nd April 1894.—Jemadar Mitha Khan to be first class Jemadar, 3rd Squadron.

2nd April 1894.—Kot Duffadar Nihal Khan to be a second class Jemadar, 3rd Squadron.

7th July 1894.—Mauladad Khan Hamzazai Musakhe. to be Subadar, 4th Company.

31st August 1894.—Jemadar Malik Umar Peshin Kakar to be Ressaidar, 4th Squadron.

1st September 1894.—Jemadar Sher Mahomed Mehtarzai to be first class Jemadar, 4th Squadron.

15th October 1894.—Muhammad Amin Mandokhel and Mashik Khan Kibzai, second class Jemadars, 1st Squadron.

11th December 1894.—Kalu Khan Abdullazai Kakar to be 2nd class Jemadar, 1st Squadron.

11th December 1894.—Jemadar Muhammad Amin to be first class Jemadar in 1st Squadron.

B.—Discharges.

7th July 1894.—Subadar Sahiban Khan Musakhel of 4th Company (never joined).

31st August 1894.—Ressaidar Misri Khan Khetran, 4th Squadron.

31st August 1894.—Jemadar Muhammad Amin Tokhi Ghilzai, 2nd Company.

31st August 1894.—Ressaidar Shahin Khan, 1st Squadron.

15th October 1894.—Jemadar Mashik Khan, 1st Squadron (never joined).

15th December 1894.—Jemadar Kadir Khan Baluch, 3rd Company.

1st January 1895.—Subadar Kalu Khan Panezai of 1st Company, Kakar.

1st February 1895.—Jemadar Mitha Khan, 3rd Squadron.

Pension.

1st September 1894.—Subadar-Major Mir Hassan transferred to the pension establishment.

31st March 1895.—Ressaldar-Major Sirdar Khan, Khan Bahadur, transferred to the pension establishment.

RECRUITING.

103. The following shows the effective strength of the Corps on 31st March 1895.

A.—Cavalry.

Ressaidars.	Jemadars.	Kot-Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Sowars.	TOTAL.
3	7	3	31	340	384

B.—Infantry.

Subadars.	Jemadars.	Kot-Havildars.	Havildars.	Naiks.	Sepoys.	TOTAL.
3	2	4	16	17	317	359

From the above numbers it will be noticed that the Corps is under strength to the amount of 77.* This, however, is not the result of any lack of volunteers, but owing to orders having been received to effect a saving on the grant for the year under report, which could only be done by keeping the Corps short of its authorised strength. Recruiting has so far improved that the system inaugurated last year of requiring a certain sum to be deposited by each sowar on enlistment, has been most successful. Recruits now come in greater numbers than are required and those who are enlisted, deposit R20 or R30 as part of their Assami and many as much as R50.

Cavalry *	16
Infantry	61
TOTAL	77

DESERTION.

104. Two Ghilzais deserted from Chachobai in February 1895.

CASUALTIES.

105. In the month of July 1894, two sepoys, Eusafzais, were shot down by Waziris in the Girdao plain, and one other man, a Shirani, is also supposed to have been killed, nothing having been heard of him.

106. On two occasions a slight disturbance was caused on the frontier at Chachobai and Gustoi by the appearance of Shahbuddin, the chief of the Suleimankhels. On neither occasion, however, did anything serious occur.

On the first occasion early in the year, 100 sabres and 100 rifles marched from Fort Sandeman to Doshina, a distance of more than 35 miles, at a stretch, a very good march considering the difficult ground among the hills.

MISCELLANEOUS.

107. A serious landslip occurred in the Chubarkhel Dhana on the 15th July 1894 owing to the heavy rains that fell about that time. A large gang of coolies employed in the construction of the Dhana road was working near the spot and twenty-four of them were buried under the *débris* and killed instantaneously. Two others were also wounded, but not very seriously.

108. Only ten bodies were recovered as owing to further heavy rain having increased the chances of further slips, the workmen would not excavate the spot.

109. Of the twenty-four men killed six were Shiranis, the remaining eighteen being men from Ghazni, Jellalabad, and Peshawar.

C. ARCHER, *Captain*,
Political Agent, Zhob.

Annual Report of Special Revenues and Expenditure of the Zhob District for the year 1894-95.

Heads of Receipts.	Actuals of 1893-94.	Actuals of 1894-95.	Revised Estimates of 1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I.—Land Revenue—					
Ordinary Revenue	3,06,917 11 8	1,94,472 0 11	1,91,090 0 0	...	...
Miscellaneous	63,343 13 1	62,937 14 9	49,000 0 0	...	...
Total	3,70,261 8 9	2,57,409 15 8	2,40,090 0 0	17,319 15 8	...
III.—Salt—					
Excise duty on salt	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Stamps—					
Sale of general stamps	...	...	...	...	...
One-anna stamps for receipts and cheques.	902 8 0	984 0 0	825 0 0	...	...
Bills of exchange or hundies	31 0 0	63 0 0	35 0 0	...	...
Other general stamps	1,312 0 0	1,350 0 0	1,205 0 0	...	...
Sale of court-fee stamps	5,143 0 0	5,952 6 0	5,710 0 0	...	...
Fines and penalties	20 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	...	...
Total	7,408 8 0	8,379 6 0	7,805 0 0	574 6 0	...

Heads of Expenditure.	Actuals of 1893-94.	Actuals of 1894-95.	Budget Estimates of 1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks—					
Revenue Refunds—					
1. Stamps	8 3 0	93 12 0	50 0 0	...	...
2. Excise	...	...	...	...	...
Total	8 3 0	93 12 0	50 0 0	43 12 0	...
2.—Assignments and Compensations—					
Quit-rent to the Khan of Kalat.	...	...	...	...	...
3.—Land Revenue—					
1. Pay of Tahsildars, Naib Tahsildars, clerks and others.	41,563 1 7	45,724 3 1	44,620 0 0	...	...
2. Pay of Clerks and other charges for survey and settlement work, including travelling allowance.	...	...	...	...	...
3. Other Miscellaneous Charges.	4,066 7 11	1,964 8 11	2,000 0 0	...	...
4. Karrawas and Mushriffs	4,205 9 2	3,262 7 1	8,000 0 0	...	...
5. Miscellaneous	1,530 0 0	1,780 0 0	1,740 0 0	...	...
6. Carriage of Revenue grain	...	...	2,000 0 0	...	...
7. Travelling allowance to officers and establishment.	1,700 15 0	1,585 9 0	500 0 0	...	...
8. Pay of Revenue Commissioner's Establishment.	...	...	...	...	...
Total	53,066 1 8	54,316 12 1	58,860 0 0	...	4,543 3 11
6.—Stamps—					
1. Charges for the sale of general stamps (discount).	62 12 0	66 12 6	100 0 0	...	...
2. Charges on sale of Court-fee stamps (discount).	67 2 6	77 12 3	100 0 0	...	...
Total	129 14 6	144 8 9	200 0 0	...	55 7 3
11.—Forests—					
Foresters and Forest guards	...	543 9 0	...	543 9 0	...

Annual Report of Special Revenues and Expenditure of the Zhob District for the year 1894-95—continued.

Heads of Receipts.	Actuals of 1893-94.	Actuals of 1894-95.	Revised Estimates of 1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
V.—Excise—	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1. Foreign liquors—(b) Retail license fees .	544 0 0	720 0 0	758 0 0	...	...
(c) Hotel fees .	...	9 0 0			
2. Indian-made liquors excised at Tariff rates.	...	...	...	...	...
3. Country spirits—(d) Sales of contracts for exclusive right of manufactures.	6,705 0 0	7,669 2 8	7,670 0 0	...	...
6. Opium and its preparations—(b) Other items.	1,825 0 0	1,775 0 0	1,775 0 0	...	...
7. Other Drugs—(d) Other items.	2,550 0 0	2,650 0 0	2,650 0 0	...	...
Fines, fees, and confiscations .	4 8 0	...	...	...	..
Total .	11,628 8 0	12,823 2 8	12,853 0 0	...	29 13 4
X.—Registration—					
Fees for registering documents.	76 0 0	118 0 0	120 0 0	...	...
Fees for copies of registered documents.	21 0 0	33 8 0	32 0 0	...	...
Miscellaneous . . .	1 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	...
Total .	98 0 0	163 8 0	152 0 0	11 8 0	...

Heads of Expenditure.	Actuals of 1893-94.	Actuals of 1894-95.	Budget Estimates of 1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
12.—Registration—	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Remuneration to Sub-Registrars	36 4 0	63 4 0	100 0 0	...	...
Remuneration to Copyists .	10 0 0	16 12 0			
Contingencies . .	50 0 0	25 10 0	100 0 0	...	...
Total .	96 4 0	105 10 0	200 0 0	...	94 6 0
15.—Post Office—					
Pay and travelling expenses of establishments .	3,072 0 0	5,051 12 0	3,070 0 0	...	...
Contingencies . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Total .	3,072 0 0	5,051 12 0	3,070 0 0	1981 12 0	...
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—Civil and Sessions Courts—					
1. Salaries of Gazetted Officers (Munsiff).	...	...	...	...	...
2. Salaries of establishment .	...	...	...	...	...
3. Salaries of process-serving establishment.	...	...	...	...	...
4. Miscellaneous contingencies	...	34 14 9	...	...	...
Criminal Courts.					
1. Salaries of Gazetted Officers (E. A. C. and N. A.).	...	...	...	...	...
2. Salaries of establishment .	...	...	...	...	...
3. Allowance to Cantonment Magistrate.	...	...	...	...	...
4. Travelling allowance to officers.	...	...	...	...	...
5. Travelling allowance to establishment.	...	...	...	...	...
6 Contingencies . .	75 15 4	99 15 9	500 0 0	...	...
Refunds of judicial fines	270 7 0	25 0 0	100 0 0	...	...
Total .	346 6 4	159 14 6	600 0 0	...	440 1 6
19B.—Law and Justice—Jails—					
1. District Jail establishment	...	...	...	...	...
2. Supplies and services .	1,489 1 0	1,839 11 8	1,857 0 0	..	...
3. Hospital charges . .	...	...	...	...	...
4. Miscellaneous contingencies	178 15 4	283 0 1	288 0 0	...	...
5. Lock-ups contingencies .	1,894 6 2	1,896 0 0	1,905 0 0	...	...
6. Allowance to Superintendent of Jail.	...	...	...	...	...
Total .	3,562 6 6	4,018 11 9	4,050 0 0	...	31 4 3

XVIA.—LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW—					
Sale-proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.	780 13 2	529 15 3	430 0 0	...	...
Court-fees realised in cash .	11 11 0	5 5 0	10 0 0	...	...
General fees, fines, and forfeitures.	8,006 6 4	9,335 9 0	6,865 0 0	...	...
Miscellaneous . . .	9 8 0	11 0 0	10 0 0	...	...
TOTAL .	8,808 6 6	9,881 13 3	7,315 0 0	2,566 13 3	...
XVIB.—LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS—					
Hire of convicts . . .	6 14 0	...	...	...	...
XVII.—POLICE—					
Cattle-pound receipts . .	654 12 6	723 0 0	850 0 0	...	...
Contribution for Police supplied.	...	...	...	...	...
Cash receipts under the Arms Act.	4 0 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	...	...
Fees, fines, and forfeitures (Cattle-pound receipts).	...	90 0 0	90 0 0	...	...
TOTAL .	658 12 6	817 12 4	945 0 0	...	127 3 8

20.—POLICE—					
1. Pay of Assistant District Superintendent.	...	...	..	...	...
2. Police Force . . .	39,552 4 9	39,923 11 11	41,310 0 0	...	...
3. Clerks and servants . .	1,053 4 1	993 0 0	1,010 0 0	...	...
4 Allowance to Hospital Assistants.	...	...	...	...	...
5. Compensation for dearness of provision.	...	...	...	...	...
6. Travelling allowances .	2,523 8 9	1,311 1 9	2,500 0 0	...	...
7. Cost of clothing and equipment	2,140 0 0	2,116 0 0	2,116 0 0	...	...
8. Purchase of handcuffs and repair of arms.	9 14 0	97 15 11	100 0 0	...	...
9. Arms, accoutrements and belts.	...	206 1 9	210 0 0	...	...
10. Rewards	988 0 0	215 0 0	500 0 0	...	...
11. Contingencies . . .	2,828 14 5	3,165 13 1	3,240 0 0	...	...
12. Cattle-pound contingencies.	...	...	...	...	...
13. Good conduct stripe allowances.	34 0 0	67 0 0	252 0 0	...	...
TOTAL .	49,129 14 0	48,095 12 5	51,238 0 0	...	3,142 3 7
22.—EDUCATION—					
Grant-in-aid to Anglo-vernacular school.	...	...	200 0 0	...	200 0 0
24.—MEDICAL—					
1. Allowance to Civil Surgeon	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	...	...
2. Hospital Assistant . .	2,162 8 9	3,650 3 8	3,600 0 0	...	...
3. Servants . . .	1,603 6 0	1,794 1 7	2,580 0 0	...	...
3½. Supplies and services .	992 1 4	836 0 2	1,500 0 0	...	...
4. Contingencies . . .	1,516 5 1	1,620 10 3	1,720 0 0	...	...
5. Vaccinator . . .	400 0 0	475 0 0	420 0 0	...	...
6. Travelling allowance .	274 2 6	577 7 0	200 0 0	...	...
TOTAL .	8,148 7 8	10,153 6 8	11,220 0 0	...	1,066 9 4
25.—POLITICAL—					
1. Salaries and allowances of Political Agents and Assistant Political Agents	21,691 5 3	27,054 0 5	29,250 0 0	...	...
2. Salaries and allowances of Extra Assistant Commissioner.	8,670 10 5	7,711 8 1	9,000 0 0	...	...
3. Salaries and allowances of establishment.	23,600 5 1	25,715 0 11	22,070 0 0	...	...
4. Travelling allowance of establishment.	3,848 4 9	3,261 5 9	2,500 0 0	...	...
5. Travelling allowance of officers.	5,697 12 8	6,085 1 4	6,120 0 0	...	...
6. Supplies and services .	2,152 9 1	1,326 11 8	1,775 0 0	...	...
7. Contingencies . . .	10,234 1 1	11,861 15 3	12,075 0 0	...	...
8. Charges on North-Western Frontier:— Services under Political Agent, Quetta-Peshin.	...	...	...	...	...

Annual Report of Special Revenues and Expenditure of the Zhob District for the year 1894-95—concluded.

Heads of Receipts.	Actuals of 1893-94.	Actuals of 1894-95.	Revised Estimates of 1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
XXV.—Miscellaneous—					
Receipts from staging bungalows.	112 15 3	306 14 4	700 0 0	...	...
Sale-proceeds of old stores and materials.	9 10 6	34 6 0	...	...	...
Miscellaneous fees, fines, and forfeitures.	...	...	...	...	...
Arboriculture . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Other items . . .	...	2 0 0	1 0 0	...	...
Total .	122 9 9	343 4 4	701 0 0	...	357 11 8
XXXII.—Civil Works—					
In charge of Civil Officers .	...	...	2,000 0 0	...	2,000 0 0
TOTAL RECEIPTS .	3,98,993 3 6	2,83,818 14 3	2,71,861 0 0	20,472 10 11	2,514 12 8

Heads of Expenditure.	Actuals of 1893-94.	Actuals of 1894-95.	Budget Estimates of 1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Services under Political Agent, Zhob.	1,42,992 2 9	1,45,670 7 9	1,46,540 0 0	...	...
Services under Political Agent, Thal Chotiali.	...	...	...	...	...
Services under Political Agent, Kalat.	...	...	...	...	...
Services under Political Agent, South-Eastern Baluchistan.	...	...	...	...	...
Head-Quarter Levies .	...	...	...	...	...
Zhob Levy Corps . .	2,50,033 1 2	2,52,660 0 4	2,62,150 0 0	...	...
9. Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs.	4,985 0 5	3,181 12 10	3,000 0 0	...	...
Total .	4,73,905 4 8	4,84,528 0 4	4,94,480 0 0	...	9,951 15 8
26.—Scientific and Minor Departments—Veterenary Charges—					
Improvement of breed of sheep.	...	...	...	...	...
32.—Miscellaneous—					
1. Donation for charitable purposes.	38 8 10	8 13 0	1,000 0 0 (items 1–4)	...	...
2. Charges on account of European Vagrants.	...	...			
3. Petty establishments (dâk bungalows).	341 2 9	553 3 0			
4. Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges.	184 7 11	359 14 4			
Total .	564 3 6	921 14 4	1,000 0 0	...	78 1 8
45.—Civil Works—In charge of Civil Officers—					
1. Arboriculture—					
(a) Establishment .	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Contingencies .	636 5 4	911 3 0	1,000 0 0	...	...
Public Works—					
(a) Establishment .	1,580 7 3	1,124 7 3	2,394 0 0	-	...
(b) New Works and Repairs.	23,999 8 2	4,275 9 4	5,000 0 0	...	...
Total .	26,216 4 9	6,311 3 7	8,394 0 0	...	2,082 12 5
TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	6,18,245 6 7	6,14,444 15 5	6,33,562 0 0	2,569 1 0	21,686 1 7

C. ARCHER, *Captain*,
Political Agent, Zhob.

B.

Return of Land Revenue collections in kind and in cash in Zhob District in the year 1894-95

Description.	Maunds collected.	Rate at which sold per maund.	Cash realised.	Total.	Remarks.
	Mds. s. c.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	
COLLECTIONS IN KIND—					
Wheat	67,383 31 4	1 7 0	96,737 5 10		
Barley	4,902 10 13	1 10 5	8,095 0 7		
Bhusa	74,664 15 8	0 6 5	30,097 3 4		
Maccai	13,435 0 2	1 3 5	16,277 13 2		
Jowari	4,297 6 2	0 14 3	3,824 13 0		
China	849 28 2	0 14 6	774 3 4		
Shali	1,688 26 0	1 3 9	2,089 9 0		
Kirbi	12,341 18 9	0 5 6	4,232 12 0		
Moong	1,132 21 6	1 12 6	2,012 5 7		
Straw for moong	557 39 0	0 5 9	200 15 7		
Tobacco	180 12 14	8 3 2	1,478 7 5		
Bajra	83 39 4	1 2 3	95 12 5		
Kangni	50 35 0	1 0 0	50 12 0		
				1,65,967 1 3	
COLLECTIONS IN CASH—					
Lucerne	...	...	165 12 5		
Sub khurda	...	...	2,184 10 9		
Palezat	...	...	953 13 0		
Zardak	...	...	25 1 4		
Land revenue fines	...	...	584 9 0		
Water-mills	...	...	1,282 11 10		
Royalty on wood	...	...	3,015 11 5		
Onions	...	...	145 11 0		
Miscellaneous	...	...	20 0 0		
				8,378 0 9	
GRAZING TAX—					
Grazing Receipts	...	...	65,332 14 4	65,332 14 4	
Arrears of previous years recovered during the year	...	...	32,889 14 6	32,889 14 6	
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	2,72,567 14 10	

Detail by Tehsils.

	Upper Zhob.	Lower Zhob.	Bori.	Barkhan.	Musakhel.	Sinjawi.	Kohlu.	Total.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Collections in kind	34,510 3 11	26,953 5 2	41,142 7 10	31,815 1 8	10,885 4 8	13,640 3 6	6,990 6 6	1,65,967 1 3
Collections in cash	391 4 2	2,806 7 11	3,168 1 4	1,222 1 4	89 5 9	543 8 7	157 3 8	8,378 0 9
Grazing tax	13,697 8 2	15,329 6 7	9,719 8 4	6,762 14 0	12,227 14 9	4,572 12 0	3,022 14 6	65,332 14 4
Arrears of previous years collected during the year	7,110 14 2	665 7 9	12,364 4 9	...	3,494 12 6	3,479 0 11	5,775 6 5	32,889 14 6
TOTAL	55,709 14 5	45,754 11 5	66,394 6 3	39,830 1 0	26,697 5 8	22,235 9 0	15,945 15 1	2,72,567 14 10

Detail of net Revenue collected.

Total collections as in column 5.	Lumbardari allowance paid.	Net Revenue credited into Treasury.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
2,72,567 14 10	15,157 15 2	2,57,409 15

C. ARCHER, *Captain*,
Political Agent, Zhob.

C.

Statement of Judicial work of the various Officers in the Zhob District for the year 1894-95.

Officers.	Civil suits disposed of		Execution of decree cases.	Total.	Criminal trials disposed of		Total.	Miscellaneous revenue cases.	Grand Total.
	Original.	Appellate.			Original.	Appellate.			
Political Agent	...	2	...	2	11	8	19	287	308
Assistant Political Agent	3	6	2	11	4	...	4	...	15
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lower Zhob	39	...	17	56	49	...	49	54	159
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Upper Zhob	15	3	2	20	19	...	19	22	61
Tahsildar, Lower Zhob	106	...	45	151	23	...	23	157	331
Tahsildar, Upper Zhob	6	...	4	10	7	...	7	...	17
Tahsildar, Bori	101	...	30	131	59	...	59	5	195
Tahsildar, Musakhel	11	...	4	15	16	...	16	8	39
First Naib Tahsildar, Lower Zhob	104	...	58	162	1	...	1	...	163
Second Naib Tahsildar, Lower Zhob	67	...	35	102	...	...	...	...	102
First Naib Tahsildar, Upper Zhob	7	...	2	9	6	...	6	...	15
Second Naib Tahsildar, Upper Zhob	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naib Tahsildar, Bori	122	...	24	146	20	...	20	...	166
Naib Tahsildar, Musakhel	3	...	2	5	3	...	3	...	8
Total	584	11	225	820	218	8	226	533	1,579

C. ARCHER, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

D.

Statement showing the number and classification of Political cases in the Zhob District tried by Jirga during 1894-95.

Place of Jirga Sittings.	Local cases.									Inter-provincial cases between Baluchistan, Sind and Punjab.			Grand Total.
	Murder.	Robbery.	Adultery.	Adultery with murder.	Land and revenue.	Betrothal and other cases connected with marriages.	Cattle-lifting.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	With Punjab.	With Sind.	Total.	
Fort Sandeman	6	9	3	...	335	91	27	798	1,269	1	...	1	1,270
Musakhel	2	5	2	...	44	11	3	131	198	...	...	...	198
Mughalkot (Punjab)	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	...	...	...	4
Dhana Sar	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2
Fort Munro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23	23
Hindubagh	26	23	23	6	147	137	30	410	802	...	...	...	802
Loralai	5	14	5	1	43	23	4	269	364	6	1	7	371
Shinghar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	3
Killa Saifulla	2	1	...	...	...	12	...	32	47	...	...	...	47
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	2
Khajuri Kach and Tank	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	34	34
Drug	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Sibi	1	1	...	...	...	8	1	5	16	...	...	...	16
Mughalkot (Zhob)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Total	42	55	33	7	569	283	67	1,653	2,709	64	1	65	2,774

C. ARCHER, *Captain*,
Political Agent, Zhob.

E.

Return of Cognisable Crime and Result of Police working for the year 1894-95.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Class or description of crime.	Cases. Number of cases reported during the year by charge register and received by transfer, less struck off as false in law or fact and transferred.	Number of cases reported in preceding year remaining under investigation at commencement of this year.	Number of cases pending in courts at end of preceding year.	Total number of cases (sum of columns 4, 5 and 6).	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157, proviso (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of cases sent for trial in present year.	Number of cases in which convictions were obtained (including columns 6 and 9).	Percentage of cases convicted to total cases (column 10 on 7).	Number of cases reported in this year remaining under investigation at the end of the year.	Number of cases pending in Courts at the end of the year.	Persons. Pending from last year.	Arrested and received by transfer this year.	Total persons.	Died or transferred.	Discharged before trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted and discharged.	Pending.	Percentage of persons convicted to arrested (columns 16 less 17 and 21).	Property. Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage of recoveries.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
		CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY, SAFETY, AND JUSTICE.																				R a. p.	R a. p		
1	251	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	...	...	4	4	...	...	4	100	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	100	...	...	...	
2	224	Other offences against public justice.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...	
3	147, 148	Rioting or unlawful assembly . .	25	...	...	25	...	25	21	84	...	4	...	315	315	...	...	179	2	134	98·90	...	...	...	
		TOTAL .	26	...	4	30	...	26	26	86·67	...	4	4	316	320	...	...	184	2	134	98·92	...	...	...	
		CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.																							
4	302	Murder	15	1	2	18	5	9	8*	44·44	2	8	4	19	23	1	3	10	1	8	71·43	...	...	...	* Two Ghaza cases.
5	307	Attempt at murder	5	2	3	10	1	6	9	·90	...	...	8	7	15	...	...	13	2	...	86·67	...	...	...	
6	304	Culpable homicide	5	...	1	6	...	5	4	66·67	...	2	6	7	13	...	...	11	...	2	100	...	...	...	
7	376	Rape	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
8	377	Unnatural offences . . .	1	...	...	1	...	--	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	22	...	...	22	1	20	11	50	1	9	...	28	28	...	2	10	3	13	66·67	...	...	...	
10	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon .	7	1	3	11	2	5	7	63·64	1	1	4	14	18	...	...	13	4	1	76·47	...	...	...	
11	354	Criminal force to public servant or woman or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine . . .	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...	
12	338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...	
		TOTAL .	58	4	9	71	9	48	41	57·75	5	16	22	78	100	1	5	59	70	25	79·73	...	...	...	
		CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY OR AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY.																							
		[illegible] mischief and cognate offences.	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

14	429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...	
15	454, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	17	1	3	21	13	4	6	28·57	1	1	2	18	20	...	13	4	2	1	21·05	1,771 7 0	38 8 0	2·17	
		TOTAL	19	1	3	23	14	5	7	30·43	1	1	2	19	21	...	13	5	2	1	25	1,771 7 0	38 8 0	2·17	
		CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.																							
16	342	Wrongful restraint and confinement	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
		TOTAL	1	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
		CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.																							
17	456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	2	...	...	2	2*	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	*Out of these one case was actually enquired into, but the offenders were acquitted.
18	379 to 382	Theft	38	2	2	42	14	21	20	47·62	5	3	4	34	38	...	4	23	6	5	69·70	4,113 14 0	3,027 7 3	73·59	
19	406	Criminal breach of trust	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	.	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	2 0 0	...	...	
20	411	Receiving stolen property	3	...	...	3	...	3	3	100	...	...	...	18	18	...	...	14	4	...	77·78	340 9 0	113 6 0	33·29	
		TOTAL	44	2	2	48	16	25	24	50	5	3	4	54	58	...	4	38	11	5	71·70	4,456 7 0	3,140 13 3	70·48	
		Total of preceding classifications I to V.	148	7	18	173	39	105	98	56·65	11	25	32	469	501	1	22	286	26	167	85·89	6,227 14 0	3,179 5 3	51·05	
		CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.																							
21	Act III of 1867, Section 13.	Gambling	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	10	...	...	100	...	...	...	
		TOTAL	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	10	...	...	100	...	...	...	
		Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.	26	...	4	30	...	26	26	86·67	...	4	4	316	320	...	...	184	2	134	98·92	...	...	...	
		Class II.—Serious offences against the person.	58	4	9	71	9	48	41	57·75	5	16	22	78	100	1	5	59	10	25	79·75	...	...	...	
		Class III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.	19	1	3	23	14	5	7	30·43	1	1	2	19	21	...	13	5	2	1	25	1,771 7 0	38 8 0	2·17	
		Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
		Class V.—Minor offences against property.	44	2	2	48	16	25	24	50	5	3	4	54	58	...	4	38	11	5	71·70	4,456 7 0	3,140 13 3	70·48	
		Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	10	...	...	100	...	...	...	
		GRAND TOTAL	149	7	18	174	39	106	99	56·9	11	25	32	479	511	1	22	296	25	167	86·30	6,227 14 0	3,179 5 3	51·05	

C. ARCHER, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

F.

Distribution of the Zhob District Police Force on the 31st March 1895.

No.	Name of Post.	District Superintendent of Police.	Inspector.	Deputy Inspector on R80.	Deputy Inspector on R60.	Deputy Inspector on R40.	1st grade Sergeants on R27.	2nd grade Sergeants on R17.	3rd grade Sergeants on R14.	1st grade Constable on R12.	2nd grade Constable on R11.	Duffadars on R37.	1st grade Sowars on R31.	2nd grade Sowars on R27.	Sweepers.	Bhisti.	Mochi.	Total.
	Strength according to existing sanction	1	1	1	2	1	7	14	18	40	72	3	14	18	6	1	1	200
1	District Superintendent of Police's Office	1	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
2	Fort Sandeman Thana	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	9	8	...	...	...	1	1	...	24
3	Bori Thana	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	7	7	...	...	1	2	...	...	23
4	Hindubagh Thana	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
5	Musakhel ,,	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	3	9	...	...	1	1	...	...	18
6	Saifulla Killa Chowki	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
7	Mir Ali Khel Thana	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
8	Mughalkot ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
9	Present in Line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	1	8	1	...	..	...	16
10	Magazine	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
11	Political Agent's Office guard	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
12	Ditto house ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
13	Assistant Political Agent's house guard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
14	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Upper Zhob's guard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	6
15	Orderlies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
16	Line duties	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	8
17	In camp with the Political Agent, Zhob	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	6	6	1	5	9	...	...	...	30
18	On special duty	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
19	Sick in hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
20	On privilege leave	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
21	On furlough	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
22	On Miscellaneous duties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	7
23	On leave without pay (post vacant)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
24	Wanting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Total	1	1	1	2	1	7	14	18	40	72	3	14	18	6	1	1	200

C. ARCHER, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

G.

Caste Return of the Police in the Zhob District for the year 1894-95.

Religion or Caste.	Inspector and Deputy Inspectors.	Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File.		Total.	Remarks.
		Sowars.	Footmen.		
Christians	...	...	...	...	
Hindus	2	...	27	29	
Sikhs	...	4	32	36	
Indian Muhammadans	1	7	64	72	
Punjab Frontier Pathans	2	6	27	35	
Local Pathans	...	6	1	7	
Baluch	...	11	1	12	
Sweepers	...	...	6	6	
Wanting	...	1	1	2	
Total	5	35	159	199	

C. ARCHER, *Captain*,

Political Agent, Zhob.

H.

Return showing the convicts admitted into the Jails in the Zhob District for the year 1894-95.

Description.	Number of prisoners in jails at the close of previous year.		Admitted to the jails during the year.		Released during the year.		Remaining in jails on 31st March 1895.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Convicts	38	2	776	43	759	44	55	1
Civil prisoners	3	...	5	...	8	...	...	...
Total	41	2	781	43	767	44	55	1

C. ARCHER, *Captain*,

Political Agent, Zhob.

I.

Statement showing cost of Prisoners in the Zhob Jails for the year 1894-95.

Average daily number of prisoners in jails.	Spent on food for prisoners during the year.	Average cost of maintenance per head per annum.	Realised by jail labour.	Net cost per head per annum.
	R a. p	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
76	4,018 11 9	52 14 1	...	52 14 1
Total	4,018 11 9	52 14 1	...	52 14 1

C. ARCHER, *Captain*,

Political Agent, Zhob.

J.

Account of the Fort Sandeman Bazar Excluded Local Fund for the year 1894-95 (Zhob District).

Heads of Receipts.	Amount. R	a.	p.	Heads of Expenditure.	Amount. R	a.	p.
Land Revenue	3,006	10	3	Interest	...		
Stamps	...			Refunds	...		
Excise	...			Charges of Collection of Revenue	5,080	9	2
Provincial Rates	...			General Administration	50	0	0
Assessed Taxes	10,366	3	3	Law and Justice	...		
Registration	...			Police	1,816	12	4
Police	320	13	3	Marine	...		
Marine	...			Education	375	4	0
Education	48	2	0	Medical	120	0	0
Medical	...			Minor Departments	3,977	0	10
Minor Departments	1,127	9	5	Superannuations	...		
Interest	...			Miscellaneous	4,645	14	4
Superannuations	...			Public Works	1,236	2	0
Miscellaneous	2,443	12	0	Deposits	2,465	1	6
Public Works	486	12	10	Advances	41,200	9	1
Deposits	2,504	12	6				
Advances	37,077	1	10				
Total Receipts	57,381	13	4	Total Payments	60,967	5	3
Opening Balance	5,028	14	5	Closing Balance	1,443	6	6
GRAND TOTAL	62,410	11	9	GRAND TOTAL	62,410	11	9

C. ARCHER, *Captain,*

Political Agent, Zhob.

K.

Account of the Loralai Town Excluded Local Fund for the year 1894-95 (Zhob District).

Heads of Receipts.	Amount. R	a.	p.	Heads of Expenditure.	Amount. R	a.	p.
Land Revenue	448	0	0	Interest	...		
Stamps	...			Refunds	...		
Excise	...			Charges of Collection of Revenue	...		
Provincial Rates	...			General Administration	30	6	0
Assessed Taxes	6,743	0	0	Law and Justice	...		
Registration	...			Police	1,424	5	9
Police	65	8	6	Marine	...		
Marine	...			Education	187	13	5
Education	...			Medical	571	10	8
Medical	...			Minor Departments	3,039	0	8
Minor Departments	299	3	9	Superannuations	...		
Interest	...			Miscellaneous	3,132	0	1
Superannuations	...			Public Works	773	4	8
Miscellaneous	459	0	10	Deposits	...		
Public Works	...			Advances	2,815	0	0
Deposits	...						
Advances	2,834	0	0				
Total Receipts	10,848	13	1	Total Payments	11,973	9	3
Opening Balance	5,433	11	11	Closing Balance	4,308	15	9
GRAND TOTAL	16,282	9	0	GRAND TOTAL	16,282	9	0

C. ARCHER, *Captain,*

Political Agent, Zhob.

L.

Actual Account of Receipts and Expenditure of the Zhob Police and Zhob Levy Corps Local Funds for the year 1894-95.

Heads of Receipts.	Zhob Police.	Zhob Levy Corps.	Heads of Expenditure.	Zhob Police.	Zhob Levy Corps.
	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.
Chanda Fund .	3,539 12 9	73,348 2 2	Chanda Fund . .	2,546 2 4	71,591 7 6
Clothing Fund .	2,834 9 1	8,683 14 1	Clothing Fund .	3,899 13 7	10,240 3 6
Equipment Fund .	454 10 3	3,289 10 10	Equipment Fund .	613 2 8	4,158 13 9
Estate of deceased officers . .	429 7 9	275 12 3	Estate of deceased Officers . .	395 3 11	130 9 10
Total Receipts .	7,258 7 10	85,597 7 4	Total Payments .	7,454 6 6	86,121 2 7
Opening Balance .	5,183 13 10	35,525 9 10	Closing Balance .	4,987 15 2	35,001 14 7
GRAND TOTAL .	12,442 5 8	1,21,123 1 2	GRAND TOTAL .	12,442 5 8	1,21,123 1 2

C. ARCHER, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

M.

Abstract showing total Income, Expenditure, and Balances of all the Excluded Local Funds in the District of Zhob for the year 1894-95.

Name of Fund.	Opening balance of year.	Income of year.	Expenditure of year	Closing balance.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	5,028 14 5	57,381 13 4	60,967 5 3	1,443 6 6
Loralai Town Fund	5,433 11 11	10,848 13 1	11,973 9 3	4,308 15 9
Zhob Police Fund	5,183 13 10	7,258 7 10	7,454 6 6	4,987 15 2
Zhob Levy Corps Fund	35,525 9 10	85,597 7 4	86,121 2 7	35,001 14 7
Total .	51,172 2 0	1,61,086 9 7	1,66,516 7 7	45,742 4 0

C. ARCHER, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

N.

Statement of Takavi Advances made during the year ending 31st March 1895.

District.	Name.	Amount.	Interest, if any, payable.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		R	R	R	
Zhob .	Lal Mahomed Haiduzai	1,000	...	1,000	
	Baran Khan Kuduzai	250	...	250	
	Nazar Kuduzai	1,000	...	1,000	
	Jalat Kibzai	50	...	50	
	Sheikh Mahomed Baberz	300	...	300	
	Total .	2,600	...	2,600	

C. ARCHER, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

O.

Statement of Recoveries made on account of Taccavi Advances during the year ending 31st March 1895.

District.	Name.	Amount repayable.	Repayments during the year under report. Principal.	Interest.	Balance.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4		5	6
		R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	
Zhob	Ghulam Haider Khan Ghilzai . .	3,000 0 0	...	...	3,000 0 0	
	Sher Jan Khan Ghilzai . . .	2,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	...	1,000 0 0	
	Malik Sultan Mehtazai . . .	400 0 0	200 0 0	...	200 0 0	
	Saleh Muhammad Masazai . . .	100 0 0	100 0 0	...	...	
	Malik Adin Ghorezai . . .	34 0 0	34 0 0	...	...	
	Sanjar Khan Akhterzai . . .	100 0 0	100 0 0	...	...	
	Kulla Khan Baghban and Panid Khan .	800 0 0	...	...	800 0 0	
	Malik Almaz Mehtazai . . .	200 0 0	200 0 0	...	...	
	Amir Mahomed Ghilzai . . .	400 0 0	200 0 0	...	200 0 0	
	Hyder Akhterzai . . .	1,800 0 0	500 0 0	...	1,300 0 0	
	Abdul Ghafar Sultanzai . . .	34 0 0	34 0 0	...	...	
	Murad Khan Rustomzai . . .	800 0 0	200 0 0	...	600 0 0	
	Ispin Shuani	450 0 0	150 0 0	...	300 0 0	
	Samand Khan Hyderazai . . .	300 0 0	100 0 0	...	200 0 0	
	Panidan Khan Kibzai . . .	437 8 0	62 8 0	...	375 0 0	
	Lok Obokhel	200 0 0	50 0 0	...	150 0 0	
	Brahim Said	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	...	500 0 0	
	Ismail Khan Alazai . . .	500 0 0	...	...	500 0 0	
	Mehtar Mandokhel Siak . . .	300 0 0	100 0 0	...	200 0 0	
	Hunamzai	150 0 0	50 0 0	...	100 0 0	
	Locha Ram	500 0 0	...	...	500 0 0	
	Baran Lakhpel	300 0 0	...	...	300 0 0	
	Said Khan Mandokhel . . .	200 0 0	50 0 0	...	150 0 0	
	Baz Mahomed Ghilzai . . .	2,500 0 0	...	...	2,500 0 0	
	Lal Mahomed Hyderzai . . .	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	...	200 0 0	
	Baran Khan Kudezai . . .	250 0 0	50 0 0	...	200 0 0	
	Nazar Kudezai	1,000 0 0	...	...	1,000 0 0	
	Jalat Kibzai	50 0 0	...	...	50 0 0	
	Sheikh Mahomed Baber . . .	300 0 0	...	...	300 0 0	
	Total .	19,305 8 0	4,680 8 0	...	14,625 0 0	

C. ARCHER, *Captain,*

Political Agent, Zhob.

P.

Return of Schools and Education in the Zhob District for the year 1894-95.

Name and place of School.	Class of School.	Number of Pupils in the School at the close of year.								Income of School.					Remarks.
		Christians.	Sikhs.	Hindus.	Indian Muhammadans.	Local Pathans.	Baluch.	Brohis.	Total.	Contributed by Local Funds.	Grant-in-aid from Provincial or Imperial Revenues.	Realised by fees and subscription.	Total.	Cost of School.	
										R a. p.	R a p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Fort Sandeman	Upper Primary	...	1	9	4	4	...	...	18	327 2 0	...	48 2 0	375 4 0	375 4 0	
Loralai	Primary	...	...	11	1	10	...	...	22	93 14 11	...	...	93 14 11	93 14 11	
Killa Saifulla	Ditto	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	93 14 6	...	...	93 14 6	93 14 6	

C. ARCHER, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

Q.

List of offences committed by Waziris in the Zhob District during the year 1894-95.

No.	Name of claimant.	Accused. Name.	Section.	Tribe.	Offence and date.	Abstract of case and the action taken.	How disposed of.
1	Muhammad Bux Khoja .	16 Waziris—names, etc., unknown.	......	......	Robbery, 22nd March 1894.	Fifty-two pair of shoes, worth R66-8-0, were extracted by the accused on the night of the 22nd March 1894, at Zarkani in the Lao Pass, from a bundle belonging to the complainant. The necessary report was made to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, on the 10th April 1894; but nothing had been heard from him when the year closed.	Pending.
2	Raz Gul, Kala Khan Lande, Alif and Gado Lowanas.	23 Mahsud and two Zallikhel Waziris.	......	......	Highway robbery, about 1st April 1894, of 170 sheep, etc., valued at R870.	One of the complainants, while out with a flock of 170 sheep grazing in the hills in the Zao Pass, was set upon by the accused, who tied his hands and feet, and, besides the sheep, carried off all he had about him. The case was reported to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, on the 21st April 1894; but nothing had been heard from him when the year closed.	Do.
3	Saleh Khan, Daurani Khan, and 12 other Shiranis.	Shahad Khan, Gugakhel, and 15 other Waziris.	......	......	Theft of 18 cattle, worth R533, on 25th April 1894.	The cattle, together with two herdsmen, were carried off by the accused from the Parezi Pass, near Kot Tal Khan. The accused were followed by the Thanadar, Mirali Khel, but could not be overtaken. They, however, set free the two herdsmen when they reached the Gomal. The case was reported to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, on 12th May 1894; but nothing had been heard from him when the year closed.	Do.
4	Ali Mahomed Hezai and Mian Nur Kamezai.	Rasim, Halal and three others, Mahsud Waziris.	......	......	Theft of 5 cattle worth R150, on 12th December 1893.	The cattle were carried off by some *badmashes* from Mughalkot. Enquiries made by the Thanadar there shewed that the accused were the actual offenders. The case was reported to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, on 18th May 1894; but nothing had been heard from when the year closed.	Do.
5	Kalandar Khan, son of Ba Khan Lehar Khel Nasir.	Two Waziris—names, etc., unknown.	......	......	Theft of a camel, valued at R80, on the 3rd May 1894.	The camel was carried off by the accused while grazing in the hills in the Zao Pass. The case was reported to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismal Khan, on 18th May 1849; but nothing had been heard from him when the year closed.	Do.

6	Abdullu Khan Nasir	Shadir Khan, Abdul Rahman Khel, and two other Waziris.	......	......	Theft of 5 camels with a young one, on 7th May 1894, valued at R550.	The camels were carried off by the accused from Narai Wasta near the Ghazamanda Pass. The case was reported to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, on the 18th May 1894. In November 1894 the Deputy Commissioner replied to say that the case would be placed before Jirga for trial at the first suitable opportunity; but nothing further had been heard from him when the year closed.	Do.
7	Crown, through Hakim Khan, Zhob Levy Corps, Sowar.	Three Waziris—names, etc., unknown.	......	......	Killing of a horse, valued R150, and firing on the sowar, on 23rd May 1894.	The sowar, while bringing dâk from Mir Ali Khel to Fort Sandeman, was fired upon by the accused near Khuni Buy. The sowar escaped unhurt, but his horse was shot dead. The case was reported to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, on the 25th May 894; but nothing had been heard from him when the year closed.	Do.
8	Ali Jan Shirani	Three Waziris—names, etc., unknown.	......	......	Theft of two cattle, valued at R50, on 23rd May 1894.	On the night of the 23rd May 1894 the cattle were carried off by the accused from Mir Ali Khel. From enquiries made it appeared that the cattle had been taken through the Spin Pass to Waziristan. The case was reported to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, on 23rd May 1894. Enquiries are are still being made by him.	Do.
9	Inhabitants of the Village of Mughalkot.	Some Waziris—names, etc., unknown.	......	......	Theft of 4 cattle on 14th June 1894.	At 2 P.M. on the 14th June 1894, the robbery was committed by the accused. Shortly after, the Thanadar, Mughalkot, came to know of this, and pursued the accused, who, finding this let the animals go and bolted. The case was reported to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, with a view to punishing the accused, but he could not trace them.	Filed.
10	Crown, through the Officer Commanding 6th Bombay Cavalry.	Seven Waziris—names, etc., unknown.	......	......	Attack on a grass-party of the 6th Bombay Cavalry, wounding Naik Partab Singh, and robbery of a carbine, on 24th June 1894.	The naik who was in rear of the party consisting of 8 syces and ponies, 3 sowars and the naik himself, who were returning to Mughalkot from the hills, was attached near the Sanjala Nullah by three Waziris, who stabbed him with a knife and made off with his Henry-Martini carbine before his comrades reached the spot to help him. The case was reported at once to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan; but nothing had been heard from him when the year closed.	Pending.

List of Offences committed by Waziris in the Zhob District during the year 1894-95—continued.

No.	Name of claimant.	Accused.			Offence and date.	Abstract of case and the action taken.	How disposed of.
		Name.	Section.	Tribe.			
11	Nazar Khan, Khan Alam Khan, Akhtoo, Naurang and Kalandar Shiranis.	Mahomed Afzal Mochi Khel, Khan Gul Nanakhel, a son of Kajal Khan, Mochikhel, Jamak Khan, Abdul Rahmankhel, Fattehjang Khan Rahamkhel, Mahsud Waziris.			Robbery of one bullock and six calves, valued at R60, on 20th June 1894.	These cattle were found missing from the grazing ground of the village of Mughalkot. From enquiries made by the complainants, it appeared that the accused had carried them off. The case was reported to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, on the 25th July 1894; but nothing had been heard from him when the year closed.	Pending.
12	Crown, through the Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps.	Some Waziris—names, etc., unknown.	......	......	Firing on a party of three sepoys, killing two of them and taking away their rifles, accoutrements, etc., about the 25th July 1894.	The sepoys, while carrying dâk from Miralikhel to Gulkach, were fired upon by the accused at a place about 5 miles from the Girdaopost. Two of them were shot dead, their bodies having been found on the road some days after by a search party. The third one appears to have been carried off alive, and afterwards murdered by them in the hills. The case was reported to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan; but nothing had been heard from him when the year closed.	Do.
13	Crown, through Razamahomed Khan and Badal Khan, Levy Sowars of Mughalkot.	Three Waziris—names, etc., unknown.	......	......	Killing of a horse, wounding of a sowar, and theft of one Snider carbine and a turban, on 4th August 1894.	While the sowars were coming to Fort Sandeman the accused fired at them from the hills near the Khooni Burj, killed a horse, and wounded one of the sowars, and carried off the carbine and the turban of the wounded man. The case was reported to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, at once; but he had not been able to trace the offenders when the year closed.	Do.
14	Kajal Khan Shirani of Mughalkot.	Four Waziris—names, etc., unknown.	......	......	Highway robbery of a bullock, a gun, and wearing apparel, valued at R68-8, and R20 in cash, on 20th August 1894.	The complainant was attacked on the road between Mughalkot and Miralikhel, and carried off, together with his bullock. On reaching Toikhulla the accused beat him with stones and let him go. The case was reported to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, on 22nd August 1894; but nothing had been heard from him when the year closed.	Do.
15	Painde, Saleh Muhammad and Wali Khan, Mando-Khels of Killi Jalat Khan.	Khaloo, son of Kasir Khan, and 6 others, Abdul Rahmankhel, Mahsud Waziris.			Theft of 11 donkeys, valued at R270 on 24th August 1894.	About the 24th August 1894 the donkeys were carried off by some *badmashes* The owners, together with some of their villagers, followed their tracks as far as a village in the Wano Jelaka, where they were informed that the accused were the actual offenders.	Do.

						The case was reported to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, on 17th September 1894; but nothing had been heard from him when the year closed.	
16	Inhabitants of the Village of Mughalkot.	Tilak Khan, Mianji, and 4 others, Abdul Rahmankhel, Waziris.			Attempt at theft of 30 cattle on 28th September 1894.	Shortly after the theft was committed the matter was reported to the Thanadar at Mughalkot, who, in company with some sowars, followed the tracks and succeeded in overtaking the accused, who left the cattle, dropped their supplies, and being favoured by darkness made good their escape. The matter was reported to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, on 12th October 1894, with a view to punishing the accused.	Do.
17	Inhabitants of Thalkhankot.	Six Waziris—names, etc., not known.	......	......	Robbery of 20 cattle on 1st October 1894.	After the cattle were carried off by the accused, they were pursued by the Thanadar, accompanied by Levy Sowars, etc., who succeeded in recovering the cattle which were left behind by the accused, who ran off when they came to know that they were pursued. The case was reported to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, on the 3rd October 1894; but the accused could not be traced.	Filed
18	Mus Shirani of Kotyal Khan.	Four Waziris—names, etc., not known.	......	......	Theft of 2 cattle, valued at R55, on the 5th October 1894.	The complainant reported at the Miralikhel Thana on 7th October 1894, that the 2 cattle were carried away from his village on the night of the 5th October 1894. He also stated that the tracks of the animals and the robbers had been traced to the Gomal, whence they went into Waziristan. The case was reported to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, on 24th October 1894, and it is being enquired into by him.	Pending.
19	Jaras Khan Shirani of Mughalkot.	(1) Talak Khan, son of Buchar Khan, Abdul Rahmankhel. (2) Amir Dhur and three other Waziris—names, etc., unknown.			Theft of 3 cattle, valued at R85, on 27th August 1894.	The complainant reported the theft at the Mughalkot Thana on 29th August 1894, and stated that he was making enquiries about the robbers and would report their names, etc., when known. The enquiries made by complainant shewed that the accused were the actual offenders. The case was reported to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, on 26th October 1894, and he is still making enquiries into it.	Do.

C. ARCHER, *Captain*,
Political Agent Zhob.

APPENDIX VI.

Administration Report of Kalat Agency for 1894-95.

1.—Administration Staff.

Major H. M. Temple held charge of the district from 1st April 1894 to 20th March 1895. He made over charge of the office on the 21st March to Lieutenant P. T. Spence, and left for home on privilege leave for three months. Lieutenant P. T. Spence carried on the current duties of the Political Agent, Kalat, in addition to his own duties as Second Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, till the close of the year ending 31st March.

Khan Bahadur Mir Allad'ad Khan, Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, and P. Gungaram, Munsiff in the Bolan Pass, remained in charge of the Bolan Pass throughout the year.

Lala Khillu Ram was in charge of the Nasirabad Tahsil from 1st April to 19th December 1894, and from 26th February to the close of the year. He was on privilege leave from 20th December 1894 to 25th February 1895, and Lala Thakurdas, Sarishtadar in the Zhob Agency, officiated for him during that period.

In the month of June 1894, His Highness the Khan of Kalat asked for the services of an European Officer to re-organise and superintend the training of his army. The Agent to the Governor General represented the wishes of the Khan to the Government of India in the Foreign Department on the 27th August 1894, Lieutenant E. LeMesurier of the 6th Bombay Cavalry was appointed Military Adviser and Assistant to His Highness the Khan.

By the 31st March 1895, Lieutenant LeMesurier had already enlisted 175 men out of the 200 it had been proposed to raise as the nucleus of a new army. Of these, about 100 had completed their recruits' training in everything except range firing, arrangements for which are now being made in Kalat.

Before the close of the present year, it is hoped that His Highness the Khan will have at his disposal a body of 200 men thoroughly equipped and trained on the same lines as British troops.

Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram, C.I.E., Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan of Kalat, remained in charge of his duties throughout the year.

A list (marked E) of gazetted officers of the Kalat Agency is attached.

2.—Revenue.

(*a*)—*Receipts.*

The sum collected during the year under report amounted to R68,978-0-10—

Particulars.	Water rate.	Extra cess.	—	—	Total.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Katal lands . . .	38,464 0 4	2,184 5 9	...	...	40,648 6 1
Particular.	**Excise.**	**Land Revenue.**	**Stamps.**	**Miscellaneous.**	**Total.**
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Bolan Pass . . .	15,550 0 0	755 0 9	9,686 3 0	2,338 7 0	28,329 10 9
				Total .	68,978 0 10

The receipts of the Khan's lands amounted to R44,540-5-0 in 1893-94. The decrease of R3,891-14-11 is due to a deficiency in the supply of water to the Khan's lands from the Sind canals during the past year. Statement (marked A) attached to the report shows the Bolan receipts in detail under each prescribed head.

The total collections amounted to R28,329-10-9 against R32,474-1-9 collected in 1893-94. This shows a decrease of R4,144-7-0. The decrease is due to the completion of Railway works which caused a decrease in population in the Bolan Pass.

I.—Excise.

The receipts under this head amounted to ₨15,550 against ₨19,410 in the preceding year, on account of the completion of the Railway works in the Upper Bolan, the excise contract was sold for ₨15,550, *i.e.*, ₨3,860 less than the previous year.

II.—Land Revenue.

In the year under report the receipts from Kirta lands amounted to ₨1,566-14-6, out of which ₨755-0-9 were credited during the year under report, and the remainder, ₨811-13-9, was credited at the close of the year. This shows a decrease of ₨896-8-11 against ₨2,463-7-5 realised in 1893-94, which is partly due to the fall of price of grain and partly to the surkhi insect which damaged the crops.

III.—Stamps.

The receipts under stamps amounted to ₨9,686-3-0 against ₨5,716 in 1893-94, showing an increase of ₨3,970-3-0, which is due to the increase of civil suits filed in the Court of Pandit Gunga Ram, Munsiff in the Bolan Pass. The Magistrate has shown in his report that the value of stamps affixed on petitions filed in his Court amounted to about ₨6,000 in the year 1894-95. The correct figures are not available, because the account of sale of stamps was kept in the office of the Political Agent, Quetta and Peshin. All the receipts of the Bolan Pass were credited to the Quetta revenues (special revenues), and no separate account was kept in the office of the Native Assistant or the Political Agent, Kalat. In his letter No. 221Z dated 3rd November 1894, the Revenue Commissioner has now separated the accounts of the Bolan revenues and expenditure from the accounts of the Quetta District from the 1st April 1895.

IV.—Miscellaneous.

The receipts under head "Miscellaneous" amounted to ₨2,338-7-0 against ₨4,884-10-4 in 1893-94, showing a decrease of ₨2,546-3-4, which is due to the completion of the Railway works in the Upper Bolan Pass.

3.—Sanitation.

Great attention was paid to the sanitation throughout the whole Pass, and every endeavour was made by the Medical Officer, Bolan Railway, to prevent Brahuis and others making encampments on the bed of the Bibirani stream and along its bank. Every endeavour was made to keep the Pass clean. All the streams and watercourses in the Pass, and particularly the Bibirani channels, were protected from contamination without subjecting travellers and Brahuis to any positive hardship. Under the order of the Governor-General's Agent two sowars and four footmen have been appointed under the supervision of the Levy Jamadar at Bibirani to patrol the watercourses at that station, which supply water to the station of Panirband, where the Railway works are in progress. No complaints have been made by the Medical Officer in the Bolan Pass as to defects in the sanitary arrangements. The total expenditure incurred during the year in connection with the sanitary arrangements amounted to ₨5,541-13-2 as detailed below:—

	₨	a.	p.
Conservancy establishment and other charges	4,861	13	2
Professional establishment	420	0	0
Hospital and dispensaries	260	0	0
Total	5,541	13	2

Rupees 4,861-13-2 have been spent on account of the pay of the sweepers, bhisties and other sanitary charges. The sweepers and donkeys at the following stations remained under the control and supervision of the Medical Officer:—

Dozan.	Mach.	Peshi.	Ocipur.
Hirokh.	Chaddarzai.	Panir.	Mushkat.

Rupees 420 have been spent on account of the pay of the Sanitary Inspectors for supervision of the stations.

Rupees 260 have been spent on dieting expenses of the friendless patients. All these expenses are met by the Bolan Bazar Fund. The general health has been good.

4.—Law and Justice.

Judicial.

The statement marked B shows the judicial work done by each of the district officers during the year 1894-95.

The total number of cases disposed of was 2,975 against 1,821 in 1893-94. The judicial work has considerably increased in the district. The number of civil suits and civil appeals disposed of during the year was 1,744, of which the greater portion was decided by the Munsiff in the Bolan, Pandit Gungaram. The year under report is the second year of the Munsiff's Court appointed in the Pass. During the year the Munsiff decided 1,460 civil, 778 execution, and 92 criminal cases, in all 2,330 cases, which gives an average of 194 cases in a month. The Munsiff has taken great pains in disposing of the suits. In addition to this judicial work the Munsiff checks the Bolan Bazar receipts and supervises the work of tax-mohurirs. The work done by the Munsiff is very satisfactory. The receipts of the Court amounted to R9,686-3-0 as detailed below :—

	R	a.	p.
Stamps	9,202	0	0
Fines	430	0	0
Penalty under Stamps Act	54	3	0
Total	9,686	3	0

The expenditure under the appointment of the Munsiff and his office establishment amounted to R3,873-0-9 as per detail below :—

	R	a.	p.
Pay of Munsiff	1,800	0	0
Munsiff's office establishment	1,332	0	0
Travelling allowance of Munsiff	242	4	0
Do. do. of office establishment	72	15	0
Total	3,450	3	0
Add—Contingent expenses of the Munsiff's office	422	13	9
Grand total	3,873	0	9

Thus the account shows a net saving of R5,813-2 3, which the special receipts of the Bolan Pass gained by the establishment of the Munsiff's Court. The financial result of establishing the Court has been, therefore, highly satisfactory. A list (marked c), showing the cases decided by the Quetta and Sibi Jirgas, is enclosed. Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram, C.I.E., as usual has taken great trouble in supervising these cases.

Khan Bahadur Mirallad Khan, Native Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, attended the Quetta and Sibi Jirgas, and decided, in conjunction with the Sardars, such cases as were laid before the Jirga. Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram, in conjunction with the Kazis, decided the long pending and very complicated case of the property of late Mastaufi Fakir Muhamad. The decision arrived at in this special case was separately reported to the Agent to the Governor-General in detail, which was approved. At the request of Colonel G. Gaisford, Political Agent, Quetta and Peshin, Khan Bahadur Miralladad Khan, Native Assistant, Bolan Pass was deputed at Killa Abdulla to settle the cases of the Achakzais pending since a considerable time. Khan Bahadur Miralladad Khan settled these cases to the entire satisfaction of both parties concerned, and Colonel Gaisford approved of the decision arrived at in each of the case.

5.—Police.

The control of the Police force in the Bolan Pass was, as previously, in the hands of the District Superintendent of Police Quetta. In addition to the District Police, 16 chowkidars, at a yearly cost of R2,482-6-1, were entertained and paid out of the Bolan Bazar receipts. A report as to the working of the force will be made by the District Superintendent of Police, together with his report on the Quetta-Peshin Police.

6.—TRIBAL.

The Bolan Levy posts remained as they were in the preceding year. The statement below shows the thanas on the Sind-Kalat border:—

Name of Thana.	Jamadar or Thanadar.	Duffadar.	Munshi.	Sowar.	Footmen.
Usta Muhamad	1	1	1	12	"
Zehri Thana	1	1	1	7	"
Mengal Thana	1	1	1	7	"

The thana at Usta Muhamad was opened out during the year under report. Thanadar Khan Bahadur Hussan Khan was appointed as Thanadar, and he assisted in apprehending the offenders who committed crimes on the Sind border and escaped into the territory of His Highness the Khan of Kalat. The thana at Zehri was removed from Ghát at the request of Gonhar Khan and his son Yusaf Khan, who represented that they would manage their country themselves with the aid of their own men.

Rahim Khan Kurd, Thanadar of the Zehri Thana, with his sowars remained in camp with Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram, C.I.E., and assisted in all tribal affairs connected with the Kalat State.

Alam Khan Mengal, Thanadar of Mengal Thana, did excellent service in securing the arrest of Sahib Khan Chutta, a notorious robber and dacoit.

Khan Bahadur Hussan Khan Kaheri was deputed on this special case to arrest Sahib Khan Chutta, and, with the aid of Alam Khan, he managed to capture him (Chutta). The services of both Khan Bahadur Hussan Khan and Alam Khan were highly approved of by the Political Agent on this occasion.

7.—THE BOLAN BAZAR FUND.

Receipts.

The Bolan octroi contract for the year under report fetched a sum of R22,010 against R22,000 in the preceding year, showing an increase of R10. The octroi contractor did not pay the last instalment in the end of the year, and so R2,175-13-4 were credited during the year, and the balance of R1,834-2-8 in the next year, *i.e.*, 1895-96.

The conservancy fees realised during the year amounted to R11,834-13-9 against R12,853-4, shewing a decrease of R1,018-6-3 realised in the previous year. The decrease in the conservancy income was due to the decrease of the numbers of shops in the Upper Bolan on account of the completion of the Railway construction works. The total receipts of the Bazar Fund amounted to R35,655-6-5 against R36,523-9, shewing the decrease of R868-2-7, which is due to the last instalment of the octroi contract not having been paid during the year under report. The financial state of the Fund is satisfactory as shewn in statement marked D.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure incurred during the year amounted to R45,931-4-2 against R26,852-3-10 in 1893-94. There has been an increase of expenditure under certain minor heads which need no explanation. The statement (marked D) attached to the report shows the account in detail under each head. A statement shewing the receipts and expenditure under each minor head is attached.

8.—EDUCATION.

There is only one school at Mach in the Pass. The monthly expenditure amounted to R50 per mensem, including contingent charges and the pay of a teacher, which is R40 per mensem. The income from the fees amounted to R54-10-6 against R50-9 in 1893-94. The average attendance was nine boys a day.

9.—HORSE-BREEDING OPERATIONS.

There have been four Government stallions at Jhal and one at Shoran throughout the year. Sardar Kaisar Khan Magassi takes great interest in the horse-breeding operations; he has got a very large stud of his own mares, and brings a large number of foals to the Sibi Horse

Show, where he gets good prices. A proposal was made to remove the stallion from Shoran to Bhag, where it is likely that the zemindars will take greater advantage of it than at Shoran. The Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Operations, asked His Highness the Khan of Kalat through the Political Agent, Kalat, to provide a stable at Bhag and one at Mastung for the Government stallions to be lodged there for the benefit of his zemindars. The matter had not been settled when the year under report closed.

A sum of R1,096-5-3 was spent during the year on the feed and keep of Government stallions in the Kalat District.

10.—POLITICAL.

His Highness the Khan of Kalat Mir Mahmad Khan, G.C.I.E., spent the hot weather in Kalat and the cold weather down in the Kachhi. He arrived at Quetta on the 29th October 1894 to witness the Viceregal Durbar. His Highness the Khan accompanied His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India to Baleli to witness an attack on the Baleli Forts. From Quetta the Khan went to Rindli and from Rindli he went to Bhag, where he was till the close of the year.

The Jhalawan Sardar Ganhar Khan gave continual trouble throughout the year. He fought with Umar Khan Musiani and with the Jahtaks. Karam Dad Khan Jahtak and a few others were killed by his (Ganhar's) men. His Highness the Khan of Kalat has made many endeavours to apprehend Sardar Ganhar Khan, but up to the present has not succeeded in doing so. Ganhar Khan has lately quarrelled with so many of the Jhalawan Sardars that it is hoped that he will be given up before long. He has very few places of shelter left.

11.—HIS EXCELLENCY'S VISIT TO THE BOLAN PASS.

On the 8th November 1894, after the visit to Quetta and Baleli, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India with his staff proceeded to Sibi *viá* the Bolan Pass His Excellency travelled by train up to the mouth of the Dozan tunnel. From Dozan to Pir Punja the party proceeded on foot and by trollies. From Pir Punja to Sibi by train. His Excellency inspected each tunnel on the Bolan line and particularly the Panir tunnel, where the Railway works were in progress. The Police and Levy arrangements throughout the Pass were satisfactory.

12.—TACCAVI ADVANCES.

No taccavi advances were made during the year, nor was there any balance outstanding to be recovered.

13.—FORESTS.

There are no reserved forests in the Kalat Agency.

14.—PUBLIC GARDENS.

There are two gardens in the Bolan Pass—one at Mach and the other at Rindli. These gardens are maintained by the Bolan Bazar Fund, and the receipts on account of sale proceeds of fruits and vegetables are credited to that Fund. The vegetables find a good market at present on account of the Railway gangs working in the vicinity of the gardens.

15.—RAILWAYS.

Great progress has been made on the construction of the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway line. The works on the Upper Bolan line are nearly completed. There have been several accidents especially in tunnels, in which labourers lost their lives. A serious accident on tunnel No. 3 occurred on the 11th September 1894, where a burning candle fell on a bag of powder; eleven coolies were injured by the explosion, some of whom died instantly: medical aid was secured immediately. A police investigation was made and the explosion was found to be the result of accident. On the 8th May 1894 a heavy cutting (No. 28) at Panir was exploded. Though time was allowed to clean the cutting from foul wind, yet, when the coolies entered the cutting two of them were killed by suffocation.

16.—MILITARY WORKS.

The large bridge on the military road at Bibinani has been completed. The road was damaged by rainfall at several places, which have been repaired. The construction of a bridge near Abigum has been taken in hand. The work was in progress when the year closed.

17.—Post Offices.

The postal arrangements remained as that in the last year. A box was stolen from the Mushkaf Post Office. The box and the articles therein were found in a nullah. In spite of repeated endeavours to apprehend the thieves, no clue was found.

While the Politica Agent was at Kalat the mail between Quetta and Kalat was carried daily between the end of April and October in the last year, instead of three times in a week. No extra sowars were entertained.

18.—Telegraph.

The telegraph line was damaged twice in the Bolan Pass. Enquiries were made into these cases, but no clue to the offenders were found. Strict orders have been issued to the Levies and Policemen and the Sardars of the tribes in the Bolan Pass to take special care of the telegraph line in future.

The telegraph line between Quetta and Kalat was damaged near Mastung. The Thanadar at Mastung made enquiries and arrested three men who had broken the line. These men were fined by a jirga which specially was held to punish the offenders.

19.—Geological Survey.

No survey was made in this year, nor were any fresh discoveries made in the district.

20.—Miscellaneous.

At about 9 o'clock on 28th December 1894 the Kabuterzai Bazar caught fire and twelve shops were burnt to ashes. The loss of the bunniahs amounted to R5,320.

On the 17th January 1895 fire broke out in the Chaderzai Bazar, and property, etc., of the bunias and other residents was burnt. The loss sustained amounted to about R12,421. Enquiries were held into these accidents, but no fault was found with any of the men resident in the Bazar.

The supplies in the Bazars throughout the Pass have been generally good.

The Sarawan Sardar Sir Assad Khan, K.C.I.E., died on the 4th September 1894. His son Ghans Baksh succeeded his father with the approval of the Agent to the Governor-General.

Kalat:
The 8th June 1895.

E. LeMESURIER, *Lieutenant,*
Offg. Political Agent, Kalat.

A.

Statement showing the Bolan Receipts during the year 1894-95.

Name of months.	Judicial fines.	Unclaimed property.	Forfeiture.	Land Revenues.	English liquor license fee.	Registration.	Registration copying fee.	Petition-writing license fee.	Excise.	Stamp.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a p.	R a. p.	R a. p	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
April 1894 . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	...	1 0 0	
May " . .	239 6 0	31 13 6	...	30 5 6	75 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	391 9 0	
June " . .	216 0 0	122 3 3	2 11 3	19 5 4	...	10 8 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	373 11 10	
July " . .	80 0 0	0 5 0	...	5 8 0	40 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	125 13 0	
August " . .	346 8 0	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	348 8 0	
September " . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
October " . .	288 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	288 0 0	
November " . .	594 0 0	...	112 0 0	187 4 9	150 0 0	6 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	1,052 4 9	
December " . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
January 1895 . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
February " . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
March " . .	...	...	...	512 9 2	...	...	...	...	15,550 0 0	9,256 3 0	25,318 12 2	
TOTAL . .	1,763 14 0	154 5 9	116 11 3	755 0 9	265 0 0	26 8 0	11 0 0	1 0 0	15,550 0 0	9,256 3 0	27,899 10 9	

KALAT;
The 8th June 1895.

E. LEMESURIER, *Lieutenant,*
Offg. Political Agent, Kalat.

B.

Statement showing the Judicial Work of the various Officers in the Kalat District for the year 1894-95.

Officers.	Civil suits disposed of		Execution of decree cases.	Total.	Criminal trials disposed of		Total.	Miscellaneous Revenue cases.	Total.
	Original.	Appellate.			Original.	Appellate.			
Political Agent, Kalat	1	50	...	51	3	7	10	...	61
Native Assistant, Bolan	233	...	177	410	174	...	174	...	584
Munsiff, Bolan Pass	1,460	...	778	2,238	92	...	92	...	2,330
Total	1,694	50	955	2,699	269	7	276	...	2,975

Kalat;
The 8th June 1895.

E. LeMesurier, *Lieutenant,*
Offg. Political Agent, Kalat.

C.

Statement showing the Number and Classification of Political Cases in the Kalat Agency tried by the Jirga during the year 1894-95.

Place of Jirga Sittings.	Local cases.									Inter-provincial cases between Baluchistan and Sindh.			Grand Total.
	Murder.	Robbery.	Adultery.	Land and Revenue.	Betrothal and other cases connected with marriage.	Cattle-lifting.	Adultery with murder.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	With Punjab.	With Sindh.	Total.	
Quetta	1	2	1	27	2	...	...	7	40	...	...	...	40
Sibi	6	...	1	23	2	5	2	17	56	...	...	...	56
Total	7	2	2	50	4	5	2	24	96	...	...	...	96

Kalat;
The 8th June 1895.

E. LeMesurier, *Lieutenant,*
Offg. Political Agent, Kalat.

D.

Annual Accounts of Receipts and Expenditure of the Excluded Local Fund of Bolan for the year 1894-95.

Heads of Receipts.	Amount. R a. p.	Heads of Disbursement.	Amount. R a. p.
1.—Assessed Taxes.		*1.—Charges of Collection of Revenue.*	
Octroi	20,175 13 4	Rate and cess collecting establishment	715 0 0
2.—Police.		*2.—General Administration.*	
Fees, fines, and forfeiture	578 10 1	Establishment engaged in General Administration and Accounts	1,020 0 0
Miscellaneous (including cattle pound receipts)	289 13 6	*3.—Police.*	
3.—Education.		Executive force	2,482 6 1
School fees	54 10 6	*4.—Education.*	
4.—Agriculture.		Collection and schools	445 3 6
Public gardens	1,065 11 1	*5.—Medical.*	
5.—Sanitation.		Professional establishment	420 0 0
Conservancy tax and fees	11,834 13 9	Hospital and dispensaries	260 0 0
6.—Miscellaneous.		*6.—Minor Department.*	
Rent of houses	20 0 0	Public gardens (establishment and other charges)	1,970 15 3
Miscellaneous	1,635 14 2	Public fairs and exhibitions	1,000 0 0
		Conservancy (establishment and other charges)	4,861 13 2
		7.—Miscellaneous.	
		Miscellaneous	15,752 15 10
		8.—Public Works.	
		Supervising establishment, tools and plants	290 5 10
		9.—Original Works.	
		Buildings	15,807 10 3
		10.—Maintenance and Repairs.	
		Buildings	904 15 3
TOTAL RECEIPTS	35,655 6 5	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	45,931 5 2
Opening balance	30,841 4 9	Closing balance	20,566 6 0
GRAND TOTAL	66,496 11 2	GRAND TOTAL	66,496 11 2

KALAT;
The 8th June 1895.

E. LEMESURIER, *Lieutenant,*
Offg. Political Agent, Kalat.

E.

List of Gazetted Officers in the Kalat Agency.

No.	Name with designation.	Pay. R	Special or local allowance. R	Fixed travelling allowance. R	TOTAL. R
1	Major H. M. Temple, I.S.C., Political Agent	1,500	(a)100	...	1,600
2	Lieutenant E. LeMesurier, Military Adviser to H. H. the Khan of Kalat	625	...	...	625
3	Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram, C.I.E., Extra Assistant Commissioner on special duty	1,000	...	90	1,090
4	Khan Bahadur Mir Alladad Khan, Native Assistant, Bolan Pass	250	...	90	340
5	Pundit Ganga Ram, Munsiff in the Bolan Pass	150	...	...	150
6	Lala Khillu Ram, Tahsildar on the Khan's lands	150	...	...	150

(a) Baluchi allowance.

KALAT;
The 8th June 1895.

E. LEMESURIER, *Lieutenant,*
Offg. Political Agent, Kalat.

APPENDIX VII.

Administration Report of the Southern Baluchistan Agency for the year 1894-95.

1.—Personal.

Major H. L. Ramsay held charge of the Agency from the 1st April 1894 to the 21st October 1894, and was relieved by Captain W. C. R. Stratton, who held charge from the 22nd October to the 22nd November only, and on proceeding on leave to England was relieved as a temporary measure by Captain Showers. Captain Showers made over charge to Captain C. A. Kemball on the afternoon of December 23rd, and Captain Kemball continued in charge until the end of the official year.

Diwan Udho Dass was Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Makran affairs during the whole year.

2.—Limits of the Agency.

No change was made in the limits of the Agency.

3.—Las Bela.

Sir Jam Ali Khan, the Jam of Las Bela, attended the Durbar held at Quetta in November 1894 by His Excellency the Viceroy.

It is believed that the marriages referred to in last year's report, namely, those of the Jam and his eldest son Mir Kamal Khan, have taken place, although no intimation of the fact has been made to the Political Agent by the Jam.

In July 1894 the Jam addressed the Political Agent with a view to obtaining a loan of R50,000 from the Government of India, and reduced the sum to R13,000 upon the Political Agent pointing out to him the inadvisability of his making an application of such a nature. Eventually, in consequence of the Political Agent's representations, the Jam refrained from pressing the point. The Jam explained that the necessity of endeavouring to obtain a loan was due to expenses to be incurred in connection with the marriages of three sons. Enquiries, which were instituted at the time, showed that the treasury balance was very low, and that not improbably there has been some decrease in the revenues of the State since the Jam's accession.

Two or three cases have shown that the Jam is apt to ignore advice from the Political Agent, and apparently the Jam has felt that he has been stinted in the supply of ammunition for sporting purposes, but there can be little doubt that he has received more than an ample supply for genuine sporting purposes.

It is perhaps unfortunate that circumstances did not permit of the Political Agent touring in Las Bela during the year under review, as, without personal inspection, it is impossible to satisfactorily ascertain if the internal administration is progressing favourably or not.

It is satisfactory to know that there seems to be every chance of a compromise, and perhaps a reconciliation, between the Jam and his former Naib of Ormara by name Darria Khan.

The Jam's half-brothers, Mirs Yakub Khan and Kechi Khan are, still being educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore; the reports shows that the former boy is making satisfactory progress, but Kechi Khan seems to be indolent though in other respects a nice little fellow. The youngest half-brother, Mir Makhbul Ali, still lives with his mother.

4.—The Levy Tracts and the Las Bela Frontier Levies.

The state of affairs in the Levy Tracts during the year 1894-95 and the working of the Levies has been on the whole satisfactory. There has been no renewal of hostilities between the Mengals and the Khedranis, and the bestowal of service on the Mengals has produced happy results. Wadera Sahib Khan Chutta was captured by the post established at Saruna, and his imprisonment and subsequent death in jail removed a mischievous and disturbing spirit to whom was principally due the unsatisfactory state of the Sind-Bela Frontier. The one unsatisfactory fact in connection with the Frontier Levies is the withdrawal of the Khedranis from service, but is hoped that some arrangement will be shortly made to place

matters on a satisfactory footing. The cause of withdrawal is the refusal to give the Khedranis pay until they surrender four notable offenders, whom the Jamadar promised to arrest so long ago as July 1893, but has failed to carry out his word, and in consequence the pay of the tribes was stopped, with the eventual result that the tribe resigned their service. However so far this action has not caused any great inconvenience as, comparatively speaking there has been but little crime.

5.—Makran and Panjgur Affairs.

In January 1895 the Political Agent went on tour to Makran accompanied by an escort of 300 rifles of the 3rd Baluch Battalion and two mountain guns. The party went by sea to Gwadur, from which place they marched to Mand. The main object of the tour was to effect a settlement of the cases outstanding between the Rinds and their neighbours on the Persian side of the border. Complaints from the Persian Government against the Rinds had been received by the Government of India, and it was decided to appoint a commission to enquire into, and, as far as possible, remove all causes of complaint, and as a consequence place the relations of the Rinds and their Persian neighbours on a more satisfactory basis. Sartip Zainul Abadin Khan, the Governor of Persian Baluchistan, was deputed by the Persian Government to meet the Political Agent in Mand; during this meeting the complaints brought by the Persians against the Rinds, as well as those preferred by the Rinds against Persian subjects, were settled amicably, and it is hoped that our relations on the Persian border are now satisfactory. It is interesting to note that it was proved at this meeting that the Rinds had at least as much cause of complaint against Persian subjects as the latter had against the Rinds.

The case of Din Mahomed Rind of Ispahan, who in December last abducted a bunniah, a British subject, in the neighbourhood of Gwadur, was also taken up and settled. The bunniah had been released before the Political Agent arrived in Mand, and Din Mahomed having given himself up to the Political Agent was suitably fined.

The Persian Commissioner claimed that one Khan Mahomed, a Persian subject, who after the committal of a murder in Persian territory, had taken refuge with the Rinds, should be given up to him. This request was complied with by the Political Agent.

Kej affairs do not require much notice. Sher Mahomed Gichki of Nasirabad was not in a position to defy the Political Agent, as the latter had guns at his command, and came into the Political Agent's camp in the neighbourhood of Nasirabad. The Political Agent had not time to settle the case between Sher Mahomed and Mehrab Khan, but under present circumstances the fact of this case remaining unsettled is not of much importance. In Kej itself matters are fairly quiet, the Khan of course does not receive his full share of revenue, as his Naib has not sufficient power to take revenue from those who are powerful enough to resist his demands. The quarrel between the Sardar and his brother has broken out afresh, and had reached an acute stage when the Political Agent visited Makran. The case is to be settled by the annual jirga, which will assemble at Quetta in July, and it is hoped that the Khan will arrange that the decision arrived at will be properly maintained.

The most satisfactory feature of the Political Agent's tour was the surrender to the Political Agent of the outlaw Shah Dad, who came into the Political Agent's camp in Tump on the 27th February 1895, and was sent to Quetta in charge of Mir Mehrab Khan, the Gichki Sardar's brother, and Shaikh Kasim, brother of the Naib of Kej.

In Sami affairs are quiet. Mir Mahomed Hussan, the former scourge of Panjgur, is behaving well, and paid to the Political Agent the instalment of the fine due from him.

Mir Mehrab Khan of Bolida appears to be on his good behaviour; he paid up without demur two instalments of the fine inflicted on him some years ago.

In Kolwah, complaints against Mir Baluch Khan are rife. The Political Agent did not visit Kolwah. The quarrel between the Mirwaris and Bizanjos has broken out afresh.

In Panjgur, affairs are unsatisfactory.

Bibi Mariam, widow of the late Sardar Mir Gajian, and a factor of some importance in Panjgur politics, is reported to have died lately in Persian territory.

The Political Agent, after leaving Panjgur visited the district of Mashkel; the object of his visit was to enquire into the complaints brought by Sir Naoroz Khan that the Persians were encroaching in Mashkel. From Mashkel the Political Agent returned to Quetta *viâ* Panjgur and Kalat. While the Political Agent's escort was in Panjgur awaiting the Political Agent's return from Mashkel, a murderous attack was made by a Baluch Ghazi on Lieutenant Parker, R. A., who was dangerously wounded. The Ghazi was arrested and executed. Lieutenant Parker has recovered from his wound.

6.—KHARAN.

Nominally Kharan affairs are also dealt with through this Agency, but actually, owing to the remoteness of the country every, little is known about matters there or regarding the actions of Sir Naoroz Khan, the Kharan Sirdar. His son, however, met Captain Kemball at Tump and accompanied him to Mashkel, but took no part in the enquiry. No news regarding Kharan affairs have been received in this office during the year. Sir Naoroz Khan attended the Durbar held by His Excellency the Viceroy during his visit to Quetta in November 1894.

7.—RUNAWAY SLAVES AT GWADUR.

Perhaps the most important question with which this Agency is concerned is the occasional escape of slaves from the Rinds of Mand into Gwadur. It will be remembered that in December 1893 Major Ramsay visited Mand with the express purpose of enquiring into complaints preferred against the Rinds, and this slave question was introduced by them. The Rinds were informed that under no circumstances would refugee slaves be restored to them, but that arrangements would be made for deporting escaped slaves from Gwadur within fifteen days of their arrival there, but should more than fifteen days elapse before their deportation, the Maskat authorities would pay compensation. The Sultan of Maskat, perhaps, naturally demurred to this condition; and his objections were accepted by the Government of India. Since the agreement was made about fifty slaves have been deported. There was one contingency, however, which may have been foreseen, but was not at the time taken into consideration, and that was the voluntary return of these slaves to Gwadur. Many have found their way back, and instructions have been issued to the Wali of Gwadur to have them again deported. Of those who have returned, three have been abducted by Rinds fron Gwadur, but it appears that on the whole the arrangement effected by Major Ramsay is working fairly satisfactorily. The Rinds are behaving well, but they consider that they have just grounds of complaint when they find these slaves again in Gwadur. An enquiry will be instituted into these complaints during this year, and also into two cases in which the Rinds have complained that runaway slaves were detained for more than fifteen days, and claimed compensation in accordance with the terms of Major Ramsay's agreement.

8.—ORMARA-KALMAT BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

The Ormara-Kalmat boundary dispute still remains unsettled, but endeavours will be made during the current year to take it up.

W. M. CUBITT,

Political Agent in Southern Baluchistan.

APPENDIX VIII.

Administration Report of the Public Works Department in Baluchistan Agency during the year 1894-95.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

ADMINISTRATION.

A light sheet-iron roof was added to the double-storeyed block of public offices, to prevent leakage complained of, with satisfactory results.

Arrangements were made for the construction (near these offices) of accommodation for prisoners under trial and their guard.

At the northern and western side of the Residency at Quetta, upper verandahs were built, and some petty additions were made to the Residency at Ziarat.

Quarters were built at Duki for the Extra Assistant Commissioner and six clerks.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

A new "thana" was built at Ziarat at a cost of ₹4,549.

JAILS AND POLICE.

No work of any importance was carried out under these heads.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The principal work under this head was the Chuharkhel Dahna road to connect Fort Sandeman with Dera Ismail Khan. During the year 19 miles of the most difficult part of the road through the Torghes range and from Kapip to Dahna Sir, including the Kerwana Kotal, were completed, leaving the comparatively easy section 16 miles long from Kerwana to Kapip to be completed, this year. The expenditure during the year was ₹66,403, and up to the end of year ₹1,34,879 against an estimate of ₹1,90,433. The road has already been much appreciated by traders, and during the cold weather there was considerable traffic along the road.

A sum of ₹1,100 was spent on preliminary works connected with the Kach-Ziarat Tonga road which it is hoped will be completed or nearly so this year.

A commencement was made with the metalled road from Sir-i-ab to Mastung for His Highness the Khan of Kalat, and fair progress was made across the waterless plain to the Laki Pass, beyond the presence of water will enable the work to be pushed on more rapidly.

A road was made from the Gulistan railway station through the village of Mayat Ullet to Gulistan.

The approaches to the Toba plateau were improved by making roads through the Bogra and Psha Passes, and a three-feet wide track between Bogra Sir, Psha Sir, and Jilga.

The existing roads were maintained in good condition.

A rest-house was begun at Murgha Mektarzai.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPROVEMENTS.

To improve the water-supply at Quetta additional service reservoirs were begun at Quetta which will be completed early this year. These will add a reserve of two days' supply. Numerous house connections were made in the city.

The water-works at Fort Sandeman continued to work satisfactorily.

Experiments were carried out with those at Sibi to enable a scheme to be prepared to improve those works. It is probable that a satisfactory scheme will be prepared in co-operation with the North-Western Railway.

A commencement was made with the improved water-supply at Ziarat, material having been collected for the work.

The operations for draining the subsoil drainage in the Quetta Civil Lines have been completed and have proved successful.

MINERALS.

PETROLEUM.

At Sukkur during the past year fairly steady progress has been made with the boring, the depth reached on 17th March being 1,080 feet. Only two stoppages of much account occurred in May and in July, when the tools were lost in the hole, on account of the drilling poles breaking and were only recovered with considerable difficulty. At other times work had to be stopped for a few days to repair the machinery. Progress has been much retarded by reason of the nature of the rock met with, which is not solid enough to stand by itself, so that the hole requires to be lined with casing to the bottom. Altogether 1,056 feet of 6-inch casing have been put in, but the last two lengths were driven with much difficulty, and it will soon be necessary to put down a smaller size of casing inside it.

There has been practically no change in the character of the strata met with since passing the limestone at 140 feet from the surface. They consist of thick beds of blue shaly clays, with thin bands and nodules of dark grey limestone, that passed through at 958 feet, was 20 feet thick, but generally their thickness does not exceed a few inches.

Indications of gas, the nature of which has not yet been determined, were observed at about 800 feet from the surface, and below for some distance, but are not so pronounced now as at first, the casing having probably cut off the supply. No undoubted signs of the presence of oil have been detected, but traces of oil have been discovered at the surface near the village of Kundra, about 8 miles south of Rohri, which seem to indicate that oil may be expected to occur, whether in large quantities or not it is impossible as yet to say, at about 1,500 to 1,600 feet from the surface at Sukkur.

At the Khattan Petroleum workings the syndicate which obtained a concession to work these met with little success, the Agent to the syndicate attributes this to the want of energy on their local manager and not to the want of petroleum in the borings. Khan Bahadur Patel has now commenced extracting a limited amount of petroleum he requires for his own engines.

COLLIERIES.

The mines at Khost and Shahrig have been actively worked during the year, but the coal at the present working levels shows signs of working out in some mines. Steps have therefore been taken to make dips to reach coal at a lower level, and the dips at Takrai have found good coal at about 200 feet below the old seam.

The working of this will show if similar efforts should be made to obtain further supplies of coal from other mines.

The outturn from these collieries during the year 1894-95 amounted to 22,735 tons.

From the Sor range to the east of Quetta 3,355 tons of coal were imported into Quetta; this was principally used in brickburning and domestic purposes. From the same range 360 tons of coal was supplied to the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway.

The great difficulty of transport from this coal-field makes it difficult to dispose of the coal profitably.

The mines worked by Khan Bahadur Patel caught fire in March 1894, and the fire is not yet extinguished.

RAILWAYS.

FRONTIER SECTION, NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

The past year 1894-95 has had fewer interruptions to traffic than several preceding; owing to a mild winter there has been little rain and snow, and the hill sides which gave so much trouble in previous years have remained more stable.

The only serious accident to the line was the filling up of the cutting above the Khojak Tunnel at Spinwana and damage done to the line at Shelabagh and Chaman by the sudden and heavy rainfall of July 1894, traffic was stopped through the tunnel for one month and a day.

Protection work and petty improvements to the line have been carried out throughout the year, so that those parts of the line most liable to be attacked by floods or slips are now in a fairly efficient condition.

MUSHKAF-BOLAN RAILWAY.

The earthwork, except in a few heavy banks and cuttings, is practically complete throughout, and the masonry of almost all the bridges is also complete. The ironwork is being erected. The arching of the Panir Tunnel was completed on the 22nd December 1894, and

the under-pinning and enlargement is more than two-thirds done. Of the remaining nineteen tunnels some are completed and the rest are rapidly approaching completion.

The girder work indented for in June and September 1893 began to reach India in June 1894, but early in July, before more than a few spans could be got up, the line between Karachi and Jacobabad was breached by floods and traffic stopped till September. When it was resumed, no time was lost in getting up the girders, which weighed in all about 7,000 tons. The total amount of girder work erected between September and the end of March 1895 amounted to about 4,800 tons, and the remainder will probably be finished by the end of April.

At Mach, the changing station between Quetta and Sibi, the station buildings, engine-sheds, turntables and quarters are complete; and at Hirok, the station buildings and platforms are also completed; and so are those at Kolpur, but a few ashpits and water columns, etc., have still to be provided. At the special request of the medical authorities the pipe, which supplies Mach station with water, has been extended to a spring which is considered to be an absolutely safe source for supply.

The floods in the Lower Bolan this year were very heavy, *viz.*, from 8th to 11th July, the height of the biggest of these registered 14 feet 6 inches on the Kundiani gauge, which is practically the same as that of 1890, and the highest on record.

The works are now approaching completion. It is expected that the single line from Kolpur to Mach will be practically complete by the end of May, and the line will probably be ready for traffic by the end of December.

Although very large bodies of the workmen were employed on the line still the health was generally good; and this satisfactory result was due to the free distribution of lime juice, and to other sanitary precautions, and particularly to the great attention paid by all to good conservancy and water-supply.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Government Telegraph Office continued to work satisfactorily. A new line was constructed during the year from Tank to Miralikhel.

The following offices were open at the end of the year :—

Quetta, Sibi, Moghalkot, Khalat, Peshin, Shahrig, Loralai, Chaman, Mekhtar, Murgha, Fort Sandeman, Miralikhel, Harnai, Kajuri Kach, Nilai Kach, Jhutta.

In addition an office was opened during the summer months at Ziarat.

POST OFFICES.

During the year one additional office was opened, making the total number of 46 head, sub, and branch offices in the Agency.

Mails were conveyed over lines of the aggregate length of 1,158½ miles, an increase of 66½ miles compared with last year.

The increase derived from money order commissions, has risen from R36,309 to R36,788.

Owing to the reduction in the rate of interest and reduction in public works, there has been a marked diminution in the transaction of Saving Bank deposits as follows :—

	Deposits. R	Withdrawals. R
1893-94	4,67,190	3,13,387
1894-95	4,55,899	3,13,064
Reduction	11,291	323

There was an increase of articles delivered by the Post Office amounting to 28,105 articles.

IRRIGATION.

Owing to the revenue being collected in kind and to the large depreciation in the value of grain, and also to the crops of some villages irrigated by the Khushdil Khan system being injured by blight and rust, there was a marked diminution in the revenue from the irrigation works during the year.

Both the Khushdil Khan Reservoir and Shebo Canal were maintained in good order, and improvements were carried out in some of the mills, which it is hoped will give more satisfactory results.

E. GLENNIE, *Major, R. E.,*
Offg. Secretary to Agent Govr.-Genl., & Chief Commr.,
P. W. D., Baluchistan.

Statement showing the total length of Road Communications existing in the various Districts of Baluchistan for the year 1894-95.

No.	Name of Road.	Total length in miles.	Opened during the year.	Average cost per mile. Construction.	Average cost per mile. Maintenance.	Remarks.
	Quetta Division, Military Works.					
	AI.—Metalled Roads, bridged and drained throughout.					
1	Quetta Cantonment Roads	1,884	0·31	4,524	900	M.
2	Bolan Road and Bolan Link Road	86¼	*Nil.*	24,930	350	M.
	AII.—Roads, partially metalled, bridged, and drained.					
3	Quetta to Kach	28¾	...	8,120	250	C.
4	Kach to Gurkai	11	...	3,000	33	C.
5	Sarantangi to Fullers' Camp	9½	...	4,000	120	M.
6	Zaur Kaur to Khanai Gorge	4½	...	4,312	61	M.
7	Gun Road Junipur Kotal	1¼	...	2,400	61	M.
	Total Metalled Roads	160	...	...	...	
	B.—Unmetalled Roads.					
	Nil.					
	C.—Serviceable, fair-weather, and temporary Roads.					
8	Quetta to Urak	14	...	...	...	Maintained by Civil Department.
9	Darwaza to Mastung	20	...	100	20	C.
10	Mile 73 Bolan Road to Pringabad	14	...	800	20	C.
	Total serviceable, fair-weather, and temporary Roads	48	...	...	...	
	D.—Briddle-paths.					
	Nil.					
	Grand Total, Quetta Division, Military Works, Classes A, B, C, and D	208	...	...	...	
	Peshin Division, Military Works.					
	AI.—Metalled roads, bridged and drained throughout.					
	Nil.					
	AII.—Roads partially metalled, bridged and drained.					
1	Quetta to Chaman direct	78	...	12,200	200	C.
2	Quetta to Regi	12	...	8,500	200	M.
3	Baleli Gulistan Argutai Road	61¾	...	3,440	50	M. *Viâ* Karingao and Ghazaband and Gwaja Passes.
4	Spanguli to Baleli	2½	...	5,000	50	M.
5	Sher Killa to Baleli Mound	1½	...	8,050	50	M.
6	Karingao to Regi Mound	1½	...	8,040	50	M.
7	Said Hamid, Gulistan, Kila Abdulla Road	21¼	...	8,600	200	M.
8	Baleli to Moorgha Kotal *viâ* Gorge redoubt	4	...	8,000	100	M.
9	Peshin to Serinam	7¾	...	9,200	100	M.
10	Peshin to Yaru Karez	6½	...	7,230	200	C.
11	Gurkai to Peshin	16¼	...	2,560	20	C.
12	Baleli to Moorgha Kotal direct	3	...	8,130	100	M.
	Total Metalled Roads	216	...	...	...	

Note.—The letters M, C, and S, R, against the respective roads indicates that they are maintained from Military, Civil Imperial and Special Revenue Funds respectively. The figures given as cost of maintenance of road include cost of remetalling, but not cost of maintenance of accommodation for travellers.

Statement showing the total length of Road Communications existing in the various Districts of Baluchistan for the year 1894-95.—continued.

No.	Name of Road.	Total length in miles.	Opened during the year.	Average cost per mile. Construction.	Average cost per mile. Maintenance.	Remarks.
	Peshin Division, Military Works—*continued.*					
	B.—Unmetalled Roads.					
13	Peshin Spira Ragha, section of Peshin Dera Ghazi Khan Road . . .	$48\frac{7}{8}$	...	3,570	50	M.
14	Khanai to Moorgha, section of Khanai Hindubagh Road	$30\frac{1}{2}$	...	3,570	20	C.
	Total Unmetalled Roads .	$79\frac{3}{8}$	...	...	...	
	C.—Serviceable, fair-weather, and temporary Roads.					
15	Peshin to Khushdil Khan Bund . .	$8\frac{1}{2}$	...	50	20	C.
16	Peshin to Khushdil Khan Fort . .	8	...	50	20	C.
	Total serviceable, fair-weather, and temporary Roads.	$16\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	
	D.—Bridle-paths.					
17	Mushalak Hill tracks . . .	10	...	3,700	20	M.
18	Murghi Kotal Hill tracks . . .	20	...	600	20	M.
19	Crest road Gwaja to Khojak . .	39	...	1,101	20	M.
	Total Bridle-paths .	69	...	...	...	
	Grand Total, Peshin Division, Military Works, Classes A, B, C, and D .	$380\frac{7}{8}$	...	...	...	
	Zhob Division, Military Works.					
	AI.—Metalled Roads, bridged and drained throughout.					
	Nil.					
	AII.—Road, partially metalled, bridged, and drained.					
	Nil.					
	B.—Unmetalled Roads.					
1	Murgha (Kibzai) to Kajuri Kach, section of Murgha Gomal Road . .	124	...	2,344	29	S. R.
2	Fort Sandeman to Hindubagh . .	129	25	694	15	S. R.
3	Murgha (Mektarzai) to Hindubagh, section of Khanai Hindubagh Road .	$14\frac{1}{2}$	...	3,570	15	S. R.
	Total Unmetalled Roads .	$267\frac{1}{2}$	25	...	...	
	C.—Serviceable, fair-weather, and temporary Roads.					
	Nil.					
	D.—Bridle-paths.					
	Nil.					
	Grand Total, Zhob Division, Military Works, Classes A, B, C, and D, .	$267\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	
	Loralai Division, Military Works.					
	AI.—Metalled Roads, bridged and drained throughout.					
1	Loralai Cantonment Roads . . .	3	...	3,800	250	M.

Statement showing the total length of Road Communications existing in the various Districts of Baluchistan for the year 1894-95.—concluded.

No.	Name of Road.	Total length in miles	Opened during the year.	Average cost per mile. Construction.	Average cost per mile. Maintenance.	Remarks.
	Loralai Division, Military Works.—*continued.*					
	A II.—Roads, partially metalled, bridged, and drained.					
2	Hurnai to Loralai	56¼	...	10,600	286	M.
3	Spira Ragha Rukni section of Peshin Dera Ghazi Khan Road	178	...	3,570	50	M.
	Total Metalled Roads	236¼	...	...	...	
	B.—Unmetalled Roads.					
4	Lahor-Murgha section of Murgha Gomal Road	45½	...	...	60	S. R. This road starts from mile 169 Peshin Dera Ghazi Khan Road.
	Total unmetalled Roads	45½	...	...	...	
	C.—Serviceable, fair-weather, and temporary Roads.					
5	Kingri Khan Mahomed Kot	18	...	3,570	19	S. R.
6	Sibi to Kach	115¾	...	...	40	C.
7	Loralai to Gumbaz	48¾	...	...	30	C.
8	Sibi to Mull	14	...	...	25	C.
9	Sibi to Rindli	16½	...	...	24	C.
10	Mekhtar to Murgha	20	...	...	20	½ C. and ½ S. R.
	Total serviceable, fair-weather, and temporary Roads	232½	...	...	..	
	D.—Bridle-paths.					
11	Kach to Ziarat	33	...	...	20	C.
12	Mangi to Ziarat	21	...	...	100	C.
13	Zandra to Spira Ragha	13½	13½	25	20	C.
14	Sinjawi to Duki	20½	...	750	20	C.
15	Spintangi to Duki	55½	...	...	40	C.
16	Baber Kach to Gatai Bridge	73¼	...	...	40	C.
	Total Bridle-paths	216¾	13½	...	...	
	Grand Total Loralai Division, Military Works, Classes A, B, C, and D	731				

ABSTRACT.

Division.	A.—Metalled Roads.	B.—Unmetalled Roads.	C.—Serviceable, fair-weather, and temporary roads.	D.—Bridle-paths.	Grand Total, Classes A, B, C, and D.	Opened during the year under review.	Remarks.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	
Quetta	160	...	48	...	208	0·31	This 0·31 mile is metalled.
Peshin	216	79⅜	16½	69	380⅞	...	...
Zhob	...	267½	...	...	267½	25·0	These 25 miles are unmetalled.
Loralai	236¼	45½	232½	216¾	731	13·5	These 13·5 miles are bridle-paths.
Grand Total, British Baluchistan	612¼	392⅜	297	285¾	1,587⅜	38·81	

EDWARD GLENNIE, *Major, R.E.,*

Supdg. Engr., Military Works, and Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., P. W. D., Baluchistan.

APPENDIX IX.

Progress Report of Forest Administration in Baluchistan for 1893-94.

No. $\frac{674}{92-2}$-F., dated Simla, the 10th June 1895.

From—DENZIL IBBETSON, Esq., C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture,

To—The Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 193-C., dated the 28th January last, forwarding the Report on Forest Administration in Baluchistan for the forest year 1893-94, together with your Resolution reviewing it.

2. The Deputy Conservator has furnished full information on the operations of the year, as well as on the progress made and contemplated in the matter of forest reservation. The Report and your orders thereon have been perused with interest; and the Government of India are glad to observe that, while greater activity has been recently displayed in extending to new tracts measures of protection and improvement, the forest regulations appeared to be enforced in a conciliatory and temperate spirit, without causing hardship to, or discontent among, the people.

3. I am to point out, however, that so far the question of reservation has been simplified by the fact that the areas reserved have been almost free from rights of user. It appears, from paragraphs 37 to 39 of Mr. Reuther's report, that the area suitable for forests of which this can be said has been practically exhausted, and that in bringing any further area under forest control, it will be necessary to provide for extensive rights of user. If it should be decided that, notwithstanding these rights, it is advisable to bring further portions of the Ziarat juniper tract under the forest law, the needs of the local population should be amply provided for on the lines laid down in Resolution No. 22-F., dated 19th October 1894.

4. I am to ask, with reference to the penultimate paragraph of your Resolution, that information regarding the practical results secured in Zhob by the protective measures recently introduced into that district, may be communicated annually to this Department, together with the general Forest Administration Report.

5. The financial results of the year compare unfavourably with those of 1892-93 and of the preceding quinquennial period. The deficit was in large degree due to unreproductive charges incurred on the irrigated and very costly plantations of Shebo and Khushdil Khan. The future management of these plantations formed the subject of the orders conveyed in this Department letter No. 969-F., dated 26th September 1894, to your address; and I am to request that the detailed report and proposals called for in that letter may be furnished with as little delay as possible. The Governor-General in Council has noticed with regret that, owing to slackness of supervision, public money has been unprofitably spent on these plantations. He will await your definite proposals for the improvement of the supervising agency, which he understands will shortly be submitted to him.

Year.		Receipts.	Charges.	Deficit.
		R	R	R
Forest year	1893-94	21,395	63,829	42,434
	1892-93	19,156	58,049	38,893
	Difference in 1893-94	+2,239	+5,780	+3,541
Financial year	1893-94	20,731	63,728	42,997
	1892-93	19,037	55,626	36,589
	Difference in 1893-94	+1,694	+8,102	+6,408
	Average for five years ending 1892-93	15,000	30,000	15,000

6. Finally, I am to convey the acknowledgments of the Government of India for Mr. Reuther's excellent report, and for your careful and exhaustive review.

No. $\frac{635}{93-2}$-F.

COPY, with copy of the Report, forwarded to the Foreign Department for information.

No. 193-C., dated Camp Sibi, the 28th January 1895.

From—Maj.-Genl. Sir JAMES BROWNE, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E., Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

I have the honour to submit the Progress Report of the Forest Department in Baluchistan for the year 1893-94, together with a copy of a Resolution issued by me reviewing it.

No. 192-C., dated Sibi, the 28th January 1894.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan for the year 1893-94.

READ—

The Progress Report of Forest Administration in Baluchistan for the year 1893-94.

Area of Reserved Forests.

RESOLUTION.—The total area of State (Reserved) Forest in Baluchistan at the close of the year 1892-93 was shown in the report of the year as 68,087 acres or 106 square miles. This erroneously included a small area of three acres known as the "Quetta Nursery," which was never gazetted as "State Forest," and which has been shown in the present report under the head "Unclassed Forests."

During the year under report the area of State (Reserved) Forest was increased by 16,382 acres or 26 square miles. This indicates a slight improvement on the reservation recorded for the period of fifteen months covered by the last report.

The addition comprises 1,500 acres or two square miles of valuable forest land, named Gohar, situated in the Ziarat juniper tract and adjoining the Zargat Shaidan block; 9,400 acres or fifteen square miles of forest growth, consisting principally of juniper, with ash and pistachio as auxiliary species, on the range of hills skirted by the railway between the Kach and Mangi Stations, which have been formed into the Kach-Mangi Forest; twelve acres which were added to the Zangi Lora in 1891-92, but up to the present omitted from the area statement; 3,640 or six square miles, known as the "Urak" basin, which forms the principal catchment area for the Quetta water-supply, and which, though but sparsely-wooded at present, promises to prove a valuable addition to the existing Zarghun forest; and 1,830 acres or three square miles in the locality known as Mari Chak, on the highest part of the Takatu range, within twelve miles of Quetta, which is covered with shrubs and brushwood and promises eventually to prove of value to the Quetta market.

The total area of State (Reserved) Forest at the close of the year was thus increased to 84,466 acres or 132 square miles.

Besides the above, an area of 500 acres or one square mile of irrigable land at Khushdil Khan, in the Peshin plain, was acquired by the State during the year, and made over to the Forest Department for the formation of a fuel and fodder reserve. It was, however, not gazetted as State Forest till after the expiry of the forest year, and has accordingly been shown as "Unclassed Forest." Including the Quetta Nursery and the Khushdil Khan land, the total area of forest land under the management of the Forest Department in Baluchistan at the close of the year was 84,969 acres or 133 square miles.

Forest Settlements.

Enquiry into settlement and record of rights by the Deputy Commissioner and Revenue Commissioner have in every instance preceded the issue of Gazette notification, declaring the area concerned to be State Forest.

It is satisfactory to notice that most of the existing State Forests in Baluchistan are free of rights, and that, where rights exist, it has been possible to provide for their exercise by opening separate tracts in rotation, and at the same time afford the necessary protection to other portions of the areas concerned.

Excepting the Kach-Mangi tract, where one-third of the area is subject to personal rights all forests acquired during the year under report are absolutely free of rights of user.

The reservation of forest areas at Khumak, Batsirgi, and Ghairgi, in the Ziarat juniper tract, was disapproved by the Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, for reasons stated by him; but it is noticed that he has agreed to reconsider the matter if stronger reasons than those already advanced by the Deputy Conservator are forthcoming in favour of reservation.

The reservation of the Surghand tract was finally approved by the Chief Commissioner after the close of the forest year. A notification has issued declaring the area of State Forest with effect from 1st January 1895.

The Torshor Forest (Zarghun juniper tract) has also been reserved by the State, with effect from the same date.

The reservation of the Anamber tract, situated partly in Zhob and partly in Thal-Chotiali, is still under consideration. But the question of reserving land for a fuel and fodder reserve at Shekhmanda, near Quetta, which was referred to in the previous year's report, has been finally given up for reasons in which the Agent to the Governor-General fully concurs.

It is satisfactory to notice that, with the exception of a payment of R3,921 to expropriated owners in the Khushdil Khan area, the work of Forest Settlement has so far involved no extra expense. In the opinion of the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner the advance made in the constitution of permanent forests estates in Baluchistan is encouraging and satisfactory.

In paragraphs 30 to 39, Mr. Reuther has gone very fully into the subject of the present position and prospects of forest reservation, a discussion on which was invited in paragraph 3 of the Foreign Department letter No. 546-E., dated the 12th March 1894. The Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner concurs generally in the views expressed by the Deputy Conservator in this important matter. It is hoped that by degrees further reservations will be rendered practicable in the unreserved area of 60 square miles lying in the Ziarat Range and referred to in paragraph 38 of Mr. Reuther's report.

Boundaries and demarcation.

In the Zarghun, Gwal, and Mari Chak Forests the miles of boundary line were marked out and eight-four new pillars erected; while sixty-eight pillars, covering eight miles of boundary, were repaired in the Hazarganj and Gwal Forests.

The Khushdil Khan Forest boundary, four miles in length, was also completely demarcated with temporary earth-mounds, and has since been permanently indicated by wire-fence and an irrigation cutting. The aggregate cost of these works amounted to R110.

At the close of the year, about 19 miles of boundary remained to be demarcated on the Gohar and Kachmangi forests, which were only acquired subsequently to April last. Their demarcation will be completed in 1894-95.

Surveys.

Fifteen square miles of land and three miles of boundary were surveyed in reserved State Forests at an expenditure of R900. The boundary of the Khushdil Khan Forest land (unclassed) was also surveyed by a patwari, but a more detailed survey, with a net work of levels, has since been carried out by a Public Works Department Overseer.

Working-Plans and their control.

Annual Plans of operations.

No working-plans have been framed, but one has been called for in connection with the future working of the Shebo and Khushdil Khan plantations; plans of operations are, however, drawn up annually and the work controlled.

Communications and buildings.

Beyond the extension by one mile of a path in North Zarghun at a cost of R68, no roads were constructed. A sum of R891 was, however, disbursed in connection with the Uchakbarg Road, between Shahrig and Zairat, six miles of which were constructed during the previous year.

A further expenditure of R71 was also incurred in metalling and repairing existing paths and roads in North and Central Zarghun, the Gohar Forests, and in the Sibi Depôt. A sum of R1,781 was spent on new buildings, while a sum of R350 was expended on annual repairs to the forests houses and out-houses at Shebo and Ziarat and in re-roofing the guards' hut in North Zarghun.

Protection and breaches.

One case of forest offence was pending from 1892-93 (fifteen months), out of a total number of 355 cases, 47 of which were tried by magistrates and 307 compounded. The number of such cases during 1893-94 (twelve months) was only 128, of which 70 were tried by magistrates, 49 were tried under the Forest Regulations and Law applicable, respectively, to British Baluchistan and the Agency territories, and six were undetected, leaving three cases pending at the close of the year. The single case pending from the previous year was disposed of by the Deputy Conservator under the Baluchistan Agency Forest Law. The total number of cases thus taken up and tried during the year was 120. Of the 70 cases tried by magistrates, there were 68 convictions, showing a percentage under that head of 97, as against 93½ for the period of

fifteen months preceding. Of the 50 cases tried under sections 33 (*a*) and 34 (*a*) of the British Baluchistan Forest Regulation and Baluchistan Agency Forest Law, respectively, 47 were compounded, showing a further satisfactory percentage under convictions of 1894.

The following analysis shows the nature of the offences committed during the year :—

Injury by fire	2
Unauthorised felling or appropriation of forest produce . . .	110
Grazing	13
Other offences	3
TOTAL .	128

Of the 110 cases of unauthorised felling, etc., 88 were of a petty type, and satisfactory steps have been taken by the Deputy Conservator to reduce the chances of their recurring.

Fires.

No special measures for the efficient protection of the forests from fires are yet considered necessary. Only two fires of a very trivial nature occurred during the year under review.

Grazing in closed areas.

Two thousand two hundred and ninety-two animals, including 571 camels and 640 goats and sheep, were impounded during the year, as against 4,543 in 1892-93. The enormous decrease is attributed partly to the figures of 1892-93 being for fifteen months, and partly also to the erroneous inclusion in those figures of a large number of animals seized by zemindars on their private lands and impounded by them in the Shebo cattle-pound. Most of the trespass is reported to have occurred in the Sibi Forest.

In paragraph 4 of the Foreign Department letter No. 546-E., dated 12th March 1894, a copy of which was forwarded to the Deputy Conservator with this office letter No. 2200, dated 9th April 1894, the omission to explain whether the measures adopted for the protection of forests, by impounding cattle and accepting compensation from their owners, had been enforced in respect of the same animals, and, if so, to what extent, was pointed out, but the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner notices with regret that the matter has again been overlooked in the present report.

It is satisfactory to notice that cattle trespass in Baluchistan is not due so much to wilfulness as to the carelessness of the herdsmen and shepherds.

The Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner also notices with satisfaction the fact that pasture rights exist only in portions of three forests, and that out of the total area of 183 square miles under the management of the Forest Department in Baluchistan, it has been found practicable, without causing any hardship to the people, to entirely close 100 square miles to grazing throughout the year.

Natural reproduction.

This accounts for the continued improvement of forest growth and the spread of shrubs and bushes on previously denuded hill-sides which, Sir James Browne is glad to see, is being ensured with so little difficulty.

Artificial reproduction.

Artificial cultivation of apricot, almond, willow, poplar, mulberry, elœagnus, etc., was successfully carried out in the three small plantations at Quetta (Dhobi Ghát, Zangi Lora, and cantonment nursery), which are artificially irrigated. About 50,000 plants of these species were transplanted to Shebo. In the hill forests, however, it is noticed that attempts made during the year to sow juniper ash, apricot, almond, olive, *dalbergia*, sissoo, *dodonæa, viscosa, prunus eburnea* and seeds of other species practically failed.

Khushdil Khan plantation.

An area of 500 acres was acquired in January 1894 at Khushdil Khan for a fuel and fodder reserve and enclosed with a wire fence. Irrigation channels were also constructed in about 400 acres at a cost of R3,172, but owing to gross neglect of supervision on the part of the Forester in charge, it was found necessary, since the close of the year, to order a fresh survey, with a series of levels, to be undertaken by the Public Works Department, with the result that the channels will all have to be reconstructed at a cost estimated at not less than R4,000, inclusive of that portion of the plantation which had not been touched by the Forester. Beyond the establishment of a nursery, no cultural operations have as yet been commenced.

Shebo.

The previous year's report contained a sketch of the origin and progress of Shebo plantation. Practically no planting was done during 1892-93, but during the year under report no less than 57,578 plants, consisting of apricot, almond, mulberry, willow, poplar, ash, peach, pistacio khinjuk, *elæagnus augustifolia* and *robina pseudo acacia*, and 1,17,775 cuttings of the poplar,

willow, mulberry, and tamarisk were put down in the plantation. Several of these, however, failed in Blocks I to IV, owing to neglect on the part of the Forester and Beldars in charge, who appear to have taken no steps to prevent the channels being chocked with weeds and grass.

Grass was also planted along the main channels of Block V, and 79 acres in Blocks I to IV were sown with wheat, barley, etc., and moderately good crops obtained. The financial result of the working of this plantation during 1893-94 shows a deficit of ₨16,980, against ₨21,000 for 1892-93 (fifteen months), the figures being—

	1892-93 (15 months).	1893-94.
	₨	₨
Receipts	1,306	1,236
Expenditure	22,306	18,216
	−21,000	−16,980

The following is the average *monthly* rate of Receipts and Expenditure for the two periods in question :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	₨	₨
Receipts	87	103
Expenditure	1,487	1,518
	−1,400	−1,415

In paragraphs 75 to 82, Mr. Reuther has embodied a comprehensive report on the past cost of this plantation and its future probable financial results as desired in Foreign Department letter No. 546-E., dated 12th March 1894. From this it will be seen that, since the commencement of operations in 1889 until the end of the forest year 1893-94, the plantation has involved an expenditure of no less than ₨1,00,737, as against a virtual income of only ₨15,000, and, according to Mr. Reuther's estimate, the financial prospects indicate an annual deficit of not less than ₨11,500. It should here be noticed that this estimate was based on the assumption that, as separately recommended by him, agricultural operations in the plantation would be discontinued, the bullocks sold, and the establishment of bullock-drivers dispensed with by the end of December 1894. In Foreign Department letter No. 969-F., dated 26th September 1894, the Government of India directed that no change should be made in the present working of the plantation, pending the submission of a working-plan of future operations. But, on the matter being clearly represented to him, the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner considered it safe and wise to act on Mr. Reuther's recommendation and accordingly sanctioned its being carried out. The exclusion of the cost of agricultural operations in Mr. Reuther's estimate of future expenditure should therefore stand.

Experiments.

Experiments during 1893-94 appear to have been confined to the cultivation of *robinia pseudo-acacia* and *artiplex numularia* (the Australian salt bush). Seedlings of the former were planted at Shebo in February 1894, but only 35 per cent. appear so far to have been successful. Seeds of the latter were sown in the three nurseries in Quetta and have proved an entire sucess.

Of experiments made in the Quetta Nursery in former years, *robinia pseudo-acacia* and the horse chestnut, sweet chestnut, and walnut are thriving. The attempts made to grow other species do not show satisfactory results.

Major produce.

The following figures show in a comparative form the outturn of timber and fuel for the years 1892-93 (fifteen months) and 1893-94:—

Description of Forest.	Timber.		Firewood.		Total.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
Reserved	2,344	2,907	13,895	26,335	16,239	29,242
Unclassed	2,135	5,373	518,798	481,888	520,933	487,261
Total .	4,479	8,280	532,693	508,223	537,172	516,503

It is noticed that of the firewood collected at Sibi from the reserved State Forest there 608 maunds in weight were lost by dryage.

Minor produce.

The yield of fodder by State Forests during 1893-94 was as follows:—

	Maunds.
Cereal crops	550
Bhusa and straw	1,245
Lucerne (green)	2,279
Grass (green)	1,336

Or these quantities no less than 1,022 maunds of grass and 1,675 maunds of lucerne are reported to have been lost by dryage and otherwise, or 75 per cent. of the weight.

The whole of the cereals and nearly all the other fodder mentioned above, except the grass, were grown at Shebo.

The grass crop produced on the Shebo plantation was allowed to remain uncut, because the cost of harvesting it was prohibitive. The Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner notices that Mr. Reuther does not consider this a matter of regret, but that, on the other hand, he is of opinion that if the grass is left uncut for a few years, it will tend to improve the soil of the plantation, and more than make up for the loss of the small income which might be derived were there a market for it. Sir James Browne trusts that Mr. Reuther's views will prove correct.

Both the revenue and expenditure of 1893-94 are the highest hitherto recorded during any period of twelve months. Compared with 1892-93 the figures stand as follows:—

Financial results.

Financial years.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Deficit.
	R	R	R
1st April 1892 to 31st March 1893	19,037	55,626	36,589
1st „ 1893 to 31st „ 1894	20,731	63,728	42,997

Forest years.

	R	R	R
1st July 1892 to 30th June 1893	19,156	58,049	38,893
1st „ 1893 to 30th „ 1894	21,395	63,829	42,434

The increase in revenue for the year under report is due chiefly to larger sales of timber and firewood from State Forests and to an abnormal demand for firewood by the Commissariat Department at Loralai, which was supplied from unclassed forests and on which royalty was realised.

The rise in expenditure is due more especially to increases under the following heads:—

A-I (*b*).—Cost of removing firewood by Government agency.

A-VI (*b*).—Cost of feed and keep of cattle.

A-VIII (*b*) and (*g*).—Cost of acquisition and fencing of land for a fuel and fodder reserve at Khushdil Khan.

B-I (*f*).—Exchange compensation drawn by the Deputy Conservator.

The only increase requiring notice is that falling under A-I (*b*), but this has been satisfactorily explained by Mr. Reuther.

There was also a small increase in subordinate establishment, corresponding with the extension of the area of State Forests, and on account of the establishment of additional royalty posts.

Forest Administration.
Personnel.

Mr. C. F. Elliot, Deputy Conservator of Forests, was in charge of the operations of the Forest Department in Baluchistan from the beginning of the "forest year" up to the afternoon of the 26th March 1894, when he was transferred temporarily to the Punjab as Officiating Conservator. Mr. A. M. Reuther, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, Punjab, relieved Mr. Elliot on the above date, and held charge of the appointment till the close of the forest year.

The temporary Forest establishments were revised with effect from the 1st April 1894 and provision was made for two posts of Forest Ranger on R60 per mensem each, but it is noticed that neither of these posts had been filled when the forest year closed. This goes to prove the unpopularity of service in Baluchistan, and Sir James Browne can only hope that the Government of India will empower him to offer inducements sufficiently remunerative to attract efficient men to Baluchistan.

The Shebo plantation was again unfortunate in respect to its executive staff. Bodhraj, the Forester in charge, was found both incompetent and actively dishonest, and had to be dismissed. It is noticed that Mr. Reuther recommends the appointment of a senior Ranger or Extra Assistant Conservator to hold executive charge of the Shebo and Khushdil Khan plantations. Considering the sums already spent on these plantations, Sir James Browne is disposed to agree with this proposal, and trusts that the suggestion will receive the favourable consideration of the Government of India, especially in view of the savings assured by the sale of the bullocks on the Shebo plantation and the discharge of the bullock-drivers, which, as previously noted, has already been sanctioned.

Zhob.

Practical effect was given, during the year under report, to the proposals made by Mr. Elliot in 1892, for the reservation and protection of forests in Zhob, by the appointment of a staff of Forest subordinates under the direct control of the district authorities. In the opinion of the Agent to the Governor-General, the protection of forests in this part of the Agency territories is an urgent necessity, and he feels confident that the temporary measures adopted will result in the same extension of forest-growth and spread of brushwood as it is so strikingly noticeable in protected areas of the other districts.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, Sir James Browne is of opinion that, having due regard to the peculiar conditions of Baluchistan as a field for forest operations, the results of the year under review are as satisfactory as can be expected. He has, therefore, much pleasure in recognising the energy displayed by Messrs. Elliot and Reuther under such unfavourable conditions, and begs to offer them both his most cordial thanks for their efforts to promote the advancement of Forest operations in the province.

Progress Report of Forest Administration in Baluchistan for 1893-94.

INTRODUCTION.

1. *Extension of area.*—The area under manangement of the Forest Department has risen during the year from 106 to 133 square miles. The addition comprises 2 square miles in the Ziarat juniper tract; 21 square miles in outlying hill forests in which juniper predominates; 3 square miles of mixed forest, devoid of juniper, on the Takatu Range; and 1 square mile of irrigable waste-land in the Pishin Plain. Settlement of these tracts is complete, and demarcation nearly finished.

Proposals for constitution as State Forest of a further area of 78 square miles, situated partly in the Ziarat juniper zone, and partly in outlying hill-ranges, have has yet remained unsettled.

2. A comprehensive account, illustrated by a map, of the general progress and prospects of forest reservation, is given in Chapter I, showing that in addition to the 133 square miles of State Forest already acquired, about 113 square miles of forest physically suitable for reservation is available in the Quetta-Pishin and Thal-Chotiali Districts.

3. *Forest Regulations.*—The Forest Regulations have worked smoothly throughout the year without hardship to the people, and no serious forest offences have occurred. Of cases tried by the Courts, 97 per cent. resulted in conviction of the offenders.

4. *Fires.*—Forest fires spread over 3 acres only, and have done no appreciable damage.

5. *Grazing.*—Wilful cattle-trespass has been of rare occurrence, and the people of the country are practically independent of the State Forests for pasture. The number of cattle impounded for trespass has decreased considerably, notwithstanding extension of forest areas. Fencing has been resorted to only in the case of the Shebo and Khushdil Khan plantations. Pasture in the State Forests has been allowed to a small extent only.

6. *Natural Reproduction*—Continues to show marked improvement from year to year principally in extension of cover by the spread of shrubs and bushes in previously denuded areas, thereby affording much-needed shelter to young seedlings of the more valuable s pecies.

7. *Artificial reproduction*—Has been carried out on an extensive scale only in the Shebo plantation, where about 57,500 plants and 117,700 cuttings have been put out during the year. This plantation has hitherto consumed a very large annual outlay in money without yielding as yet any very encouraging results; but ultimate success may be confidently expected, though at a very high cost; and regarded as a merely financial investment, ultimate profit cannot as yet be predicted. The financial aspect is fully discussed in Chapter II(*c*),2.

8. *Experiments.*—Very little hope of successful introduction, to any marked extent, in the hill forests of any non-indigenous species, has as yet been justified by the results of past experiments. The most promising exotic so far is *robinia pseudo-acacia,* but only for localities not exceeding 5,500 feet in elevation above sea-level, which excludes most of the more important forest of Baluchistan.

9. *Exploitation*—In the State Forest has been carried to a very insignificant extent only, and has been confined almost entirely to removal of dry wood. The unfavourable state of the market, the high rates of labour, and in a marked degree the absence of competent Foresters and Rangers, has continued to check more extensive operations, and has precluded the practicability of improvement cuttings, etc.

Fodder, in the shape of cereal crops, lucerne, and a small quantity of grass, was extracted chiefly from the Shebo plantation.

Unclassed forests yielded about 487,000 cubic feet of wood (nearly all fuel), removed by the people of the country on payment of a royalty tax to Government, yielding an income of R3,036. The quantity of wood removed is larger than that of 1892-93; nevertheless, there can be no doubt whatever that the previous prognostications of considerable future decline in the outturn and revenue, derivable from unclassed forests, are certain of fulfilment, a result which need not be deplored, as it will facilitate profitable working and improvement of the State Forests.

10. *Financial results.*—Both the revenue and expenditure are the highest ever recorded in any financial period of twelve months. The finances of the Forest Department may be expected to improve considerably in the immediate future; for, though the revenue may, perhaps, fall somewhat, the expenditure is expected to decrease to a much greater extent, owing (apart from minor causes) to practical completion of the costly irrigation system at Shebo, and the more economical working of the plantation, which can in future be effected [as shewn in Chapter II(*c*), 2] by abandonment of agricultural operations and reduction of establishment, and of

expenditure on sowing and planting, etc. The net financial result in the future, though no surplus is as yet possible, may therefore be expected to prove favourable as compared with the results of past years. This desirable result might be much hastened and accentuated by early appointment of competent and experienced Range Officers.

11. *Forest Administration.*—Forest conservancy in the Zhob District has been practically commenced under direct control of the District authorities, who have appointed a special Forest Staff to protect the forests and to work the regulations.

12. *Establishment.*—The urgent want of qualified Range Officers, especially for the Shebo plantation, has continued to be a great impediment to progress, and has again received prominent illustration in the case of the senior subordinate, who, like his predecessor in 1892-93, has proved both incompetent and actively dishonest, and has been removed since close of the year.

A revised scale of establishment, introduced with effect from 1st April 1894, has made room for appointment of two Forest Rangers on the temporary staff, but owing to the low rate of pay (R60) both these posts have as yet remained vacant.

CHAPTER I.

EXTENSION AND CONSTITUTION OF STATE FORESTS.

1.—ALTERATION OF AREA.

13. The alterations of area, which have taken place during the forest year 1893-94, have resulted in an increase of 27 square miles in the aggregate extent of the land under management of the Forest Department, which new amounts to 133 square miles. Only one square mile of this area, shown in Form 46 as "unclassed forest," remained at end of the year to be formally constituted "State Forest" under the forest law in force in Baluchistan.

14. An area of six square miles, comprising the "Urak" basin, which forms the principal catchment area for the Quetta water-supply has been aided to the adjacent Zarghun Forest. This addition was made less in the interests of forests conservancy, than for the purpose of securing permanent purity of the Quetta water-supply, with which object the Urak hamlet, formerly situated in the upper part of the basin, has been entirely removed, and the inhabitants expropriated. Though at present the Urak basin is but sparsely wooded, its forest capabilities are comparatively favourable, and it promises to prove a valuable addition to the Zarghun Forest.

15. In the Ziarat juniper tract, a further area of two square miles adjoining the Zargat-Shaidan block, has been declared State Forest. In includes the hill on which Ziarat, the summer head-quarters of the Local Government, is situated, and comprises the entire catchment area of the Ziarat water-supply. From its situation and character, this forest, named Gohar, is of special value, and likely to find a local market for any available outturn of wood and minor produce.

16. On the range of hills skirted by the railway, between the Kach and Mangi stations, a tract of 15 square miles has been formed into the Kach-Mangi Forest. It occupies the northern slopes of the range, which, at its eastern extremity, opposite Mangi, is broken through by the Chapper Rift; and the lower (north) boundary of the forest runs parallel to the railway within half a mile from it. The forest growth, consisting principally of juniper, with ash and pistachio as auxiliary species, has suffered greatly from unresticted felling during construction of the railway, and urgently demanded protection.

17. The locality known as Mari Chak, situated on the highest part of the Takatu Range, within 12 miles of Quetta, has also been constituted State Forest. Although most of the juniper, formerly growing in the tract, have disappeared years ago under the unsparing axes of the Pathan wood-cutters, the area of three square miles now reserved is covered with a fairly abundant and promising growth of shrubs and brushwood capable of yielding fuel suitable for the neighbouring Quetta market, and will eventually prove valuable in this respect. It also contains the source of several important springs of water, the permanency of which was threatened by the ever-increasing denudation of the Takatu Range.

18. In addition to the aforementioned tracts, an area of 500 acres of irrigable land at Khushdil Khan, in the Peshin Plain, has been definitely acquired by the State and handed over to the Forest Department for the purpose of forming a fuel and fodder reserve, but was not gazetted as State Forest till the year had expired.

2.—FOREST SETTLEMENT.

19. The Baluchistan Forest Law prescribes no special settlement procedure akin to that of the Indian Forest Act. But in actual practice enquiry into settlement and record of rights by the Deputy Commissioner and Revenue Commissioner have in every instance preceded the issue of Gazette Notification declaring the area concerned to be State Forest.

20. Most of the existing State Forests are free of rights; and where rights adverse to Government have been admitted, these are, with scarcely a single exception, readily compatible with efficient management and improvement of the forests, and in this respect the Baluchistan forests enjoy an enviable position. This fact is clearly apparent from the following classified summary of all existing rights, which are either—

(a) rights of way;

(b) rights to collect pistachio fruit (in one forest only—Gwal);

(c) pasture rights (in portions of three forests only, *viz.*, Gwal, Thalli, and Kachmangi);

(d) wood rights (in one forest only Thalli).

21. Excepting the case of the Gwal pistachio forest (one-third of which is, however absolutely free of rights), power has been reserved to meet recorded pasture rights by opening separate tracts in rotation, and the number and description of animals admissible has been duly limited. Thus, in the Thalli Forest, near Sibi, the maximum number of cattle (belonging to certain definite village and tribes), admissible in virtue of recorded rights, has been fixed at one cow or three sheep for every five acres of area open to grazing, and the tract now open may be closed on substitution of an equal area in any other part of the forest. The existing wood rights (also in the Thalli Forest) are restricted to the *bonâ fide* domestic and agricultural requirements of certain villages and cannot be exercised so long as suitable wood is available outside the forest.

22. All forests acquired during the year 1893-94 are absolutely free of rights of user, excepting Kachmangi, where one-third of the area is subject to personal rights (pertaining to 56 individual right-holders) to pasture their cattle to the aggregate extent of 165 cows and 3,062 sheep, a limit equivalent to provision of 57 acres of pasturage for each cow and 3 acres for each sheep.

23. Proposals to constitute the following tracts as State Forest have been under discussion and enquiry since several year:—

		Sq. miles.
Ziarat juniper tract	Khumak Forest	7
	Batsirgi	12
	Ghairgi	6
Zarghum juniper tract	Torshor	17
Mixed forest containing juniper	Surghand	25
Mixed forest, olive, acacia, modesta, etc.	Anambar	10

The position of these tracts and of all existing State Forests is indicated on the map accompanying the present report.

24. In the case of Khumak, Batsirgi and Ghairgi, situated in the Thal-Chotiali District, the Deputy Commissioner has recently disapproved the proposed reservation on the grounds of inconvenience to the people, the distance of the tracts from any possible market, and the absence of urgent necessity for special measures of protection. He has, however, expressed willingness to reconsider the proposals if reasons for reservation more cogent than those already advanced can be adduced and the question will be resubmitted for final decision.

25. To the proposed reservation of the Surghand tract, lying partly in the Pishin and partly in the Thal-Chotiali District, no objection has been raised, and it is expected that it can be gazetted as State Forest during the current year. At present some permanent provision for certain grazing requirements in this locality remains to be made, for which purpose the forest will shortly be visited by the Deputy Commissioner and Forest Officer conjointly.

26. The question of reserving the Torshor juniper forest has recently been resubmitted to the Local Government, in accordance with the remarks recorded in paragraph 4 of the Local Government's Resolution on the Baluchistan Report for 1892-93. Final orders are expected to issue shortly.

27. As regards the Anambar tract, situated partly in the Thal-Chotiali and partly in the Zhob District, the proposals are still under consideration of the district authorities. Further proceedings and the final decision as regards the Zhob portion will doubtless be independent of the Forest Department, as the Local Government has lately decided that all forest management in the Zhob District shall, for the present, be carried out by the Political Agent through his own forest establishment.

28. The land proposed to be acquired near Shekhmanda (alluded to in paragraph 12 of the Forest Report for 1892-93) has not been acquired, as on investigation certain conflicting proprietary claims to the land have been found to exist which were at first unknown. The area believed to have been available was about 300 acres, and its contemplated utilisation as a fuel and fodder reserve promised considerable outlay in sinking artesian wells without any preliminary assurance that the borings would prove successful. As formation of a fuel and fodder reserve at Shekhmanda would involve heavy expenditure, probably far in excess of the value

of the results attainable, failure to acquire the land need not be regretted. The circumstances not only of the Shebo fuel and fodder reserve, but also of the Zangi Lora and Dhobi Ghát plantations, near Quetta (which are even more favourable than Shekhmanda), amply support this view.

29. The work of forest settlement, both in the case of the State forests already acquired and of those which have not as yet emerged from the state of preliminary discussion and local enquiry, has not involved any expense, with exception of a payment of R3,921 as compensation to expropriated owners of the Khushdil Khan land mentioned in paragraph 18.

2 (*a*).—REVIEW OF BALUCHISTAN FOREST RESERVATION, PAST AND PROSPECTIVE.

30. As desired by the Government of India (*vide* paragraph 3 of letter No. 546-E., dated 12th March 1894, to the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan), a comprehensive account of the present position and prospects of forest reservation in Baluchistan is here inserted.

The principal forest tract in which, from the very outset of forest conservancy in Baluchistan, the constitution of State forests has been recognised as of chief importance, is the so-called "Ziarat juniper zone." This tract, indicated on the accompanying map by a dark boundary line, comprises about 215 square miles of mountainous country situated in the Thal-Chotiali District, principally between 67° 30′ and 68° E. longitude and 30° 20′ and 30° 30′ N. latitude. The altitude ranges up to 11,440 feet, but the mean elevation of the best juniper forest is about 8,000 feet above sea-level.

Pil	2	square miles.
Shaidan	4	"
Zargat	4	"
Gohar	2	"
Kurbi Kach	3	"
Chauter	3	"
Total	18	"

31. In this area of 215 square miles, six State forests, aggregating 18 square miles (*vide* details on margin) have already been defintely formed; they are indicated on the map by a wash of green colour.

Batsirji	12	square miles.
Khumak	7	"
Ghairgi	6	"
Total	25	"

32. Specific proposals have been made for reservation of three more forests, aggregating 25 square miles (shown on the map in red), and enquiry into rights completed. As yet, however, their constitution as State Forest has not been approved by the Political authorities, as already mentioned in paragraph 24.

33. The remainder of the Ziarat juniper tract is indicated on the map by a wash of yellow colour, the best and most valuable portions (which have been reported by the Forest Department as suitable for reservation) being distinguished by a deeper tint of yellow. These better-wooded and more promising, but as yet unreserved, forest areas aggregate about 35 square miles. The balance of the Ziarat juniper region, namely, about 137 square miles, is so poorly stocked and so unpromising, that it is not considered fit for constitution as State forest.

Juniper predominating	Zarghun North.	9	square miles.
	Do. Central	27	"
	Kachmangi	15	"
	Total	51	"
Mixed forest in the hills—ash, pistachio, olive, tamarisk, sissoo, etc.	Wam Kach	4	"
	Wam Tangi	2	"
	Hazarganj	9	"
	Popalzai	2	"
	Gwal	4	"
	Mari Chak	3	"
	Total	24	"
Scrub-jungle, Sibi Plain		35	square miles.
Irrigable lands for plantation, Quetta-Peshin		5	"
	Total	115	"

Zarghun juniper tract	Torshor	17	square miles.
Mixed forest, containing juniper	Surghand	25	"
Mixed forest: olive, acacia, modesta, etc.	Anambar	10	"
	Total	52	"

34. The Ziarat juniper tract, above described, is the only expensive forest region in Baluchistan. But outlying and scattered patches of juniper, pistachio, olive, dalbargia, sissoo, etc., as well as several tracts of scrub jungle in the Sibi Plain, have already been reserved to an aggregate extent of 115 square miles (details on margin), as shown in Form 46 and indicated on the map. So far as professional forest exploration of the country has as yet extended, no further outlying tracts have been found fit to be specially recommended for constitution as State forest, excepting those mentioned in paragraphs 25, 26, and 27, aggregating 52 square miles (as detailed on margin). Whether more extended and minute examination of the country generally will justify proposals for reservation of other areas is problematical, but the probability is that such areas will not prove to be of any important extent, excepting possibly in the Zhob District, which is beyond the scope of the present considerations, partly because the Zhob District has as yet been only cursorily explored professionally, and because all forest management in Zhob has for the present been assigned exclusively to the District authorities.

35. The present situation is more clearly illustrated by the following tabular summary (details of the figures are given in the foregoing paragraphs) :—

Character.	Area, in square miles, available for State Forest. Already reserved.	Specifically proposed for reservation.	Physically suitable for reservation.	Prospective maximum of available area.	Remarks.
Ziarat juniper zone . .	18	25	35	78	137 square miles in the Ziarat juniper zone are not fit for reservation.
Outlying tracts in which juniper predominates . .	51	17	Indeterminate; but inextensive.	68	
Mixed forest in the hill-ranges: ash, olive, pistachio, tamarisk, etc. . . .	24	35	Ditto .	59	This area of 59 square miles contains a little juniper here and there.
Mixed scrub-jungle in the plains (Sibi) . . .	35	......	......	35	
Irrigable land suitable for artificial plantation . .	5	0·6	Ditto .	5·6	
Total . . .	133	77·6	35	24·6	

36. It is evident from the foregoing statement that the main hope of any valuable extension of the area of State forest in Baluchistan (excluding Zhob) still centres in the prospect of further reservation in the Ziarat juniper tract. As long ago as 1889 a committee, composed of the Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali, the Forest Officer, and two Native members of the Political Staff, considered the question and submitted a report to Government, showing that out of the whole area physically suitable for reservation, at that time computed at 67 square miles, only 18 square miles (including 6 square miles previously reserved) could be immediately secured for constitution as State forest, and this area of 18 square miles has actually been reserved as the direct result of the recommendations of the committee. But reservation of a more extensive area was found by the committee to be impracticable and impolitic, as involving undue restriction of pasture rights hitherto exercised without restraint by some 1,245 families, owning upwards of 60,000 sheep and about 2,000 cows and other cattle, who for five to seven months each year habitually live within, or near, the juniper forests.

37. The committee, however, declared that whenever it should be found possible to throw any of the State forests open to grazing, additional areas might be reserved. As, however, in the very poor condition of the forest and the peculiarly adverse climatic conditions of the country, improvement and regeneration cannot be ensured without complete exclusion of sheep, goats, and camels for a period the duration of which must be regarded as practically unlimited, this declaration by the committee affords no tangible prospect of any possible extension of the area to be reserved as State forest, and, as a matter of fact, no additional area (beyond the 18 square miles selected by the committee in 1889) has yet been secured in the Ziarat juniper tract.

38. The considerations which at that time curtailed the area of the proposed Ziarat State Forest have remained in force ever since, and constitute essentially a question of State policy, in the settlement of which the Forest Department can have no leading voice. Whether, however, sufficient pasturage can be found for the 60,000 sheep and goats in the 137 square miles of sparsely-wooded juniper tract permanently excluded from the proposals of the Forest Department, and in the large areas available outside the juniper region, is a question which, in view of its paramount influence on forest conservancy in Baluchistan, might well be made the subject of further investigation.

But in the event of finality of the decision that the extensive flocks aforementioned cannot be wholly excluded even from the limited area proposed for reservation, it will be worthy of consideration whether the proposed reservation should not be carried out nevertheless (to the full extent of the remaining area of 60 square miles of promising juniper forest), and the exercise of certain defined and limited pasture rights admitted under proper regulation.

39. In addition to the objections based on the pastoral interests of the nomad shepherd population, financial considerations have also contributed to hinder more rapid expansion of the area of permanent forest estates. The present impossibility of working the forests profitably has been repeatedly urged as a reason for withholding consent of further reservation; but such an objection need not be too hardly pressed; for though the existing conditions of forest conservancy in Baluchistan preclude the possibility of immediate profit, the value of the State forests, even from a purely pecuniary point of view, will increase from year to year; and it cannot be doubted that ultimately they will more than repay the cost of protection. And their importance in the general economy of the country; their influence on the permanency of local water-supplies; their value in the event of extended military operations; and many other points in favour of their careful preservation and improvement may well be held to counterbalance, and indeed far outweigh, all objections on the ground of present want of direct pecuniary profit. It may also be urged that continued delay in effecting the proposed reservation will not only accentuate existing difficulties, owing to growth of prescriptive rights, etc., but also must entail rapid diminution in the value of the forest tract themselves.

3.—DEMARCATION.

40. The following demarcation work has been done during the year at a total cost of R110:—

Ten miles of boundary-line marked out with 84 new pillars in the Zarghun, Gwal, and Mari Chak Forests; and 68 pillars repaired along 8 miles of boundary in the Hazarganj and Gwal Forests. The Khushdil Khan Forest land has also been completely demarcated with temporary earth-mounds; but the whole boundary of 4 miles has subsequently been permanently indicated by a wire fence and an irrigation cut.

41. Form 48 shows that the demarcation of all lands under control of the Forest Department is now complete, with the exception of the Gohar and Kachmangi forests. As these two forests were not acquired before April last, their demarcation could not be completed within the past forest year. But 2 miles of the Gohar boundary, conterminous with the Zargat Forest, are already marked with pillars; and a large part of the Kachmangi boundary is sufficiently indicated by natural features. The remaining demarcation (about 19 miles in length) will be completed in 1894-95.

4.—SURVEYS.

42. The boundary of the Khushdil Khan Forest land has been surveyed by a patwari and since close of the forest year a more detailed survey with a network of levels has been completed by a Public Works Department Overseer.

43. Of the 133 square miles of forest land at present under control of the Forest Department, only 15 square miles have as yet been surveyed with sufficient interior detail, and in addition, 3 miles of boundary survey have been done. The work accomplished comprises the forests and plantations situated in the plains, where the necessary field-work was simple and could be done expeditiously by the local officers. The remaining 118 square miles of forest comprise mostly a rugged, mountainous country, and when their survey is undertaken, a staff of regular surveyors will be necessary. Meanwhile, there is no immediate urgency for the work.

CHAPTER II.

MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

I.—REGULATION OF MANAGEMENT.

(a) WORKING PLANS.

44. No working plans have yet been framed. As in the present undeveloped condition of forest conservancy in Baluchistan, the main business of the Forest Department still continues to be the formation of permanent forest estates, their extension, settlement, demarcation, and protection, and as under existing conditions not only of the market, but also of the forest growth, of the forest establishment, of labour, etc., neither exploitation of the existing State forests, nor extensive execution of practical work of forest improvement, can as yet be undertaken, the preparation of definite working plans must necessarily be postponed.

(b) ANNUAL PLANS OF OPERATIONS.

45. But, for the purpose of more efficient control and greater continuity in working, plans of operations are drawn up annually, and the work controlled accordingly. The plan for 1893-94 has been carried out, with only few exception of trifling importance.

II.—WORKING OF THE YEAR.

(a) COMMUNICATIONS AND BUILDINGS.

46. The Uchakbarg road, constructed for a distance of six miles alone the old track between Shahrig and Ziarat towards the end of 1892-93 (as mentioned in paragraph 19 of the Forest Report for that year), appears in Form 51 as the cost (R891) has been defrayed in 1893-94.

47. The path leading through the North Zarghun Forest towards Torshor has been extended by one mile at a cost of R68, and previously existing paths in North and Central Zarghun and in Gohar have been repaired at a cost of R71.

48. In the Shibu plantation, the forest rest-house and out-houses were repaired for R130, a hut for the subordinates built in Block V at a cost of R634; and sheds for machinery, stores, etc., erected for R177. A hut, costing R678, has also been provided for the subordinate establishment at Khushdil Khan.

49. Annual repairs to the Ziarat Forest house cost R190, and additions to the Sibi Range Office building R170. Huts for the royalty-mohurrir at Shaltangi and for the guard of Thalli cost R49 and 73, respectively. The guards' hut in North Zarghun was re-roofed for R30.

(b) PROTECTION FROM INJURY.

(1) General protection, and breaches of Forest Law.

50. In paragraph 22 of the Forest Report for the preceding year, the efficient protection of the forests, and the immunity from hardship enjoyed by the people in respect of the working of the forest regulations, were brought to notice. The satisfactory position of the Forest Department in this respect is thoroughly confirmed by the experience of 1893-94. The number of cases of forest offences referred to the courts or settled by composition has fallen from R355 in 1892-93 (for fifteen months) to 128 in 1893-94 (twelve months); and the percentage of convictions in cases decided by the criminal courts has risen from 93½ per cent. to 97 per cent.

51. Nearly all the cases of 1893-94 were of a petty character, chiefly consisting in removal of wood from unclassed forests, for sale at Quetta, on time-expired permits, or occasionally without permits. Such cases indicate attempted evasion of royalty dues rather than theft of wood or injury to forest growth, and affect only unclassed forest areas; out of a total number of 122 cases of the year, no fewer than 88 were of this type. No doubt many of these cases were due to ignorance on the part of the illiterate wood-cutters; and as strict orders have lately been issued to all royalty mohurrirs to remind permit-holders from time to time of the proximate date of expiry of the permits, such cases have rapidly decreased in number, and since some months have almost entirely ceased to occur.

52. Only two forest fire cases, both trivial, occurred during the year; the offenders have not been discovered. Cases of illicit grazing number only thirteen, of which all but one occurred in the Ziarat Forests. Of the other offences, only one was of any importance, consisting in an attempted wood theft, followed by assault on a forest guard, resulting in punishment of two offenders by three months' imprisonment.

53. The Deputy Conservator compounded petty offences in 47 cases, in respect of which compensation was realised to an aggregate amount of R26. Judicial fines credited to the Forest Department amounted to R121.

(2) Protection from fire.

54. Special measures for fire-protection have not been found necessary, neither during 1893-94, nor previously. Only two very trifling cases of forest fire occurred this year: the first took place in the Wam Kach Forest and spread over a sparsely-wooded area of three acres only without resulting in any appreciable damage. This fire was probably the result of some accident, and no trace of any offender was found. In the second instance, only an isolated juniper tree was found burnt, and no clue was obtained to the origin of the fire.

(5) Regulation of grazing and protection from cattle.

55. Wilful cattle-trespass in the Baluchistan State Forests is not of frequent occurrence, and no difficulty is experienced in the control of grazing. Occasional herds and flocks do, however, stray into the forests through the carelessness or apathy of the herdsmen and shepherds; and the total number of animals impounded for trespass was R2,292, of which R571 were camels, and 640 goats and sheep. Most of the trespass occurred in the Sibi forests.

56. The number of cattle shown in last year's report as impounded during 1892-93 was 4,543, nearly double the number of 1893-94; the decrease is due partly to inclusion of only twelve month's statistics in the figures of 1893-94; whereas the figures of 1892-93 related to fifteen months, and partly also to erroneous inclusion, in 1892-93, of a large number of animals seized by zemindars for trespass on their private lands and impounded by them in the Shebo cattle-pound in charge of the Forest Department.

57. Fencing has been resorted to only in the case of the Shebo plantation, and of the Khushdil Khan area lately acquired for establishment of a fuel and fodder reserve with artifical irrigation. This area of 500 acres has been enclosed on three sides with 2½ miles of wire fence, at a cost of R1,987; the fourth side is sufficiently secured against ingress of stray cattle by a wide irrigation-cut. In the Shebo plantation, an additional length of one mile of wire fencing has been erected along the Saranam village road, at a cost of R979.

58. As pasture rights exist only in portion of three forests, and as the people are elsewhere wholly independent of the State forests for satisfaction of their pastoral necessities full advantage has been taken of this highly favourable circumstance to meet the urgent need of encouraging natural reproduction in the forests by strict exclusion of cattle. Form 54 shows, that of a total area of 133 square miles at disposal of the Forest Department, only 25 square miles have been kept open for grazing to meet recorded rights of user; and in this area the kind and maximum number of cattle have been strictly defined and limited consistently with improvement of the forest growth.

59. Of the forest area (108 square miles) free from pasture rights, 8 square miles have been opened for a few months to a limited number of animals, *viz.*, 367 cows and 480 sheep where injury from their admission was not apprehended.

(c) Improvement of Forest Growth.

(1) Natural Reproduction.

60. The observations and records of past years show that the beneficial effect of withdrawal of the Baluchistan State Forests from the general pasture-grounds of the country has become more apparent from year to year, in marked improvement of the forest growth, and especially in the spread of shrubs and bushes on previously denuded and deteriorated hillsides.

61. As in the present condition of the forests, exposure of the soil is one of the most marked—and in this arid climate also one of the most unfavourable—features, rapid and permanent progress in the process of natural reproduction of the forest growth must be preceded by soil-improvement, especially in its hygroscopic capacity, by means of extension of the cover—and the rapidly increasing spread of bushes and shrubs noticed from year to year, especially since 1890-91, is therefore very encouraging. The extensive spread of *Prunus eburnea*, which promises to become also intrinsically valuable as firewood, is especially noticeable.

62. As the production of abundant and full seed-crops of juniper usually occurs only at intervals of several years, and as its last occurrence, in 1890-91, was followed in 1891-92 by a most destructive invasion of enormous swarms of locusts, and also by failure of the winter rains, extremely few juniper seedlings under three or four years of age can at present be found. But of that age and upwards, juniper seedlings, though nowhere abundant, are by no means wholly absent. They have generally been noticed only under the cover of old junipers, almost completely concealed by the lower branches; but on the north slopes of Zarghun vigorous juniper seedlings have this year been found occupying open, completely unsheltered spots immediately around the stumps of juniper trees felled and removed many years ago. These seedlings, though only two or three inches high, have developed remarkably long taproots; several were examined and traced to a depth upwards of a yard, where, attenuated to the merest thread, they could not be further followed in the rocky sub-soil.

63. In the Gwal pistachio forest—a very thinly-stocked forest containing only two trees per acre—no seedlings as yet occur, but the brushwood cover continues to extend, and to increase the prospect of ultimate success in the natural reproduction of *Pistact khinjuk* of which the growing-stock is composed. Ash seedlings continue to be found in increasing numbers in the North Zarghun and in the Ziarat forests.

64. In Wam Tangi, the coppice reproduction of *Dalbergia sisso*, on areas of past year's fellings, is satisfactory, and seedlings of this species, as well as of *Dadonæa viscosa* and *Zizyphus nummularia*, are abundant. In the Sibi forests, the *Prosopis spicigera* fellings of 1890-91, in Lahri, have resulted in abundant coppice-growth, and this species is also spreading in the Gulu Shahr and Abdul Kheli forests. The tamarisk species, *T. articulata* and *dioica* in some of the Sibi forests, and *T. gallica* and *dioica* in Popalzai, are also spreading rapidly.

(2) *Artificial Reproduction.*

65. In the three small plantations at Quetta (Dhobi Ghât, Zangi Lora, and Cantonment nursery) the usual cultivation of apricot, almond, willow, poplar, mulberry, *elæagnus angustifolia*, etc., has been continued, and about 50,000 plants of these species extracted and planted at Shebo. All these Quetta plantations are artificially irrigated and are tolerably thriving. A considerable portion of the expenditure on these three plots, amounting to R1,350, as shown in Form 56, pertains to the *mali* establishment, fencing, purchase of manure, etc.,—and as the income derived from these plantations during the year amounts to R1,079, the net expenditure is only R271.

66. Cultural operations in the hill forests have been continued on a small scale by sowing juniper, ash, apricot, almond, olive, *Dalbergia* sissoo, *Dodonæa viscosa*, *Prunus eburnea*, and seeds of other indigenous species, in suitable localities, but with very poor result, excepting near perennial streams of water. Juniper entirely failed to germinate wherever sown, the same result having attended all previous attempts made in former years. Ash sowings in North and Central Zarghun have met with partial success, and the sowing of *Dodonæa viscosa* in Wam Tangi also succeeded, but sissoo and olive failed through drought, and pistachio sowings in Hazarganj and Gwal were unsuccessful from the same cause. The total cost of these scattered operations was R227.

67. In the Sibi forests, the results of former years' cultural operations are satisfactory, especially as regards the sowings of *Dalbergia* sissoo, and the sowing and planting of *Acacia arabica*. During February 1894, the cultural operations in Gulu Shahr were extended over an area of 7 acres, by sowing *Acacia arabica* and *Prosopis specigera* in plough-furrows, 15 feet apart; these operations have, however, failed almost completely. The cost, including plantation establishment, was R237.

Khushdil Khan.

68. The area of 500 acres acquired in January 1894 for a fuel and fodder reserve at Khushdil Khan has been enclosed with a wire fence, and irrigation channels have been constructed in about 400 acres. The latter work was, however, grossly neglected by the Forester in charge, and the channels laid out regardless of the varying surface level of the undulating country. A survey, with a series of levels, has, therefore, been made (since the end of the forest year) prior to correction and completion of the irrigation system. No cultural operations, beyond establishment of a small nursery, have yet been commenced.

	R
Compensation to expropriated owners	3,921
Demarcation and fencing	2,024
Survey (including cost of surveying the originally proposed area of 5,000 acres)	660
Hut for establishment	677
Irrigation channels	3,172
Establishment	370
Cultural operations etc.	82
TOTAL	10,906

This Khushdil Khan plantation promises to prove exceedingly costly, as the initial expenses have already reached the sum of R10,906 (*vide* detail on margin); and as the completion of the irrigation system will probably cost not less than R4,000, the total expenditure even before commencement of any cultural operations will amount to about R15,000.

Shebo.

69. In the Shebo plantation the following plants and cuttings, most of which were raised in nurseries at Quetta, were planted along the water-courses of Blocks I to IV, and along the main Channels of Block V:—

Plants.

Apricot	35,584
Almond	9,346
Mulberry	1,202
Willow	4,858
Poplar	4,947
Ash	726
Peach	100
Pistacia khinjuk	670
Elæagnus angustifolia	60
Robinia pseudo-acacia	85
TOTAL	57,578

Cuttings.

Poplar and willow	114,700
Mulberry	3,000
Tamarisk	75
TOTAL	117,775

70. Grass was also planted along the main channels of Block V; and 79 acres in Blocks I to IV were sown with wheat, barley, and other grain, and moderately good crops obtained.

71. The expenditure of the year shown in Form 56 is R15,783; to this must be added R2,433 on account of feed and keep of plantation bullocks charged under VI*b*, raising the total to R18,216, the detail of which is given on the margin.

	R
Irrigation trenches (earthwork)	4,550
Water-rate paid to Public Works Department	3,050
Cultural operations	2,007
Establishment	5,197
Feed and keep of cattle	2,433
Fencing	979
TOTAL	18,216

The income of the year amounts to R1,236 only.

72. The planting work of 1893-94 having been scattered over the whole area of the plantation (2,682 acres), mostly in blanks of former years' operations, the new work is so mixed up with the old that it is impossible now thoroughly to distinguish the result of this season's work from that of previous years. But it may be stated that most of the plants and cuttings along the channels of Block V have established themselves and are thriving, while in Blocks I to IV the proportion of failures is far greater. The cause of this marked difference is that the channels of Block V, being quite newly constructed, are as yet free from weeds and silt, so that the flow of water is unimpeded, and adequate irrigation easy and rapid. In the old Blocks I to IV, however, the growth of weeds and grass obstructs the channels and renders irrigation slow and difficult, especially in the minor trenches, and as most of the plants are situated along the small trenches, the water-supply which reaches them is apt to be not only scanty, but very irregular, and as a natural result the mortality among the plants is excessive.

73. This evil can, however, in great measure, be overcome with the aid of efficient local supervision of the plantation beldars who, when not thoroughly controlled, not only allow the trenches to become choked with weeds and silt, but also shirk the extra labour involved in distributing the water over the more remote parts of their beats. During the past two years the Foresters in executive charge of the plantation have proved not only apathetic and incompetent, but also downright dishonest, and the injurious effects of their laxity and incompetence upon the results of the cultural operations is very marked.

74. The degree of success hitherto attained is, however, sufficient to justify the conclusion that the physical conditions, peculiarly adverse though they be, are not wholly incompatible with successful stocking of the whole area with trees. With regular and adequate distribution of the available water-supply, the plants can maintain themselves—a fact which is amply proved by the condition of the tree-growth along all the main supply channels which are rarely dry: along these channels failure of the planting operations is comparatively rare.

75. *Financial position of the Shebo plantation.*—As desired by the Government of India (*vide* paragraph 5 of letter No. 546-E., dated 12th March 1894, to the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan), an account of the financial position of the Shebo plantation is here inserted.

76. *Past revenue and expenditure.*—The total cost incurred since commencement of operations in 1889 up to end of the forest year 1893-94 amounts to R1,00,737; the detail, classified under main heads of expenditure, is shown on the margin.

Expenditure.

		R
Demarcation and fencing		5,324
Survey		102
Instruments and tools		1,650
Roads and buildings		6,932
Bullocks for plantation work	Purchase	671
	Feed	871
Subordinate establishment, including bullock-drivers		25,895
Irrigation channels		25,489
Water-rate paid to Public Works Department		19,740
Sowing and planting		13,524
Miscellaneous		539
	TOTAL	1,00,737

Revenue.

Cereals	2,465
Lucerne	1,313
Grass	6,568
Total *actual* income	10,346
Add—	
Value of grass consumed by Cavalry, but not paid for	2,700
" " plantation produce consumed by Government bullocks	763
" " produce in stock on 30th June 1894	1,191
Total *virtual* income	15,000

The actual income during this period amounts to R10,346. Adding to this a sum of R2,700, representing value of grass consumed by the horses of the 7th Bombay Lancers, for which no payment has been received (*vide* penultimate clause of paragraph 42, Forests Report 1892-93), and also a sum of R1,954 as estimated value of unsold produce, including unharvested crops of cereals, and balance in stock at end of June 1894, the total virtual income amounts to R15,000. The whole of this income is derived from fodder, as shown by the detail on the margin.

77. *Discussion of Financial prospects.*—During the first three years after commencement of operations, the revenue realised aggregated only R273; neglecting these three unproductive years, the average annual value of the produce yielded by the plantation may be reckoned at R5,000, of which about R3,100 represents the value of the grass production alone. But this sum of R3,100 cannot be accepted as a measure of the normal value of the annual grass production: the nominal income has been swelled far above the normal value by an unusually abundant grass crop, resulting from exceptionally heavy and timely rainfall in 1891-92, and also by inclusion of the unrealised and unrelisable sum of R2,700 aforementioned. In seasons of ordinary rainfall, the grass production does not exceed one-third or one-fourth of the quantity produced in 1891-92, and the corresponding money valuation must be reduced proportionately.

Experience has abundantly proved that, with the prevailing high rates of labour and the absence of local demand, the grass crop is practically utilisable only when the Quetta Cavalry horses are sent to consume it on the spot. But as the Regimental authorities find it unprofitable to utilise the grass even at a low price (the last spring-crop was vainly offered to them at 6 pies per 100lbs.), no permanent reliance can be placed on this means of utilisation.

78. Lucerne cultivation will probably always yield some income; but, as regards the only remaining source of revenue, namely, the sale of cereals, it is certain that the cost of production of the crops far exceeds the income derivable from their sale. This fact is evident from the following very moderate estimate of the actual cost of production in the past, compared with the actual value of the yield,—which shows that the expenditure has been about double the corresponding value of the yield.

ACCOUNT FROM BEGINNING OF AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS IN 1890-91 TO 30TH JUNE 1894.

Actual cost of production.

		R
Feed of bullocks	fodder purchased	871
	plantation produce (grain and lucerne) consumed	763
Actual pay of bullock-drivers entertained		5,731
	TOTAL	7,365

The bullocks and drivers being employed mainly on tilling the fields and other agricultural operations connected with the grain-crops, the greater part of this cost is debitable to

the cultivation of cereals; it will, however, suffice for the present purpose to take only one-half, *viz.*, R3,680.

Add—	R
Cost of manure, harvesting, and other incidental expenses	810
Water-rate paid to Public Works Department for irrigating the fields (334 acres @ R5)	1,670
TOTAL COST	6,160

Actual value of crops obtained.

	R
Account actually realised up to 30th June 1894	2,465
Value of grain (produce of the plantation) consumed by the Government bullocks	605
Value of unsold balance in stock, including rabi harvest of 1894	760
TOTAL VALUE	3,830

79. *Future Revenue.*—An estimate of the annual revenue derivable from the plantation during the next five or ten years may be framed as follows, on the basis of past actuals modified by the circumstances explained in the two preceding paragraphs:—

	R
Value of grass crop, contingent on utilisation by the Cavalry, or development of some other market	1,000
Sale of lucerne	500
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE	1,500

Cereals will no longer be cultivated, and the income from this source will therefore cease. Discontinuance of the agricultural operations is advisable, not merely owing to their unremunerative character, but also because they monopolise a great part of the supervision, labour, and water-supply urgently required for the tree-plantation.

The future yield of firewood is not yet within range of reliable calculation, and income from this source cannot be expected to any appreciable extent within the next ten years.

80. *Future Expenditure.*—The average annual expenditure during the next five or ten years may be estimated as follows:—

	R
Cultural implements and other tools	50
Roads and buildings—general repairs	150
Sowing and planting about one-third of past actuals	800
Other works, irrigation channels, weeding, trench clearance, etc.	300
Subordinate Establishment—present scale, *minus* bullock-drivers no longer required	5,700
Water-rate for average area of 2,000 acres @ R3 per acre (average actual cost of the past)	6,000
TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE	13,000

81. The water-rate in this estimate is liable to modification, as no definite rate has as yet been permanently fixed; but no prospect exists of any reduction. As regards the estimated future cost of establishment, reduction will be possible only when the high labour rates prevailing in Baluchistan grow more moderate. This is evident from the details of the establishment scale given on the margin, from which the bullock-drivers are omitted, showing that the greater part of the establishment consists of beldars drawing R12 per mensem (at present some draw R13) who would not be paid more than R6 or R7 in the Punjab. The remaining items of the estimated expenditure represent the lowest possible limit, and can probably not be reduced, even under the most favourable circumstances.

	R	
1 Forester	60	(including R20, travelling allowance.)
2 Moharirs, or Foresters, @ R15 each	30	
2 Khalassies, @ R13 each	26	
1 Blacksmith	14	
29 Beldars, @ R12 each	348	
TOTAL	478	or R7,356 per annum.

82. The conclusion, therefore, is inevitable that, under the most favourable circumstances that can be anticipated, the maintenance and extension of the Shebo plantation, during the next five or ten years, will involve an annual deficit not less than R11,500.

(3) *Experiments.*

83. *Robinia pseudo-acacia.*—Of 85 seedlings planted at Shebo in February 1894, 30 are alive and seem fairly vigorous. About 200 plants in the Quetta nursery are thriving, and some of those raised from seed sown in March 1893 have attained a height of 5 feet. In the North Zarghun forest sowings made in March 1893, at an elevation of about 7,000 feet above sea-level, have resulted in 30 seedlings, which, however, have made little progress and are now less than a foot high, though regularly watered.

84. *Prosopis glandulosa.*—Many plants are alive in the Quetta nursery (from sowings made in 1886), some of them now 15 feet high—but though seemingly healthy and producing seed, they are of very straggling growth.

85. *Cupressus* { *torulosa*, *sempervirens* }, *Pistacia vera*, *Cytisus laburnum*, *Prunus Mahaleb*. — A few plants of each of these species, in the Quetta nursery, continue healthy and vigorous.

86. *Miscellaneous species.*—In the Quetta nursery horse chestnut, sweet chestnut, and walnut are also thriving; but the *Pinus longifolia* makes no progress, and most of the young seedlings disappear from year to year. Sowings made in the Gwal and Zarghun forests have failed completely, though germination was abundant. In Dhobi Ghât, about 150 seedlings remain from the sowings of March 1893, but are very sickly.

87. *Artriplex nummularia* (*Australian salt bush*).—A small quantity of seed was successfully sown in Dhobi Ghât, Zangi Lora, and Quetta nursery in April 1894, and the plants are healthy and about two feet high. This plant should prove valuable in the soil impregnated with salts at Shebo and Zangi Lora.

(*d*) EXPLOITATION OF MAJOR PRODUCE.

(*Unregulated fellings.*)

88. *State Forests.*—No felling whatever has been carried out in the Ziarat juniper forests, and exploitation has been confined to cutting a few willow and poplar poles in the small plantations at Quetta, and a small number of poles of tamarisk, jhand, and other inferior species mostly dry, in the Popalzai and Sibi forests, to an aggregate extent of 480 cubic feet only. Dry stumps of junipur and of other trees, yielding 8,936 cubic feet, were also cut in the Zarghun and Hazarganj forests to furnish firewood for the Quetta Depôt, and 12,711 cubic feet of firewood in the Sibi forests. The total extent of the exploitation has been insignificant, and its effect on the forest growth quite inappreciable.

89. *Unclassed forests.*—With exception of 550 junipur poles cut in the Ziarat Range no fellings have been made by Government agency, and exploitation has consisted principally in removal of dry wood for fuel, and of poles for building, by the people of the country. The removal of dry firewood is practically unrestricted and uncontrolled, except as regards levy of the royalty-tax, but as regards cutting of juniper and other "reserved" trees, whether by right-holders, recipients of free grants, or others, permits are issued by the Forest Department before felling takes place. The quantity estimated to have been removed from unclassed forests amounts to 5,364 cubic feet of timber in the shape of poles (including 1,145 cubic feet granted free of royalty-tax), and 481,888 cubic feet of firewood.

(*e*) EXTRACTION AND TRANSPORT OF MAJOR PRODUCE.

90. *State Forests.*—As in 1892-93, the dry firewood cut in Zarghun and in the Sibi forests, aggregating 21,647 cubic feet, was brought to the Government Depôts at Quetta and Sibi, at a cost of 6½ annas and 2 annas per maund for average distances of 20 miles and 5 miles, respectively. The transport was effected on camels and other beasts of burden.

91. *Unclassed forests.*—The juniper poles, comprising 709 cubic feet only, cut by Government agency, were mostly carried from the Ziarat Range to Pishin for sale, and a small quantity (1,090 cubic feet) of firewood from unclassed forests in the Quetta Range was brought to the Quetta Depôt.

(*f*) Exploitation of minor produce.

(*1*) *Extraction of fodder.*

92. The following quantities of fodder were extracted from State Forests:—

	Maunds.		R
Cereal crops (wheat, barley, oats, etc.)	550	valuing	611
Bhusa and straw	1,245	„	235
Lucerne (dry)	613	„	592
Grass („)	1,118	„	176

The whole of the crop of cereals, and nearly all the other fodder above-mentioned, except grass, were grown at Shebo, only 66 maunds of the lucerne being the yield of the Quetta plantations.

93. In May 1894, the spring-crop of grass at Shebo was vainly offered to the 7th Bombay Lancers at the very low rate of 6 pies per 100lb. Only a small part of the crop, amounting to 228 maunds (weight when dry) was harvested departmentally, as the cost proved prohibitive, *viz.*, about four annas per maund, green grass, equivalent to 12 annas to one rupee per maund of yield in hay, which is unsaleable on the spot, and quite incapable of recouping the cost of harvesting and carriage, even if sent to the Quetta market.

94. In the present condition of the Shebo plantation, however, the want of a profitable market for the grass crop is by no means an unmixed evil; if left uncut for a few years and allowed to seed, the grass may be expected to spread naturally, and its decomposition will form some humus which is at present completely absent. It can scarcely be doubted that by leaving the grass unharvested for a few years the benefit to the plantation in soil-improvement, by formation of humus, by retention of moisture, and by protection against the sun which bakes and cracks the surface-soil, will far outweigh the loss of the small income, which, under favourable conditions of the market, might be derived from its sale.

95. The Ziarat forests, Chauter and Zargat, and some of the Sibi forests and the Quetta plantations yielded about 890 maunds of grass (dry), most of which was cut by purchasers on the permit system.

(*2*) *Grazing.*

96. Whenever grazing could be allowed without risk of damage, permits have been issued to cattle-owners desirous of utilising the available pasturage.

In the Sibi forests, 3,638 acres were opened for a few months to 347 cows in Gulu Shahr, Bakra, and Nari Bank, the grazing fees realised amounting to R154. In the Shebo plantation, 100 acres of waste land in Block V was released for one month for pasture of 480 sheep for a sum of R30; and 20 acres for a few months for R39 in the Zangi Lora and Dhobi Ghât plantations for pasture of 20 cows.

(*3*) *Miscellaneous produce.*

97. Tree plants sold from the Quetta plantations realised R651; most of them were supplied to the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway and to the Quetta Cantonment. Fruits, flowers, and seeds realised R136, most of which were grown in the Quetta plantations; but the fruit of *Salvadora oleoides* was also utilised by issue of permits for consumption of the fruit in the Sibi forests by the people of the country.

CHAPTER III.

GROSS YIELD AND OUTTURN OF FOREST PRODUCE.

State Forests.

98. *Timber.*—The gross yield of timber amounts to 2,907 cubic feet only, removed in the shape of poles of inferior species (such as poplar, willow, tamarisk, jhand, pilu, etc.,) mostly from the Sibi forests, as follows:—

	Cubic feet.
By Government agency	480
„ purchasers	2,260
In free grants	167
Total	2,907

As no wastage or loss from any other cause occurred, this quantity represents the actual outturn, which is nearly the same as that of the fifteen months' period of 1892-93, (2,344 cubic feet).

99. Nearly all the timber removed by Government agency, as well as 346 cubic feet of juniper poles in stock from 1892-93, was utilised departmentally in fencing the Dhobi Ghât plantation and in construction of huts at Shebo.

100. *Firewood.*—The gross yield of firewood is 26,335 cubic feet, removed chiefly from the Sibi forests and from the Zarghun tract, near Quetta, as follows:—

	Cubic feet.
By Government agency	21,647
" purchasers	4,688
TOTAL .	26,335

Removals by purchasers are almost identical in quantity with that of 1893-94 (fifteen months), but collections by Government agency in 1892-93 were about 40 per cent. less, owing to a large residue in depôts from 1891-92.

101. Out of the firewood collected by Government agency at Sibi, 608 maunds in weight were lost by dryage. This loss amounts to as much as 13 per cent. of the Sibi firewood, and considering that the collection was restricted entirely to dry wood, this loss by desiccation must be regarded as very considerable, notwithstanding the fierce heat which prevails at Sibi during the summer.

Minor produce.

102. *Fodder.*—The cereal crops at Shebo, harvested by Government agency, yielded 550 maunds of wheat, barley, oats, maize, etc., equivalent to an outturn of about 4¾ maunds per acre (the outturn of 1892-93 was 4 maunds per acre). In addition, 1,245 maunds of bhoosa and straw were obtained from the crops of 1893-94. Of this produce only 24 maunds grain were sold, while 169 maunds grain and all the bhoosa and straw were consumed by the plantation bullocks at Shibu.

103. The gross yield of lucerne and grass (mostly from Shebo and partly from the Quetta plantations) amounted to 2,279 maunds and 1,336 maunds, respectively, of green produce. About 75 per cent. of the weight being lost in drying, the outturn of hay and dry lucerne was only 604 maunds and 314 maunds, respectively. The greater part was produced at Shebo and nearly all was collected by Government agency. Only 186 maunds dry lucerne and 112 maunds hay have been sold; of the remainder, 7 maunds grass and 130 maunds lucerne have been used departmentally in feeding the plantation bullocks; and a stock of 216 maunds hay and 288 maunds dry lucerne remained unsold at end of the year.

104. *Grazing.*—In addition to the fodder cut and collected, a quantity, impossible of estimate, was consumed by cattle-grazing to the value of R422 realised from permit-holders pasture granted free in the Gohar forest, in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner, is valued at R518; and a sum of R4,395 represents the value of pasturage consumed by the cattle of right-holders. The average grazing value, so far as available pasture has been utilised, is about 4 annas per acre.

105. *Miscellaneous produce.*—Other produce, such as tree-plants valuing R654, and fruits and flowers valuing R94, were removed by purchasers, chiefly from the Quetta plantations.

Unclassed forests.

106. *Timber and firewood.*—The outturn of unclassed forests is not definitely ascertainable and can be approximately estimated only from the royalty collections, wherever royalty posts have as yet been established. Calculated on this basis, the quantities are as follows:—

Agency.		Cubic feet. Timber.	Cubic feet. Firewood.
Government		709	1,090
The public	on payment of royalty	3,519	480,798
	free of royalty-tax	1,145	.....
	TOTAL .	5,373	481,888

The total amount of royalty received by Government in respect of this produce is R13,036.

The outturn of the forest year 1892-93 (reduced proportionately to correspond with a period of twelve months instead of fifteen) was less than that of 1893-94 by 3,660 cubic feet of timber and 26,850 cubic feet of firewood.

107. *Minor produce.*—No data are available regarding outturn of minor produce, as its collection is entirely unrestricted and uncontrolled. The value of the unclassed forests as pasture grounds is, however, very considerable and practically utilised to an unlimited extent.

CHAPTER IV.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

108. Both the revenue and expenditure of 1893-94 are the highest hitherto recorded during any financial period of twelve months. Compared with the financial results of 1892-93, the figures stand as follows:—

Financial years.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Deficit.
	R	R	R
1892-93 (twelve months)	19,037	55,626	36,589
1893-94 (twelve months)	20,731	63,728	42,997

Forest Years.

Year.	Period.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Deficit.
		R	R	R
1892-93	Fifteen months (1st April 1892 to 30th June 1893) .	22,515	64,736	
	Deduct for purpose of comparison, 3 months (April to June 1892)	3,359	6,687	
	Balance, twelve months	19,156	58,049	38,893
1893-94	Twelve months (1st July 1893 to 30th June 1894) .	21,395	63,829	42,434

Revenue.

109. *State Forests.*—The revenue increase (amounting to about R1,200 in respect of State forests) is due to larger sales from depôts as regards both timber and firewood, and also to unusually extensive sale of tree-plants from the Quetta plantations, most of which were supplied for planting at the Mushkaf-Bolan railway stations. The total increase of the revenue from timber and firewood amounts, however, to barely a R1,000— a difference which is within the margin of ordinary fluctuations not attributable to any specific cause.

110. *Unclassed Forests.*—The revenue from unclassed forests is derived almost entirely from the royalty-tax levied on wood collected for sale by the people of the country. The income from this source, amounting to R13,036 in 1893-94 is R1,000 in excess of that realised in 1892-93, owing chiefly to an abnormal demand by the Commissariat for firewood at Loralai.

Expenditure.

111. *State Forests.*—The expenditure of 1893-94, amounting to R63,000 on State forests, is about R7,000 in excess of that of 1892-93, the increase having occurred almost entirely under "Conservancy and Works."

In 1892-93 the outlay on collection of firewood by Government agency was less by R2,400, because the depôts were filled with a large stock remaining unsold in 1891-92.

An abnormal outlay of R6,850 was incurred in 1893-94 on acquisition and fencing of land for a fuel and fodder reserve at Khushdil Khan.

Expenditure on buildings was higher in 1892-93 by R2,700, owing mainly to construction in that year of a forest house at Ziarat.

An increase of about R1,600 under "Establishment" is due to grant of exchange compensation (R1,332), and a small increase in Subordinate Establishment corresponding with the extension of area of State forests.

112. *Unclassed Forests.*—An increase in expenditure of about R600 is due to establishment of additional royalty posts.

CHAPTER V.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

113. *The Zhob District.*—Practical effect has been given by the local Government to the Deputy Conservator's (Mr. Elliot's) recommendations regarding forest conservancy in Zhob (*vide* paragraphs 64 and 65 of the Forest Report for 1892-93) by extending to the Zhob District the provisions of Chapter III of the Baluchistan Agency Forest Law, and by appointing a staff of forest subordinates, under direct control of the district authorities, for protection of the forests and working of the Forest Regulations.

114. *Sphere of action of the Forest Department.*—Throughout the jurisdiction of the Baluchistan Forest Department, the Forest Regulations have been working smoothly and without appreciable hardship to the people, and the natural anxiety of the Political Agents to maintain this satisfactory state of affairs is apparently the chief cause of the slow progress made in extension of State forests in the Quetta-Pishin and Thal-Chotiali Districts. The whole sphere of practical influence of the Forest Department, and the entire prospects of extension of the area under its direct management are confined to these two districts; and the present position and prospects of constitution of further areas as State forest have been fully discussed in Chapter I.

Establishments.

115. *Controlling Officers.*—The Baluchistan Forest Department has been managed by Mr. Elliot during the first nine months of 1893-94, and during the rest of the year by Mr. Reuther.

116. *A revised scale of Subordinate Establishments*—Has been sanctioned with effect from 1st April 1894, containing two temporary posts of Forest Rangers at R60 per mensem each. These are unfortunately still vacant, as no qualified candidate has been found. Two private students, who obtained the Higher Standard certificate at the Imperial Forest School, declined service in Baluchistan, apparently owing to the small pay offered; this reason was, in fact, expressly assigned by one of them.

The Baluchistan Forest Department has since years been exceptionally weak in its executive staff, and is lamentably so at the present time. For four ranges only three Range Officers are at present available, of whom one is absolutely illiterate, and the other two also quite incompetent to hold charge of a range.

117. *Special inadequacy of the Shebo Executive Staff.*—The Shebo plantation, which, during the past two years, has swallowed up a sum of R44,658, has during this period been exceptionally unfortunate in its executive officers, two in succession having proved both incompetent and dishonest. The pay attached to the post of the Shebo Forester being only R40 is wholly insufficient to attract competent and trustworthy candidates, and the result has been most detrimental to the progress of the plantation. Efficient control and profitable application of the large money-outlay alone essentially necessitate competent and honest supervision by the local executive—and as the Peshin (Shebo) Range Officer now has charge of the Khushdil Khan plantation (also involving heavy outlay and important work), in addition to Shibu, the necessity for appointment of a thoroughly competent and trustworthy Range Officer is redoubled.

Considering the large annual expenditure and the exceptional necessity for ability experience, and indefatigable zeal and energy in combating the unusual physical and other, difficulties which impede successful establishment of the plantation, it would be sound policy, even from a purely financial point of view, to appoint a senior Ranger or Extra Assistant Conservator to hold executive charge of the Shebo and Khushdil Khan plantations. The increased salary charge would be largely counterbalanced even in the immediate present by direct savings already recommended (*e.g.*, about R1,200 per annum by discharge of the bullock-drivers and sale of the bullocks—*vide* paragraphs 78 to 80), and by other direct and indirect economies which will become possible under efficient local supervision.

118. The remaining three ranges have also continued to stand in great need of competent Range Officers, especially the Ziarat Range; but the injurious results of want of qualified and experienced officers for these three ranges are as nothing compared with the loss involved in the case of Shebo. It may be said generally that the want of efficient executive establishment still continues to be the greatest obstacle to progress.

The staff of subordinate Foresters and of Forest guards has been sufficient up to the present, and no serious difficulty has been experienced in respect of it. The sole urgent need relates to the four posts of executive officers in charge of ranges.

APPENDIX.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT SHIRINAO.

(Shebo Plantation.)

	Inches.
April 1893	·93
May to November	*Nil.*
December	·67
January 1894	6·14
February	7·12
March	3·39
April	1·30
May and June	*Nil.*
Total, April 1893 to June 1894	19·55

A. M. REUTHER,

Deputy Conservator of Forests, Baluchistan.

FORM No. 46 (a).

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BALUCHISTAN.

Area of State (Reserved) Forests, 1893-94.

Range.	Civil District or Territory.	Name of Forest.	Area on 1st July 1893. Acres.	Area on 1st July 1893. Equivalent in square miles.	Added during the year. Acres.	Excluded or transferred to other heads. Acres.	Area on 30th June 1894. Acres.	Area on 30th June 1894. Equivalent in square miles.	No. and date of Notification of addition or transfer, etc.	Remarks.
		Dahpal	1,599	3	...	...	1,599	3		
		Gulu Shahr	725	1	...	...	725	1		
		Abdul Kheli	197	...	...	...	197	...		
Sibi		Lahri	427	1	...	...	427	1		
		Bakra	*1,688	3	...	...	1,688	3		
		Nari Bank	1,226	2	...	...	1,226	2		
		Thalli	16,180	25	...	...	16,180	25		
		Chauter	1,920	3	...	...	1,920	3		
		Wam Tangi	1,233	2	...	...	1,233	2		
	Thal-Chotiali	Wam Kach	2,320	4	...	...	2,320	4		
		Zargat	2,760	4	...	...	2,760	4		
		Pil	1,280	2	...	...	1,280	2		
		Shaidan	2,520	4	...	...	2,520	4		
Ziarat		Kurbi Kach	2,160	3	...	...	2,160	3		
		Gohar	...	...	1,500	...	1,500	2	35 F. C., dated 30th December 1893.	Constituted State Forest from 1st April 1894.
		Kachmangi	...	...	9,400	...	9,400	15	1770, dated 21st March 1894.	Do. do. 15th April 1894.
		Dhobi Ghât	11	...	...	...	11	...		
		Quetta Nursery	3	...		3	...	‡		
		Zangi Lora	40	...	†12	...	52	...		
		Zarghun, North	5,760	9	...	...	5,760	9		
Quetta		Zarghun, Central	13,520	21	3,640	...	17,160	27	4457, dated 28th June 1893.	Addition of 3,640 acres made with effect from 4th August 1893.
	Quetta-Peshin	Hazarganj	5,440	9	...	...	5,440	9		
		Popalzai	1,516	2	...	...	1,516	2		
		Gwal	2,880	4	...	...	2,880	4		
		Mari Chak	...	...	1,830	...	1,830	3	3502, dated 6th July 1893.	Constituted State Forest from 6th July 1893.
Peshin		Shibu	2,682	4	...	...	2,682	4		
		TOTAL	68,087	106	16,382	3	84,466	132		

* The area of 1 acre, formerly shown separately as "Bakra plantation," is included in "Bakra." There is no separate forest existing, or gazetted, as "Bakra plantation."

† 12 acres added to Zangi Lora in 1891-92, but up to the present omitted from area statement.

‡ Quetta nursery transferred to "Unclassed Forests," as it has never been gazetted as "State Forest."

QUETTA;
The 18th July 1894.

A. M. REUTHER,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Baluchistan.

FORM No. 46 (b).

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BALUCHISTAN.

Area of Unclassed Forests, 1893-94.

Range.	Civil District or Territory.	Name of Forest.	Area on 1st July 1894. Acres.	Area on 1st July 1894. Equivalent in square miles.	Added during the year. Acres.	Excluded or transferred to other heads. Acres.	Area on 30th June 1894. Acres.	Area on 30th June 1894. Equivalent in square miles.	Number and date of Notification of addition or transfer, etc.	Remarks.
Quetta	Quetta-Peshin	Quetta Nursery	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	Quetta nursery transferred from "State Forests," as it has never been gazetted as "State Forests."
Peshin	Quetta-Peshin	Khushdil Khan	...	...	500	...	500	1	...	Khushdil Khan, acquired on 15th January 1894, after payment of R3,921 to former proprietors, has been gazetted as "State Forests" since close of forest year 1893-94.
		TOTAL	3	...	500	...	503	1	...	

QUETTA;
The 18th July 1894.

A. M. REUTHER,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Baluchistan.

FORM No. 47.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BALUCHISTAN.

Statement showing the Progress made in, and the Expenditure incurred on, Forest Settlements during 1893-94.

Name of Forest Division.	Name of Civil District or Territory.	Area already settled at commencement of the year.	AREAS FINALLY SETTLED DURING THE YEAR.						AREAS UNDERGOING SETTLEMENT.						Remarks.
			Number and date of Government order according to final sanction to the Settlement.	Name of Forest settled.	Area in square miles.	Expenditure incurred during the year on areas finally settled. In Forest accounts.	Expenditure incurred during the year on areas finally settled. In other accounts.	Entire cost per square mile of areas finally settled during the year.	At commencement of the year. Name of tract.	At commencement of the year. Area in square miles.	Taken in hand during the year. Name of tract.	Taken in hand during the year. Area in square miles.	Expenditure incurred during the year on areas undergoing Settlement. In Forest accounts.	Expenditure incurred during the year on areas undergoing Settlement. In other accounts.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Sq. miles.				R	R	R					R	R	
	Thal-Chotiali	57	35 F. C. 30-12-93.	Gohar	2	...	...	...	Khumak	7					The Baluchistan Forest Regulation prescribes no special settlement procedure akin to that specified in the Indian Forest Act. But in practice, enquiry into settlement and record-of-rights by the Deputy Commissioner and Revenue Commissioner have in every instance preceded issue of Gazette Notification declaring the area concerned to be "State Forest." The mere fact of Gazette Notification under Chapter II, Section 3, of the Forest Regulation, virtually implies sanction of the settlement (under the conditions prevailing in Baluchistan), and the number and date of such notifications have, therefore, been quoted in this statement, though not expressly conveying sanction to the settlement.
			1770 21-3-94.	Kachmangi	15	...	...	...	Batsirgi	12					
									Ghairgi	6					
									Anambar	10					
									Torshor	17					
									Surghand	25					
											Gohar	2			
											Kachmangi	15			
	Quetta-Peshin	49	4457 28-6-93.	Zarghun, Central.	6	...	...	...	Shekhmanda	0·6					Such enquiry and settlement have involved no separate expenditure, neither in Forest, nor in any other accounts, except in the case of Khushdil Khan, in which a sum of R3,921 was paid as compensation to expropriated right holders. Khushdil Khan has been gazetted since close of the year and settlement completed.
			3502 6-7-93.	Mari Chak	3	...	...	...	Zarghun, Central	6					
			...	Khushdil Khan	1	3,921	...	3,921	Mari Chak	3					
									Khushdil Khan	1	...	...	3,921		
	TOTAL	106	...	...	27	3,921	...	145		88		17	3,921		

QUETTA;
The 19th July 1894.

A. M. REUTHER,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Baluchistan.

Form No. 48.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BALUCHISTAN.

Record of Demarcation and Maintenance of Boundaries, 1893-94.

Range.	Length of boundaries artificially demarcated during the year.	Length of previously existing boundaries repaired.	Length of previously existing boundaries not repaired.	Total length of artificially marked boundaries at the close of the year.	Length of boundaries not demarcated at the close of the year.	Length of natural boundaries not requiring artificial marks.	Total length of boundaries at the close of the year.	Expenditure on demarcation during the year. On new work.	Expenditure on demarcation during the year. On repairs.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	
Sibi	...	...	57	57	...	13	70	...	—	
Ziarat	...	...	71	71	19	10	100	...	4	
Quetta	10	8	24	42	...	36	78	25	51	
Pishin	4	...	14	18	...	...	18	30	...	
Total .	14	8	166	188	19	59	266	55	55	

N. B.—Boundaries include, besides the outer perimeter, the limits of enclosures of private or other lands within the forests, but not the limits of sub-divisions, such as blocks, compartments, coupes.

Quetta;
The 29th August 1894.

A. M. REUTHER,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Baluchistan.

Form No. 49.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BALUCHISTAN.

Statement of Forest areas surveyed, and under survey, during the year 1893-94.

Division.	Areas surveyed and under survey during the year.																										COST.			Remarks.
	Special surveys—Maps on 4" scale or over, by Survey of India Department or Forest Survey Branch.								*Ordinary, included in District Surveys.*								*Chain and compass or other surveys by local officers.*								Areas remaining to be taken under survey.	Total Forest area at end of the year, as per Form No. 46.	Previous.	Of the year.	Entire cost of all surveys to end of the year.	
	WITH INTERIOR DETAILS.					BOUNDARY SURVEYS.			WITH INTERIOR DETAILS.					BOUNDARY SURVEYS.			WITH INTERIOR DETAILS.					BOUNDARY SURVEYS.								
	With details of growing stock.		Without details of growing stock.		Total cost.	Previous.	Of the year.	Total cost.	With details of growing stock.		Without details of growing stock.		Total cost.	Previous.	Of the year.	Total cost.	Four-inch or over.		Under 4-inch.		Total cost.	Previous.	Of the year.	Total cost.						
	Previous.	Of the year.	Previous.	Of the year.					Previous.	Of the year.	Previous.	Of the year.					Previous.	Of the year.	Previous.	Of the year.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	Sq. Ms.	Sq. Ms.	Sq. Ms.	Sq. Ms.	R	Sq. Ms.	Sq. Ms.	R	Sq. Ms.	Sq. Ms.	Sq. Ms.	Sq. Ms.	R	Sq. Ms.	Sq. Ms.	R	Sq. Ms.	Sq. Ms.	Sq. Ms.	Sq. Ms.	R	Sq. Ms.	Sq. Ms.	R	Sq. Ms.	Sq. Ms.	R	R	R	
																	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shibu.
																	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dahpal.
																	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gulu Shar.
																	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Abdul Kheli. Lahri.
								Nil.									3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bakra.
																	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nari Bank.
																	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wam Tangi.
																	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Popalzai. Dhobi Ghat. Quetta nursery.
																Total .	15	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	118	133	171	9	180	

Quetta;
The 29th August 1894.

A. M. REUTHER,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Baluchistan.

FORM No. 51.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BALUCHISTAN.

Communications and Buildings during 1893-94.

RANGE.	NEW WORK UNDERTAKEN DURING THE YEAR.						REPAIRS EXECUTED DURING THE YEAR.						REMARKS.
	BUILDINGS.		ROADS AND PATHS.				BUILDINGS.		ROADS AND PATHS.			Total expenditure on repairs.	
	Description of building.	Expenditure incurred.	Road or path, and object of the same.	Length of road or path.	Expenditure incurred.	Total expenditure on new work	Nature of repairs.	Expenditure incurred.	Nature of repairs.	Length repaired.	Expenditure incurred.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		R		Miles.	R	R		R		Miles.	R	R	
PESHIN	Buildings in the Shibu plantation Hut for Subordinates in Block V. Machinery-shed Store-shed Blacksmith's shed Subordinates' hut at Khushdil Khan.	... 634 88 46 43 678				1,489	Annual repairs to Shibu Forest Home and out-houses.	130				130	
QUETTA	Hut for royalty-moharrir at Shaltangi; and wood for Guard's hut at Popalzai.	49	Extension of path in North Zarghun, for inspection and extraction of produce.	1	68	117	Re-roofing Guard's hut in North Zarghun.	30	Repairing breaks in paths, North and Central Zarghun.	2	20	50	
SIBI	Guard's hut in Thalli Forest Additions to Sibi Range office	73 170				243			Metalling road in Sibi Depôt.	...	10	10	
ZIARAT	......	...	Road from Ziarat towards Shahrig (Uchakbarg.)	6	891	891	Annual repairs to Ziarat Forest House and out-houses.	190	Repairing breaks in path, Gohar Forest.	...	41	231	The new road in Ziarat Range was made in 1892-93, but not paid for till 1893-94.
	GRAND TOTAL	1,781		7	959	2,740		350		2	71	421	

QUETTA;
The 29th August 1894.

A. M. REUTHER,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Baluchistan.

FORM No. 52.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BALUCHISTAN.

Register of Breaches of Forest Rules during 1893-94.

Forest Range.	Cases pending from 1892-93.	New cases of the year. Injury to forest by fire.	Unauthorised felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission, or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Total new cases of the year.	Total cases.	Disposed of during the year. Convictions. Cases.	Persons.	Acquittals. Cases.	Persons.	Total. Cases.	Persons.	Cases pending at close of year.	Remarks.
A Sibi	...	...	5	1	2	8	8	7	7	...	1	7	8	1	
A Ziarat	...	...	4	...	...	4	4	2	1	...	1	2	2	2	
A Quetta	...	...	59	...	...	59	59	57	59	2	2	59	61	...	
A Pishin	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	2	3	...	...	2	3	...	
TOTAL	...	...	70	1	2	73	73	68	70	2	4	70	74	3	
B Sibi	...	...	4	...	...	4	4	4	15	...	...	4	15	...	
B Ziarat	...	...	2	12	...	14	14	12	14	2	4	14	18	...	
B Quetta	1	...	30	...	...	30	31	30	29	1	1	31	30	...	
B Pishin	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	
TOTAL	1	...	37	12	...	49	50	47	59	3	5	50	64	...	
C Sibi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
C Ziarat	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
C Quetta	...	1	3	...	1	5	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	
C Pishin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	...	2	3	...	1	6	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL A	...	...	70	1	2	73	73	68	70	2	4	70	74	3	
GRAND TOTAL B	1	...	37	12	...	49	50	47	59	3	5	50	64	...	
GRAND TOTAL C	...	2	3	...	1	6	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	

N. B. - A.—Means cases taken into Court.
B.—Means cases disposed of under sections 33 (*a*) and 34 (*a*), British Baluchistan Forest Regulation and Baluchistan Agency Forest Law, respectively.
C.—Means undetected cases.

QUETTA;
The 1st August 1894.

A. M. REUTHER,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Baluchistan.

FORM No. 54.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BALUCHISTAN.

Area closed and open to Grazing during 1893-94.

RANGE.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.						REMARKS.
	CLOSED TO ALL ANIMALS.		CLOSED TO BROWSERS (CAMELS, GOATS OR SHEEP).		OPEN TO ALL ANIMALS.	Total area.	
	Whole year.	Part of year.	Whole year.	Part of year.	Whole year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sibi	12	6	...	...	17	35	17 miles are open to right-holders' cattle.
Ziarat	32	2	...	...	5	39	5 Ditto ditto ditto.
Quetta	51	...	...	...	3	54	3 Ditto ditto ditto.
Pishin	5	...	...	...	...	5	
TOTAL	100	8	...	...	25	133	

QUETTA;
The 30th August 1894.

A. M. REUTHER,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Baluchistan

FORM No. 55.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BALUCHISTAN.

Return of Grazing in the State Forests during 1893-94.

RANGE.	GRAZING ON PAYMENT.						NUMBER OF ANIMALS.							GRAZING FREE.						NUMBER OF ANIMALS.						Total value of Fees at full rates.	GRAND TOTAL OF VALUE AT FULL RATES.
	AT FULL RATES.						AT PRIVILEGED RATES.							BY RIGHT UNDER SETTLEMENT.						DURING PLEASURE OF GOVERNMENT, OR OTHERWISE THAN UNDER SETTLEMENT.							
												Fees received.															
	Buffaloes.	Cows and Bullocks.	Goats and Sheep.	Camels.	Other animals.	Fees received.	Buffaloes.	Cows and Bullocks.	Goats and Sheep.	Camels.	Other animals.	Actual.	Value at full rates.	Buffaloes.	Cows and Bullocks.	Goats and Sheep.	Camels.	Other animals.	Value of Fees at full rates.	Buffaloes.	Cows and Bullocks.	Goats and Sheep.	Camels.	Other animals.	Value of Fees at full rates.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
												R	R						R						R	R	R
Sibi . . .	91	347	...	...	...	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428	250	...	...	990	...	...	...	...	...	...	990	1,144
Ziarat . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	3,062	...	4	2,590	...	...	1,380	...	...	518	3,108	3,108
Quetta . .	...	20	...	...	...	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	839	1	10	815	...	..	...	...	...	...	815	988
Peshin . .	...	...	480	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
TOTAL .	91	367	480	...	...	357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	594	4,151	1	14	4,395	...	...	1,380	...	...	518	4,913	5,270

QUETTA;
The 30th August 1894.

A. M. REUTHER,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Baluchistan.

FORM NO. 59.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BALUCHISTAN.

Account of Timber and other Produce cut or collected by Government agency and brought to Depôts, sold locally, or otherwise disposed of, during the year 1893-94.

PARTICULARS.		No. or quantity.	Cubic feet.	TOTAL OF EACH HEAD. No. or quantity.	TOTAL OF EACH HEAD. Cubic feet.
BALANCE AT COMMENCEMENT OF YEAR.					
Sibi—					
Poles—tamarisk, etc.	No.	14	28		
Firewood	Mds.	1,642	2,627		
Hay	"	21	...		
Quetta—					
Poles { Juniper	No.	228	456		
Poles { Poplar	"	5	5		
Poles { Almond	"	1	1		
Firewood—Juniper	Mds.	841	2,243		
Chaman and Ziarat—					
Poles—Juniper	No.	449	898	3,201	6,258
Add—Produce actually in stock at Shibu at commencement of year, but omitted from last year's closing balance :—					
Grain	Mds.	33	...		
Seeds	"	2	...	35	
RECEIVED FROM THE FOREST IN DEPÔTS.					
Poles { Juniper	No.	556	709		
Poles { Willow, tamarisk, etc.	"	383	480		
Firewood { Juniper	Mds.	2,602	6,939		
Firewood { Hard wood	"	9,874	15,798		
Cuttings (Willow)	"	30	...		
Grass	"	1,336	...		
Lucerne	"	2,279	...		
Fodder—Bhusa and straw	"	1,245	...		
Grain	"	550	...		
Seeds	"	4	...	18,859	23,926
RECEIVED BY PURCHASE, ETC., NOT FROM FORESTS.					
Fodder—Bhusa	Mds.	708	...		
Grain	"	23	...		
Seeds	"	74	...	805	
GRAND TOTAL		...	...	22,900	30,184

PARTICULARS.		No. or quantity.	Cubic feet.	TOTAL OF EACH HEAD. No. or quantity.	TOTAL OF EACH HEAD. Cubic feet.
REMOVED BY PURCHASERS FROM DEPOTS.					
Poles { Juniper	No.	402	728		
Poles { Willow, poplar, etc.	"	9	11		
Firewood { Juniper	Mds.	1,588	4,235		
Firewood { Hard wood	"	8,954	14,327		
Cuttings (willow)	"	30	...		
Grass (dry)	"	112	...		
Lucerne (")	"	186	...		
Fodder—Bhusa and straw	"	8	...		
Grain	"	24	...		
Seeds	"	3	...	11,316	19,301
USED BY THE DEPARTMENT.					
Poles { Juniper	No.	326	372		
Poles { Willow, etc.,	"	254	346		
Firewood (Hard wood)	Mds.	5	8		
Grass (dry)	"	7	...		
Lucerne (")	"	130	...		
Fodder—Bhusa and straw	"	1,945	...		
Grain		169	...		
Seeds		29	...	2,865	726
LOST (BY DRYAGE OR OTHERWISE).					
Poles—Juniper	No.	5	10		
Firewood (hard)	Mds.	608	972		
Grass	"	1,022	...		
Lucerne	"	1,675	...	3,310	982
BALANCE AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.					
Poles { Juniper	No.	500	953		
Poles { Willow, tamarisk, etc.	"	140	157		
Firewood { Juniper	Mds.	1,855	4,947		
Firewood { Hard wood	"	1,949	3,118		
Grass (dry)	"	216	—		
Lucerne (")	"	288	...		
Grain	"	413	...		
Seeds	"	48	...	5,409	9,175
GRAND TOTAL		...	...	22,900	30,184

FORM No. 60 (*a*).

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BALUCHISTAN.

Abstract showing the Value of Timber and other Produce at Sale Depôts for the year 1893-94.

Description of Timber and other produce.	On hand at commencement of the year.			On hand at close of the year.			Difference in Value.		Remarks.
	No.	C. ft.	Value.	No.	C. ft.	Value.	In favour of the year.	Against the year.	
			R			R	R	R	
Timber (poles) . .	697	1,388	341	640	1,110	410	69		
	Mds.			Mds.					
Firewood . . .	2,483	...	881	3,804	8,085	1,291	410		
Minor produce . .	21	...	5	5,965	...	835	830		
TOTAL . .	...	1,388	1,227	...	9,175	2,536	1,309		

Net difference in favour of the year, R1,309.

QUETTA;
The 11th September 1894.

A. M. REUTHER,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Baluchistan.

FORM No. 60 (*b*).

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BALUCHISTAN.

Abstract showing the Value of Stock for the year 1893-94.

Description.	On hand at commencement of the year.			On hand at close of the year.			Difference in Value.		Remarks.
	No.	C. ft.	Value.	No.	C. ft.	Value.	In favour of the year.	Against the year	
			R			R	R	R	
Buildings . . .	...	...	8,500	...	...	8,000	...	500	
Instruments . .	...	...	520	...	...	500	...	20	
Machinery . .	...	...	100	...	...	100	...	...	
Tools	...	...	550	...	...	530	...	20	
Furniture . . .	...	...	520	...	...	500	...	20	
Tents	...	...	150	...	...	300	150	...	
Live stock . . .	...	...	900	...	...	800	...	100	
TOTAL	...	...	11,240	...	...	10,730	150	660	

Net difference against the year, R510.

QUETTA;
The 11th September 1894.

A. M. REUTHER,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Baluchistan.

FORM No. 61.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN.

Summary of Revenue of the different Divisions during 1893-94.

REVENUE.

	R a. p.
I.—TIMBER AND OTHER PRODUCE REMOVED FROM THE FORESTS BY GOVERNMENT AGENCY—	
(a) Timber	395 0 0
(b) Firewood and charcoal	4,586 0 0
(c) Bamboos	...
(d) Sandalwood	...
(e) Grass and other minor produce	1,112 0 0
TOTAL I	6,093 0 0
II.—TIMBER AND OTHER PRODUCE REMOVED FROM THE FORESTS BY CONSUMERS OR PURCHASERS—	
(a) Timber	253 0 0
(b) Firewood and charcoal	176 0 0
(c) Bamboos	...
(d) Grazing and fodder grass	540 0 0
(e) Other minor produce	757 0 0
TOTAL II	1,726 0 0
III.—DRIFT AND WAIF WOOD AND CONFISCATED FOREST PRODUCE—	
IV.—REVENUE FROM FORESTS NOT MANAGED BY GOVERNMENT—	
(a) Duty on foreign timber and other forest produce	...
(b) Revenue from shared and private forest	13,036 0 0
TOTAL IV	13,036 0 0
V.—MISCELLANEOUS—	
(a) Fines and forfeitures	121 0 0
(b) Refunds	201 0 0
(c) Other sources	218 0 0
TOTAL V	540 0 0
GRAND TOTAL, REVENUE	21,395 0 0

A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS.

	R a. p.
I.—TIMBER AND OTHER PRODUCE REMOVED FROM THE FORESTS BY GOVERNMENT AGENCY—	
(a) Timber	456 0 0
(b) Firewood and charcoal	3,275 0 0
(c) Bamboos	...
(d) Sandal-wood	...
(e) Grass and other minor produce	284 0 0
TOTAL A I	4,015 0 0
II.—TIMBER AND OTHER PRODUCE REMOVED FROM THE FORESTS BY CONSUMERS OR PURCHASERS—	
TOTAL A II	...
III.—DRIFT AND WAIF WOOD AND CONFISCATED FOREST PRODUCE—	
TOTAL A III	...
IV.—REVENUE FROM FORESTS NOT MANAGED BY GOVERNMENT—	
(a) Duty on foreign timber and other forest produce	2,428 0 0
(b) Revenue from shared and private forests	...
TOTAL A IV	2,428 0 0
V.—RENT OF LEASED FORESTS AND PAYMENTS TO SHAREHOLDERS IN FORESTS MANAGED BY GOVERNMENT—	
TOTAL A V	...

Summary of Revenue of the different Division during 1893-94—continued.

	R	a	p
VI.—Live Stock, Stores, Tools, and Plant—			
(a) Purchase of cattle	...		
(b) Feed and keep of cattle	2,454	0	0
(c) Purchase of stores, tools, and plant	481	0	0
Total A VI	2,935	0	0
VII.—Communications and Buildings—			
(a) Roads and bridges	1,030	0	0
(b) Buildings	2,095	0	0
(c) Other works	519	0	0
Total A VII	3,644	0	0
VIII.—Organization, improvement, and extension of Forests—			
(a) Demarcation	110	0	0
(b) Cost of settlements, compensation for land and rights	3,921	0	0
(c) Surveys	9	0	0
(d) Working-plans	...		
(e) Sowing and planting	20,008	0	0
(f) Protection from fire	...		
(g) Other works	2,937	0	0
Total A VIII	26,985	0	0
IX.—Miscellaneous—			
(a) Refunds	...		
(b) Law charges	...		
(c) Other charges	46	0	0
Total A IX	46	0	0
Total A.—Conservancy and Works	40,053	0	0

B.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

	R	a	p
I.—Salaries—			
(a) Conservators	...		
(b) Superior officers	10,050	0	0
(c) Subordinate forests and depôt establishments	5,443	0	0
(d) Office establishments	1,184	0	0
(e) Deputation and special allowances	1,454	0	0
(f) Exchange compensation allowance	1,332	0	0
Total B I	19,463	0	0
II.—Travelling Allowances—			
(a) Conservators	...		
(b) Superior officers	2,274	0	0
(c) Subordinate forest and depôt establishments	590	0	0
(d) Office establishments	243	0	0
Total B II	3,107	0	0
III.—Contingencies—			
(a) Stationery	107	0	0
(b) Carriage of tents and records	176	0	0
(c) Rents, rates, and taxes	...		
(d) Pay of police guards	...		
(e) Official postage	198	0	0
(f) Sundries	725	0	0
Total B III	1,206	0	0
Total B.—Establishments	23,776	0	0
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	63,829	0	0
DEFICIT	42,434	0	0

CALCUTTA;
The 14th August 1894.

I. C. BOSE,
Assistant Comptroller General, Forests.

FORM No. 62.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN.

Account Current for the year 1893-94.

Dr.

	R a. p.	R a. p.
To Cash Balance	...	...
" VIII—Assessed Taxes—		
Income Tax—Deductions from salaries	...	338 12 0
" Revenue as per Annual Summary, Form No. 61	...	21,395 4 1
" Service Funds—		
Civil Fund—Ordinary, Bengal	...	...
" Additional, Bengal	...	...
Military Fund—Bengal	...	...
" " Madras	...	...
" Orphan Fund—Bengal	...	...
Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund—Bengal	162 9 0	...
General Family Pension Fund	...	...
Hindu Family Annuity Fund	...	...
		162 9 0
" Deposits	...	37 8 0
" Forest Cash Remittances—Local—		
Forest cheques drawn	58,763 12 0	...
Inter-Divisional Transfers	...	...
		58,763 12 0
" Advances recoverable	...	37,147 9 10
" Suspense	...	...
" Account Current (other Governments)—		
Remittances from Government of	...	...
" Inter-Departmental Transfers—		
Public Works Department, State Railway, North-Western Railway	2,267 9 11	...
Military Department	...	...
Civil Department—		
Jail	...	...
Mathematical Instrument Department	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...
		2,267 9 11
Total	...	1,20,113 0 10

Cr.

	R a. p.	R a. p.
By Expenditure as per Annual Summary, Form No. 61	...	63,828 7 9
" Deposits	...	8 3 7
" Forest Cash Remittances—Local—		
Remittances to Treasuries	20,230 12 1	...
Inter-Divisional Transfers	...	...
		20,230 12 1
" Advances Recoverable	...	35,087 4 8
" Suspense	...	...
" Account Current (other Governments)—		
Remittances to the Government of	...	...
" Inter-Departmental Transfers—		
Public Works Department, Military Works	62 0 0	...
Military Department—Bengal	896 4 9	...
Civil Department	...	...
		958 4 9
Cash Balance	...	...
Total	...	1,20,113 0 10

CALCUTTA; }
The 14th August 1894. }

I. C. BOSE,
Assistant Comptroller General, Forests.

FORM No. 63.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BALUCHISTAN.

Revenue received, and Outstanding on account of Revenue, during 1893-94.

PARTICULARS.	Outstandings at commencement of year.	Value of sales and other revenue during year.	TOTAL.	Amount realised during year.	Balance due to the Department at end of year.	REMARKS.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Outstanding at commencement of the year from sales of grass and fruit.	167 0 0	21,228 4 1	21,395 4 1	21,395 4 1	*Nil*	
TOTAL	167 0 0	21,228 4 1	21,395 4 1	21,395 4 1	*Nil*	

QUETTA;
The 11th September 1894.

A. M. REUTHER,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Baluchistan.

FORM No. 64.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN.

Outstandings and Liabilities on account of Contractors and Disbursers for 1893-94.

DIVISION.	DEPARTMENT DEBTOR.			DEPARTMENT CREDITOR.			BALANCE DUE.		REMARKS.
	At commencement of year.	Recoveries in cash and value of supplies and work done during the year.	At close of year.	At commencement of year.	Payments made during year.	At close of year.	To Department (Outstandings).	By Department (Liabilities).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Baluchistan Division	...	37,147 9 10	37,147 9 10	2,226 4 6	35,087 4 8	37,313 9 2	165 15 4	...	
TOTAL	...	37,147 9 10	37,147 9 10	2,226 4 6	35,087 4 8	37,313 9 2	165 15 4	...	

CALCUTTA;
The 14th August 1894.

I. C. BOSE,
Assistant Comptroller General, Forests.

FORM No. 65.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BALUCHISTAN.

Financial Results for the year 1893-94.

	Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency.		Other Revenue.		Formation, protection and improvement of Forests.	Total.		Remarks.
	Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
	I. 6,093	...	II. IV. V. } 15,302	...	...	21,395	...	
	...	AI. 4,015	...	...	...	...	4,015	Detail of Revenue—
	...	...	...	AIV. 2,428	...	...	2,428	I. . 6,093
	...	...	...	...	AVI. 2,935	...	2,935	II. . 1,726
	...	AVII. 100	...	AVII. 100	AVII. 3,444	...	3,644	IV. . 13,036
	...	...	...	...	AVIII. 26,985	...	26,985	V. . 540
	...	...	...	...	AIX. 46	...	46	Total . 21,395
	...	B. 1,000	...	B. 1,000	B. 21,776	...	23,776	
Total .	6,093	5,115	15,302	3,528	55,186	21,395	63,829	

Quetta;
The 11th September 1894. }

A. M. REUTHER,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Baluchistan.

APPENDIX X.

Annual Report by the Agency Surgeon and Administrative Medical Officer, Baluchistan, for the year 1894.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Dispensaries.—The following is a list of the Civil and Railway Dispensaries in Baluchistan as they stood on 31st December 1894:—

Serial No.	Name of Dispensary.	Name of Agency.
1	Quetta Civil Dispensary	Quetta-Pishin Agency.
2	Pishin ditto.	
3	Chaman ditto.	
4	Gulistan ditto.	
5	Sibi ditto.	
6	Thal-Chotiali (Duki) ditto.	Thal-Chotiali Agency.
7	Harnai ditto.	
8	Barkhan ditto.	
9	Sinjawi-Ziarat ditto.	
10	Loralai ditto.	
11	Fort Sandeman ditto.	Zhob Agency.
12	Hindubagh ditto.	
13	Killa Saifulla ditto.	
14	Musakhel ditto.	
15	Kalat ditto.	Kalat Agency.
16	Las Beyla ditto.	South-Eastern Baluchistan Agency.
17	Shelabagh Railway Dispensary	North-Western Railway.
18	Bostan ditto.	
19	Mudgorge ditto.	
20	Khost Colliery ditto.	
21	Sharig ditto.	Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway.
22	Hirok ditto.	
23	Mach ditto.	
24	Panir ditto.	
25	Mushkaf ditto.	

2. One dispensary, the Public Works Department Dispensary in the Fort Sandeman District, was discontinued from 26th August 1894, the work for which it was kept up having been concluded. The hospital assistant was eventually posted to the charge of the Civil Dispensary at Fort Sandeman.

3. One dispensary, that of Sinjawi Ziarat, was opened during the year under the charge of Hospital Assistant Har Parshad, a smart and able subordinate, who has done excellent work since he joined. This dispensary was stationed at Ziarat (the summer quarters of the Agent to the Governor-General and of the Political Agent of Thal-Chotiali) from 22nd June 1894, the date of its opening, until 8th October 1894, when it was transferred for the cold weather to Sinjawi, where it is located in the Fort. The intention is that this dispensary should move annually to Ziarat for the "season" at that place, being at Sinjawi during the rest of the year.

4. The proportion of dispensaries under the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan to the area and population of the districts in which they are situated is shewn in the following table:—

District.	Area.	Population.	Number of Dispensaries.	Area per Dispensary.	Population per Dispensary.
	Sq. Miles.				
Quetta-Pishin	3,528	79,000	6	588	13,166
Thal-Chotiali	15,000	73,400	8	1,875	9,175
Zhob	15,000	1,16,000	5	3,000	23,200
Kalat and Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway	91,000	2,20,500	5	18,200	44,100
South-Eastern Baluchistan	8,500	60,000	1	8,500	60,000
TOTAL	133,028	5,48,900	25	5,321	21,956

It is to be hoped that at no distant date the number of dispensaries in Kalat may be increased, and medical aid thus brought much more within the reach of the inhabitants than is now the case. Out of the five dispensaries in that Agency, four are situated on the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway alone, for the workmen employed in constructing that line.

5. *Attendance of patients.*—The aggregate number of patients treated in 1894 was 1,49,622 as compared with.—

* 139,979 in 1893. | 122,758 in 1892.
112,809 in 1891.

* Figures for Killa Saifulla omitted, see Appendix A.

Of these, 21,984 were treated in the dispensaries of the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway, or 14·69 per cent. of the whole, and there is no doubt that a considerable number of the patients treated in the dispensaries at Sibi and at Quetta were on their way to, or from, the works in progress in the Bolan. Out of the total number of patients, 4,097 were "in-door" patients, as compared with 4,018 in 1893. Of these 4,097, 13·40 per cent. were treated in the hospitals of the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway, as against 17·96 per cent. in 1893. This would indicate an increasing appreciation on the part of the people of the advantages of treatment in a hospital ward.

6. *General health.*—The year under review was not a markedly unhealthy one; climatically it was probably milder than the normal: 16·73 inches of rain fell at Quetta and 23·38 at Hirok, as is shewn in the tables appended to this report, the wettest months were January to April, July to September, and December. The greatest prevalence of sickness was in spring when chest complaints and rheumatic affections were common, and in summer and autumn when fevers were in excess of other diseases.

7. *Fevers.*—As usual malarial fevers head the list of diseases, having 40,171† cases of sickness to answer for, or 26·84 per cent. of the whole. As already mentioned, these chiefly occurred in summer and autumn, and in the earlier winter months. The rate of mortality from these fevers, judging from the result of the cases treated as in-patients is practically the same as in the previous year.

†Excluding Killa Saifulla.

8. Diseases of the lungs and respiratory tract and of the digestive system are the next most frequent causes of sickness, having caused 9·34 and 17·87 per cent., respectively, of the total number of cases of sickness treated.

9. *Scurvy.*—Cases of scurvy were fewer than in 1893, being 3,253‡ in number as against 3,423‡. This was probably owing to the free use of lime juice as a prophylatic. But the influence of the scorbutic taint on their diseases, such as dysentery, was noticeable, especially on the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway, where, in many cases of that disease, it materially contributed to the result in fatal cases.

‡Excluding Killa Saifulla.

10. *Cholera.*—I am thankful to say there was no outbreak of this disease. The hospital assistant at Musakhel has returned one case among his out-patients, but his diagnosis is doubtful, and enquiry leads to the belief that it was not true cholera.

11. *Small-pox.*—Sporadic cases of this disease were reported at various times throughout the year from most districts, and the vaccinators were kept hard at work extending the protective influence of vaccination; 12,380 cases were vaccinated, 11,580 being reported successful. Non-military residents in the Quetta Cantonments have as usual been vaccinated at the civil dispensary.

I have advised the Las Beyla State to introduce the system of vaccination into the State, and the suggestion was agreed to. The hospital assistant at Las Beyla will supervise the work.

11. *Sanitation.*—On the reports of the several dispensaries herewith transmitted have been entered the result of the sanitary and general inspections carried out.

12. The prevalence of scurvy in the Zhob Levy Corps, noted in last year's annual report, was made the subject of investigation, and measures were taken to minimise the disease by serving out lime juice and vegetables when procurable; and I hope, on my approaching visit to Fort Sandeman, to find that the result has been an improvement in the physical condition of the Corps.

13. An enquiry into the matter of the risk of cholera spreading over Baluchistan from the pilgrims to the sacred shrine at Hinglaj elicited from the local authorities the statement that the number of pilgrims that annually visit the Hinglaj shrine amount not to "thousands," but only to 900 or 1,000, and that of recent years there has been no outbreak of cholera along the route in question. On my recent visit to Las Belya, however, I pointed out to the Wazir of His Highness the Jam the advisability of preventing the water in the pools and wells from being fouled, and he undertook on behalf of the State to have this carefully attended to.

14. The sanitation of the Bolan, a matter of so great importance, not only for the sake of the large bodies of workmen employed on the constrution of the railway, but also as being one of the out-works of the defences of Quetta against attacks of epidemic disease, has received constant attention. Renewed inspections have been carried out. Suffice it to say that it is believed that the best possible arrangements consonant with the avoidance of interfering with the progress of the works have been made. The piping at Ocipur has been carried further up the stream whence the Mushkaf water-supply is derived, the doubtful area near Bibirani above the intake of the Panir water has been put under the continuous supervision of a patrol provided by the Political Agent with a view to the prevention of pollution, and it has been arranged that the piping conveying the Mach water shall start direct from the fountain head, the water being by this arrangement obtained quite free from contamination. The Bibirani arrangement is the only weak link in the chain, but the constant supervision on the part of the Medical Officer, Mushkaf-Bolan Railway, that has been enjoined on him, will, it is hoped, prevent its giving way. The bazars along the Bolan are carefully looked after and kept clean and in good order.

15. The sanitation of the Quetta Bazar has attracted attention owing to its having become overcrowded with buildings. It is desirable that some of these situated in the most overcrowded part should be dismantled to allow of freer perflation of air to the rest, but financial reasons have so far rendered this remedy impracticable.

16. The Quetta drainage scheme is as yet unfinished, indeed from an error in levelling it has become necessary that the drains should in places be relaid. It is hoped that this important scheme will speedily be carried out in full.

17. Sibi is as yet unfurnished with a supply of pipe-water and, it seems doubtful whether there is any prospect in the near future of such a supply being obtained. Here also the financial difficulty is the chief one.

18. *Staff.*—The following changes in the staff of the Medical Department of the Agency took place during the year.

Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Fullerton, M.B., was in charge from 1st January 1894 till 7th June 1894, when he proceeded on furlough after making over charge to Surgeon-Major P. A. Weir, M.A., M.B., who held charge during the remainder of the year.

Hospital Assistants :—

Gurdit Singh,	Khadim Hussain,	Weqar Ali,
Makhan Singh,	Dharm Singh,	Gopal Parshad,

joined the department from military employ.

Hospital Assistant Abdul Rahman, at Hindubagh,
Ditto Muhammad Yusif, at Chaman,
Ditto Gurdit Singh, at Quetta,

died, the first of pneumonia, the second of intermittent fever, and last of typhus, contracted at Wazirabad, where he had been on short leave of absence.

Hospital Assistant Mohan Lall went on sick leave (Sind sores) on 1st February 1894, and was transferred to the Military Department on 1st December 1894. Hospital Assistant Imamdin, employed on the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway, was transferred back to civil employment in the Punjub Province (to which he belongs) from 24th December 1894.

19. The Political Agent, Zhob, obtained the sanction of the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan to the payment to the military hospital assistants at the marginally named outposts of a monthly allowance of R5 each in return for their services to civilians sick, as constant demands for help were being made by the people living in the neighbourhood of the outposts, and in December supplies of the more commonly needed drugs were purchased and distributed to these outposts, as the drugs already there were only sufficient for the use of troops.

1. Mughalkot.	4. Murga.
2. Miralikhel.	5. Marratangi.
3. Niya Obo.	6. Drug.

Surgeon-Captain Smith, of the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway, has submitted, along with his annual report, an interesting note on the result of his experiments with various sorts of drugs in the treatment of "Sind sores" and of "Tubercular leprosy."

The results appear satisfactory so far as they have gone.

QUETTA;
The 30th April 1895.

(Sd.) P. A. WEIR, *Surgeon-Major, M.B.,*
Agency Surgeon, Baluchistan.

APPENDIX X-A.

Note on Killa Saifulla Civil Dispensary.

I have found it advisable to omit the figures for the Killa Saifulla Dispensary in compiling the tables of statistics attached to my annual report on the dispensaries (civil and railway) in Baluchistan for the year 1894.

My reasons are as follows :—

In last year's annual report it was stated by my predecessor that the new dispensaries in Zhob could not be opened for a considerable time after they were sanctioned on account of the difficulty in getting hospital assistants, and that finally the difficulty had to be met in the case of Killa Saifulla by appointing temporarily an old pensioned hospital assistant. This man would not seem to have had much, if any, experience of civil work, and whatever he learnt in his short training at Fort Sandeman before taking over duty at Killa Saifulla seems to have rapidly been forgotten.

It was impracticable to relieve him earlier than 17th September 1894, when the present Hospital Assistant, Wiqar Ali, a young and fairly intelligent military hospital assistant, was posted to Killa Saifulla.

On the annual report of this dispensary for 1894 being submitted (through the Civil Surgeon, Fort Sandeman,) the figures were so obviously wrong that it had to be sent back for amendment. The Civil Surgeon ultimately reported that after thrice returning it to the hospital assistant the figures would not come right. He was then directed to call for the original registers, and on receiving them he reported them to be illegible. I had them sent for to my office and examined. They were hardly illegible, but were with difficulty read, and it appeared that the hospital assistant who opened the dispensary (and who was in charge of the dispensary till 17th September 1894) had entered *every* case attended at the dispensary as a *new* case. The *total* of persons attending daily was of course unchallengeable, and the daily average number attending throughout the year has been compiled from the registers, and is found to be 34·68, *viz* :—

Males	30·47
Females	2·26
Children	1·95

But the statistics as to the number and variety of diseases treated are of course not capable of being worked out; for, as I have said, a patient attending on several days (successive or otherwise) for one continued illness was shewn as a new entry, or fresh case of that particular disease, by the hospital assistant.

On my way back last week from Fort Sandeman (on 23rd April 1895) I inspected the Killa Saifulla Dispensary and introduced into the registers of patients there a system of book-keeping which will make it absolutely impossible for the hospital assistant to go wrong in his statistics.

I am bound to say, however, that the returns kept up by the present hospital assistant (who has since joining shewn the old patients properly in the daily registers) make it evident between 80 and 90 per cent. of the patients treated daily are new cases.

QUETTA;
The 30th April 1895.

(Sd.) P. A. WEIR, *Surgeon-Major, M.B.,*
Agency Surgeon, Baluchistan.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement of intertribal cases disposed of by the Sibi Jirga, 1895.

District.	Cases submitted.	Cases settled.	Cases still unsettled.
Zhob Agency	23	16	7. One transferred from Quetta.
Thal-Chotiali Agency	93	93*	......
Quetta-Pishin Agency	1	......	Transferred to Zhob.
Kalat (a) Rai Bahadur Hitu Ram . . .	95	48	47
Kalat (b) Political Agent, Kalat . .	20	11	9
Total	232	168	64

* Two nominally settled.

APPENDIX XII.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Statement shewing the Outward and Inward Rail-borne Traffic of Baluchistan for the year 1894-95.

Number	Names of Articles.	General Merchandise. Outward.	General Merchandise. Inward.
		Maunds.	Maunds.
1	Coal and Coke	209,787	235,950
2	Cotton, raw	110	1,095
3	Twist and Yarn, European	3	902
4	Twist and Yarn, Indian	37	659
5	Piece-goods, European	240	34,566
6	Piece-goods, Indian	1,133	58,011
7	Intoxicating drugs other than Opium	16	78
8	Cinchona Bark	...	...
9	Other Drugs	6,165	3,361
10	Indigo	...	2,404
11	Myrabolams	2	286
12	Cutch	...	9
13	Turmeric	8	1,793
14	Aniline Dyes	4	174
15	Other Dyes	525	9,534
16	Wheat	149,172	41,673
17	Rice in the husk	100	566
18	Rice not in the husk	18,049	57,007
19	Jawar and Bajra	315,986	3,740
20	Gram and Pulse	64,727	98,699
21	Other grains	53 527	55,054
22	Hides, dressed	90	3,299
23	Hides, raw	1,012	361
24	Skins, dressed	32	39
25	Skins, raw	4,605	861
26	Horns	...	256
27	Jute, raw	...	31
28	Gunny bags and cloth	3,986	19,510
29	Lac, stick	...	95
30	Lac, shell	7	5
31	Leather, manufactured	1,007	5,777
32	Beer	496	5.907
33	Spirits	4	2,326
	Carried over	...	...

Statement shewing the Outward and Inward Rail-borne Traffic of Baluchistan for the year 1894-95—continued.

Number.	Names of Articles.	General Merchandise. Outward.	General Merchandise. Inward.
		Maunds.	Maunds.
	Brought forward	...	...
34	Wines	1,297	3,237
[illegible]	Copper, unwrought	88	159
36	Brass, unwrought	473	50
37	Copper, wrought	121	746
38	Brass, wrought	134	503
39	Iron	11,346	29,521
40	Other metals	404	1,037
41	Kerosine oil	699	12,758
42	Castor oil	1	133
43	Cocoanut oil	...	65
44	Other oils	267	8,612
45	Linseed	63	461
46	Rape and mustard	73,434	16
47	Till or jinjili	23,485	767
48	Poppy-seed	...	36
49	Earthnuts	...	94
50	Castor seed	...	...
51	Cotton seed	3,518	511
52	Other oil-seeds	12,067	83
53	Opium	...	7
54	Paper and pasteboard	7	739
55	Ghee	8,532	12,889
56	Dried Fruits	102,093	23,184
57	Flour	40,700	42,202
58	Other provisions	22,677	36,328
59	Locomotive Engines and Tenders	137	137
60	Carriages and trucks	...	...
61	Wooden sleepers	1,094	50,517
62	Other Railway materials	59,633	1,418,818
63	Salt	5,964	8,717
64	Saltpetre	...	240
65	Other Saline substances	11,721	693
66	Silk, raw, foreign	...	...
67	Silk, raw, Indian	...	1
68	Silk piece-goods, foreign	...	38
69	Silk piece-goods, Indian	...	23
70	Betel-nuts	2	68
71	Pepper	11	1,303

Statement shewing the Outward and Inward Rail-borne Traffic of Baluchistan for the year 1894-95—concluded.

Number.	Names of Articles.	General Merchandize. Outward.	General Merchandize. Inward.
		Maunds.	Maunds.
	Carried over	...	...
72	Ginger	1	118
73	Chillies	69	1,080
74	Cardamons	...	51
75	Other spices	5,254	1,592
76	Stone and lime	18,052	38,203
77	Sugar, refined	925	45,344
78	Sugar, unrefined	2,199	51,735
79	Tea, foreign	6	1,644
80	Tea, Indian	46	809
81	Timber	6,570	43,727
82	Tobacco, unmanufactured	5,034	5,234
83	Cigars	15	299
84	Tobacco, manufactured	36	1,003
85	Wool, raw	160,703	813
86	Woollen piece-goods, European	12	720
87	Woollen piece-goods, Indian	1,184	6,358
88	Shawls	...	...
89	Firewood	34,425	175,544
90	Manures	562	62
91	Fodder	24,515	52,335
92	Lucifer Matches	20	2,308
93	Miscellaneous	53,858	109,976
	GRAND TOTAL	1,524,284	2,837,626

EXAMINER'S OFFICE,
LAHORE;
Dated 15th June 1895.

R. K. WILLIAMS,
Examiner of Accounts,
North-Western Railway.

APPENDIX XIII.

Address presented by the residents of Quetta, to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

To.—His Excellency the Right Honourable VICTOR ALEXANDER BRUCE, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, P.C., L.L.D., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

On behalf of the inhabitants of Quetta, and in their name, we beg leave to approach Your Excellency with this address of welcome to the capital of Baluchistan, and to convey to Your Excellency our feelings of loyalty and attachment to the British Government, under whose firm and benignant rule all the subjects of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress live in peace and security, with equal rights and privileges.

It is a matter of keen satisfaction to us that in the midst of the multifarious and reponsible duties of Your Excellency's exalted position, and with the many calls upon Your Excellency's valuable time, Your Lordship has been able to honour this remote but important corner of the Empire with a visit in the first year of Your Viceroyalty. It is also a subject of congratulation both for ourselves and the Government of India, that Your Excellency should find, as the popular ruler of the people of this Province, so capable a Lieutenant as Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I.,C.B.,R.E., whose services to the State as an able Soldier and Military Administrator, as an eminent Railway Engineer, and now as the Civilian Governor of Baluchistan, have left their mark upon the history of the North-West Frontier, and have not been without recognition at the hands of the Sovereign; and we take this opportunity of expressing our gratitude to Your Excellency's Government for the wise extension of service it has granted to an officer with so distinguished a record.

In the course of Your Excellency's progress to this capital, it must have already become apparent that Quetta forms an important link in the chain of strategic communications along our Northern Frontier; and Your Excellency will doubtless have further opportunities of personally becoming acquainted with the policy of defence so vigorously initiated and actively carried out by Your immediate predecessors; so that we need only concern ourselves with questions of domestic politics, two of which we venture on this occasion to lay before Your Lordship.

The *first* is the question of local self-government, the principle of which has been so clearly enunciated and effectively acted upon by successive Viceroys. As representatives of the tax-payers we humbly pray that this principle be extended to our growing community, if only as a tentative measure. At present we are in the anomalous position of possessing a Municipal President and a Municipal Secretary, without a municipal body to assist by their deliberations and advice the action of the executive. Not to encroach too much upon Your Excellency's time after the fatigue of a railway journey, we will briefly enumerate the reasons upon which our claim for a Municipality is founded :—

(1) The time is ripe;

(2) The people, being for the most part British Indian subjects, are educated up to the required standard, and are unanimous in their request;

(3) The funds are considerable, more so than those of many towns in India which possess local governing bodies; and

(4) any elected body of representative citizens would obviously possess the confidence of the rate-payers.

On these grounds we trustfully submit the matter to Your Excellency's consideration.

The *second* question aims at facilitating the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice. In this Province, Your Excellency, men versed in the law are not as yet allowed to plead in its Courts. The sons of the soil are permitted the privilege of submitting their disputes to a Jirga or jury of their fellows, while loyal and faithful Indian subjects of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress have to take their chance, even for the most serious offences known to the Penal Code, without legal advice or assistance. The discretion permitted to the judicial authorities by the Baluchistan Code to call in the aid of jury or assessors is rarely, if ever, exercised in Quetta. We, therefore, pray Your Excellency to throw open the Courts of this Province to members of the legal profession.

With the expression of a fervent hope that the modest requests of the inhabitans of Quetta will be acceded to by Your Excellency's Government, we respectfully conclude with a heartfelt reiteration of the feelings of pleasure and satisfaction with which the people of India nearly a year ago greeted the arrival upon its shores of the illustrious son of an illustrious father, who nobly laid down his life in the discharge of his duty to this country.

His Excellency the Viceroy's reply.

GENTLEMEN,—I have to return you my best thanks for the welcome which you have given me to Quetta, and to acknowledge the loyalty to the British Government and to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress which animates it. I am sure there is no one who would grudge the fatigue of a railway journey to visit such an interesting spot as Quetta; and to any one who holds the high office to which, by the favour of Her Majesty, I have been called, it becomes not merely a personal gratification, but a necessary part of the performance of his duty towards the Empire over which he is placed, and I rejoice exceedingly that I have had an opportunity of coming here on the occasion of my first official tour.

The strategic position of Quetta, to which you have referred in your address, is, I need scarcely remind you, no threat of aggression on our neighbours, but is one of those guarantees which the British Government has given to millions of our fellow countrymen within the line of our frontier, that they will be secured in the peaceful enjoyment of their rights, their privileges, and their possessions. This is, however, scarcely an occasion on which I should dilate even on so interesting a topic, and for the same reason, I must refrain from discussing the manner in which the principle of local self-government, of which I have always been a warm adherent, can best be applied to the conditions which prevail here. I am, however, able to say that Sir James Browne, to whom you have paid a well-merited and just compliment, and in whom you have expressed your confidence, has informed me that this matter is under consideration; and when the subject comes before me in due course, the points which you have mentioned will receive attention.

I have only now, Gentlemen, once more to thank you for your address and for the kindly sentiments which it contains.

APPENDIX XIV.

His Excellency the Viceroy's Speech at the Darbar held at Quetta on the 7th November 1894.

YOUR HIGHNESS, CHIEFS AND SARDARS OF THE KALAT STATE AND OF THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY,—

Nearly five years have passed since my predecessor met you here. By the inexorable laws of human existence such a period must bring in its train changes, whether for good or evil, and I could not expect to find myself here under circumstances precisely similar to those of Lord Lansdowne's visit. To one of those changes, which I know every one here deplores, I should like to allude at the outset. Lord Lansdowne described the officer standing by his side as one who has the confidence of the Government of India and whose name will for all time be honourably connected with this portion of the Indian Empire. I had not the privilege of the acquaintance of Sir Robert Sandeman, but there are some cases in which the record is plain beyond dispute. There can be no doubt that, by Sir Robert Sandeman's premature death, the Government of India lost an officer to whose indomitable courage and perseverance they owed much, and the people of Baluchistan, a friend whose knowledge of them, and trust in them, they recognised by returning to him the largest measure of confidence. I have been glad to observe in Quetta many signs that his name is fresh in your remembrance. I am glad to learn that the more permanent tribute to his memory, which you contemplate, will take a form that will bear testimony to his belief in, and respect for, your native institutions. I am still more glad to see and hear evidence of increasing prosperity in Quetta and Baluchistan, because we can, in my opinion, find no better means of honouring him than by carrying on his life's works. I must also unite with you in lamenting the deaths of Sir Assad Khan, Chief of the Sarawans, and Sardar Shingul Khan, Chief of Zhob. They were men, from whom the Government had received much assistance, cut short by their untimely death. Turning from these melancholy topics to the history of the district, I find here two changes which the progress of events has made inevitable. I do not intend to recapitulate the circumstances which resulted in Your Highness being called upon to assume the government of Kalat; they will no doubt be fresh in the memory of my hearers. Although the time has yet been short, it has been necessary for Your Highness to come to some decisions of importance for the welfare of your State, and I rejoice to be assured by Sir James Browne, than whom Your Highness has no warmer friend, that you have, in the policy you have adopted, shown that you have a due sense of the responsibilities of your position. We, the British Government, look to Your Highness so to administer the affairs of Kalat, that peace, good order, and contentment may prevail within its borders. That is the return which we have a right to claim for the protection which we can assure to you from outside aggression, and which we are now making more definite by the demarcation of the frontier. We seek not to interfere with local administration. It is our settled policy to pay all the respect we can here and elsewhere to the laws and usages, religious and social, to which the people are accustomed. Rightly administered, they will best supply the needs of the people, and it is for Your Highness, with the advice and assistance of your Chiefs and Counsellors, to see that it cannot be laid to your charge that they have failed through want of energy or good-will on your part. Your Highness, Chiefs and Sardars, I do not think I can use a more powerful argument than to ask you to look around. There must be men here present who can remember this prospect before us when it showed neither house, nor tree nor cultivated field. The material prosperity, which we can almost see growing around us, can be yours, if you choose to take it. It is the duty of a ruler to make a good use of the resources of his State. If they are not used properly—or if they are not used at all for purposes of public utility—depend upon it, not only will the resources of the State decay, but the difficulties of managing the State will increase. But if they are wisely expended, they will return to you a hundred fold. The railway has opened up to you the markets of the world. It is for you to step in and reap the profits: you have a country which can supply fruit and other agricultural produce, which is well fitted for the breeding of horses and whose mineral resources are undeveloped.

It is with much satisfaction that I have heard that Your Highness, by your generous treatment of the Jhallawans, has shown your readiness to encourage those who will lay aside ancient feuds and live a peaceful life. It has also been wisely determined to construct a road

to Kalat; for nothing can better help the development of your country than additions made to the facilities for travel. Your Highness knows well that, in the Representative of the British Government, you have an adviser of great experience, who has deserved your confidence, and I counsel you to take advantage of his assistance; and if the services of officers trained in works of any description be required, so as to enable you to construct them most economically and to the best advantage, there will be no difficulty in putting them at your disposal.

Your Highness, Chiefs and Sardars, I have thought it incumbent on me to speak to you words of counsel on this occasion. It is, I think, an occasion of some importance to the future of Baluchistan. I rejoice that it is my privilege to convey to Your Highness, by means of the ceremony in which we have just taken part, the assurance that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress sympathises with, and appreciates, the efforts which Your Highness is making to develop the prosperity of your territory and its inhabitants. I trust that the encouragement thus given by Her Majesty will stimulate Your Highness to persevere in the course of progress; and if, as is most likely, my visit is not repeated, that my successor, when he follows me, will be able to congratulate you on the realisation of the hopes which I have ventured to foreshadow.

Chiefs and Sardars, knowing the loyalty which has animated you in the past, I cannot but think that, in the honour now done to His Highness, you will feel you have a share. I call upon you to recollect it. His Highness may have to hold the reins, but he will need willing hands to help him in his work. See that you do not fail him. And to those here present who are more directly subject to British Rule, I would only add that the Government of India, which cannot tolerate or permit disorder, is ready and willing to recognise and reward true and loyal service.

I must bid you farewell. I shall carry with me, deeply engraven in my memory, the scene before me, and the interest which it inspires in me for the people of Baluchistan will animate me with the desire to remain your firm friend in time to come.

G. I. C. P. O.—No. 115 F. D.—3-2-96—160.